



Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.

Paris Agreement, Article 2.1a





In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty

Paris Agreement, Article 4.1



Calls upon Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;

Glasgow Climate Pact CMA para 36

## **UNFCCC** is not the only avenue to implement Just **Energy Transition**

G20

Bali Compact has elaborated the intention of the G20 countries, to strengthening international cooperation and energy architecture to accelerate energy transitions during this critical decade of action

Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 7

Universal access to energy, increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries.

3 ASEAN

ASEAN Energy Cooperation to enhance energy connectivity and market integration in ASEAN to achieve energy security, accessibility, affordability and sustainability for all



### **About IRID**

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Indonesia Research Institute for Decarbonization (IRID) is an Indonesian-based think tank organization focusing on the support toward decarbonization efforts and the realization of climate resilient society, both in Indonesia and international level.

In achieving its goal regarding the decarbonization and climate resilience, IRID is maintaining strategic partnership with multi stakeholders and experts, including government, private sector, academe, media and civil society groups through three main expertise: Law and Policy Analysis; Policy Advocacy and Capacity Building.

IRID is committed to encourage socio-economy aspects in Net Zero Emission (NZE) goal such as just energy transition. IRID believes that just energy transition process must pay attention on inclusivity.



# Get in Touch with Us



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## Thank You!