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What do we talk about when we talk about justice in Colombia's Just Transition Roadmap? An integrated justice framework to analyze the Colombian Just Transition

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What do we talk about when we talk about justice in Colombia‘s Just Transition Roadmap? An integrated justice framework to analyze the Colombian Just Transition

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Abstract: The term “just transition” is widely used, yet what counts as just remains contested. Building on scholarly contributions, this paper proposes an integrated framework combining temporal and spatial dimensions with the four tenets of justice: distributional, procedural, recognition, and restorative. Applied to Colombia’s Just Transition Roadmap, the framework reveals a predominant focus on distributive and recognition justice, particularly at the national scale and in relation to the country’s international economic position. In contrast, procedural and restorative justice receive less attention, with an overall emphasis on economic and technological aspects. Nonetheless, the inclusion of social measures reflects progress in addressing energy poverty and improving relations between communities and the energy system. The use of the proposed framework allowed for the identification of underlying tensions and broader implications that, although often treated as disconnected, significantly shape the trajectory of energy policy design and implementation.

Key words: just transition, justice frameworks, Colombia

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1. Introduction

While there is broad agreement in the academic literature on the need to shift toward low-carbon energy systems (Van Bommel & Höffken, 2023), there is considerably less consensus regarding the scope and meaning of this transformation. Issues such as job losses, reduced local revenues, and the unequal distribution of new economic gains have raised questions about how to prevent the reproduction of existing inequalities or the generation of new ones. The concept of *just transition* has gained relevance in these debates. Although the term is widely used, its interpretation and practical implications vary significantly across contexts (2021, p. 2).

This has given rise to multiple frameworks that are increasingly used to analyze real-world transition processes across different regions. While it has enriched analysis, it also complicates comparisons across cases. Hence, scholars increasingly call for an integrated framework that unites these dimensions (Wang & Lo, 2021). In response to these calls, this paper brings together insights from different scholars and, based on them, proposes an integrated analytical framework to systematically examine how different dimensions of justice are articulated, addressed, or reflected in a real energy transition case, particularly Colombia’s Just Transition Roadmap. Through this analytical lens, the paper explores the following question: *How is justice addressed in Colombia’s Just Transition Roadmap?*

Colombia’s Just Transition Roadmap is the official document that consolidates various previous analyses conducted by the Colombian government and outlines the measures to be taken to promote the transition from the fossil-fuel energy system. The Roadmap was published in 2024, and since then, some of its measures have been discussed in public opinion, and others have begun their implementation. Nevertheless, it remains a relatively new proposal that raises important questions about what justice entails in the context of a just transition[1].

Even though justice debates may appear theoretical, the emphasis on certain dimensions of it can have very tangible consequences for the landscapes and livelihoods where strategies of transition take place. For instance, in different transition processes, the disregard of procedural justice – that is, the failure to implement mechanisms to incorporate territorial perspectives – has led to resistance

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[1] The Roadmap was developed under Gustavo Petro‘s government (2022-2026). With the start of a new government in August 2026, which has on several occasions indicated its intention to reverse or revise decisions adopted by the previous administration, the Roadmap‘s continued validity and how it may be implemented could change. Nevertheless, examining the Roadmap remains relevant as it provides insights into how the Colombian state has interpreted and shaped the concept of just transition throughout its history and different approaches.

or delegitimization of the policies being implemented (Hermwille et al., 2023, p. 7). In the Colombian case, the lack of appropriate free, prior, and informed consultation in energy projects has resulted in project shutdowns or delays (Reuters, 2023), as well as harm to the social fabric of affected communities (Barney, 2023a, p. 105).

In light of the above and given the complexity of transition processes and the diverse challenges and opportunities they pose across regions (Hermwille et al., 2023, p. 2), Colombia's strategy offers a compelling case for analysis through a justice-based framework. Its position in the global energy market, with its specific social and political context, provides valuable insights that can broaden current scholarly empirical examinations. With that in mind, the text is structured into four sections. First, I present a brief review of the literature on analytical frameworks for just transition. Second, I outline the methodology and explain how Colombia's Just Transition Roadmap will be analyzed. Third, I provide an overview of the Roadmap's context before examining how justice is addressed within the document. Finally, I offer some concluding thoughts regarding the application of the framework.

2. Literature review: What is justice in *just transition?*

Questions of justice have a long intellectual history, spanning from Aristotle to John Rawls, Nancy Fraser, and many others, addressing a wide range of social, political, and economic issues. It is therefore unsurprising that contemporary discussions on environmental policy and energy systems have also raised fundamental inquiries about the meaning and implications of justice in these domains (McCauley et al., 2013, p. 107). In the context of energy transitions, various conceptual frameworks have been developed to make sense of the multiple dimensions involved. Among these, environmental, climate, and energy justice have become central lenses through which such processes are analyzed and evaluated (Heffron & McCauley, 2018, p. 74). Environmental justice addresses the disproportionate burdens borne by vulnerable groups resulting from environmental degradation, while advocating for their meaningful involvement in the development and implementation of policies. Climate justice focuses on how the climate crisis deepens existing social inequalities, disproportionately affecting marginalized populations. It therefore calls for the recognition of historical responsibilities, the fair distribution of burdens and benefits, compensation for past harms, and inclusive decision-making processes. Finally, energy justice examines the unequal distribution of the benefits and burdens associated with energy systems, advocating for equitable access to energy services, the redress of past injustices, and greater representation and participation in energy-related decision-making and development processes (Wang & Lo, 2021, pp. 3–5).

Parallel, the concept of a just transition has been the subject of an increasingly plural and evolving debate since its emergence. Initially, the term was employed by labor unions to address the consequences that environmental policies could have for workers affected by the transformation or phase-out of certain economic activities (Stevis & Felli, 2015, p. 32). Over time, however, the concept has expanded beyond this original labor focus to encompass a wider range of concerns, incorporating the demands of diverse social groups and advocating for a more transformative understanding of energy transitions (Stevis & Felli, 2015, p. 39). While this broadening has fostered greater debate and awareness regarding justice in energy transitions, it has also led to the emergence of multiple and often ambiguous understandings of the concept across academic literature, public policy, and civil society. These interpretations frequently relate to the various dimensions of justice described above, but they may also define just transition through predominantly technical or governance-oriented perspectives (Wang & Lo, 2021). In this regard, scholars have pointed to the need for a clearer yet more comprehensive understanding of the concept of just transition. Consequently, academic efforts have sought to integrate the different dimensions of justice under a common analytical framework, aiming to capture the complexity and multidimensional nature of transition processes (Wang & Lo, 2021, p. 5).

In particular, the aforementioned concepts of climate, environmental, and energy justice can be understood not as competing or separate approaches but as complementary perspectives. From this viewpoint, an interdisciplinary approach to the concept of a just transition provides a framework through which these dimensions can be understood in an integrated manner, allowing for a richer and more nuanced analysis of energy transition processes (Heffron & McCauley, 2018, p. 75). Furthermore, by examining these approaches, scholars have noted that each of them engages with the different tenets of justice to varying degrees, particularly, distributional justice, concerning the fair allocation of costs and benefits; procedural justice, focused on inclusive and transparent decision-making; recognition justice, which emphasizes the inclusion and visibility of marginalized groups; and restorative justice, aimed at addressing and repairing historical harms (McCauley & Heffron, 2018, p. 2) (Heffron, 2024) (Wang & Lo, 2021, p. 5). In response to this, a growing number of scholars have proposed frameworks that integrate the four tenets of justice and examine their interconnections across spatial, temporal, and pace-related dimensions (Heffron & McCauley, 2018, p. 76).

The latter dimensions have likewise become increasingly important in the study of energy transitions, reflecting efforts to move beyond purely normative conceptions of justice and to better capture how transition processes unfold in practice (Kanger & Sovacool, 2022, p. 3). For instance, there is growing recognition that energy transitions have a profoundly geographical nature. From the materiality of infrastructures and technologies to supply

chains, geoeconomic dependencies, and the uneven distribution of the burdens of energy production and consumption, energy transitions are fundamentally shaped by and embedded within particular spaces, scales, and territorial contexts (Bridge et al., 2013, p. 333).

Building on these insights, a multi-level and multi-scalar perspective has been considered necessary to capture simultaneously how actors, technologies, infrastructures, cultural meanings, and institutions, among others, evolve and interact, accounting for the different phases of transition and the coexistence of competing socio-technical systems along transition pathways (Kanger & Sovacool, 2022, pp. 2–4). In doing so, for instance, Kanger and Sovacool (2022, p. 5) have proposed a framework adding three key aspects: First, the interconnections across regional, national, and international scales. Second, the analysis of the four tenets of justice into three temporal moments: "now", "now-to-later", and "later"; and finally the mentioned pathways observed on the dynamics of transition processes: i) regime optimization injustices, referring to harms caused by improving existing fossil-based technologies; ii) regime destabilization injustices, resulting from the change of those technologies; and iii) niche acceleration injustices, arising from the scale-up of alternatives.

In turn, Hermwille et al. (2023) developed a framework that synthesizes the temporal dimensions with the technological transition dynamics previously suggested by Kanger and Sovacool (2022). In doing so, they distinguish three categories: i) old system injustices related to the old dominant fossil-fuel system; ii) transitory injustices generated by the transformation processes; and iii) new system injustices. However, as can be observed, scholarly consensus is less present when it comes to the identification of these temporal dimensions of energy transitions. While some authors consider time as past, present, or future impacts (Heffron & McCauley, 2018), others have developed more elaborate temporal frameworks, such as those discussed earlier and proposed by Kanger and Sovacool (2022) and Hermwille et al. (2023). Additionally, scholars have expanded this dimension to include the idea of urgency as a critical factor, since it can influence how these dimensions of justice are developed and applied in practice: it may be invoked to justify the acceleration of solutions in response to environmental threats, or it can draw attention to the potential harm that rapid transitions may pose (Van Bommel & Höffken, 2023, p. 4).

As seen, the transformation of energy systems has given rise to multiple analytical frameworks, each incorporating different, and sometimes overlapping, dimensions, tenets, and justice-related aspects. As scholarly work on just transition has advanced, it is now possible to identify a more unified – yet still diverse – approach to justice within a comprehensive framework. The reviewed literature converges in integrating environmental, climate, and energy justice concerns through the lens of distributive, procedural, recognition, and restorative justice, while exploring how these dynamics intersect across spatial and temporal dimensions.

3. Methodology: a proposal to analyze Colombia's Just Transition Roadmap

To analyze Colombia's Just Transition Roadmap, I will draw on an integrated framework combining the proposals of Hermwille et al. (2023) while also incorporating the notion of *urgency* as suggested by van Bommel and Höffken (2023). I consider that Hermwille et al. effectively translated and condensed the multiple levels presented by Kanger and Sovacool (2022), thereby reducing the complexity of the analysis and avoiding potential redundancies and overlaps. In this approach, I understand just transition as a comprehensive concept that brings together environmental, climate, and energy justice concerns, examined through the four key tenets of justice. Each principle will be analyzed through both temporal and spatial lenses. For the temporal dimension, as mentioned, I will adopt Hermwille et al.'s interpretation of Kanger and Sovacool's framework, distinguishing between old system injustices (linked to harms from the fossil-based regime), transitory injustices (emerging from the transformation process), and new system injustices (associated with the implementation of new systems and technologies). Finally, the discursive element of urgency will be examined through the notion of pace, assessing the expected speed of transition and how it aligns or conflicts with principles of justice. This framework is structured around the three temporal moments, and for each of them, I implemented the reference table that also contains the other dimensions, as follows (see Table 1):

Within each temporal moment, I identify the predominant tenet of justice invoked in the text, using the definitions provided by Wang and Lo (2021) as indicated in the table. These justice principles will also be examined through spatial lenses: A part of the text will be categorized as "local" when it refers to specific municipalities or communities. The label "national" will be applied when the content refers to measures intended at the country level. Finally, "international" will be used for sections that discuss relationships with other countries or international institutions. Lastly, I will assess how pace is manifested in that context; for example, whether the text advocates for faster or slower transition processes.

Temporal Dimension: e.g., old system injustices			
Tenets of justice: What tenet is invoked?	**Space dimensions:** With what sphere is it related?		**Pace:** How is urgency interpreted?
Distributive Fair allocation of costs and benefits	Local		
	National		
	International		
Procedural Inclusive and transparent decision	Local		
	National		
	International		
Recognition Inclusion and visibility of marginalized groups	Local		
	National		
	International		
Restorative Addressing and repairing historical harms	Local		
	National		
	International		

Table 1. Template of the proposed framework by temporal moment

4. What do we talk about when we talk about justice in Colombia's Just Transition Roadmap?

4.1 A brief context of the Just Transition Roadmap

Law 2294 of 2023 established the need to develop a roadmap to materialize a just transition in Colombia, marking the first time the concept was formally included in a legal instrument (Fundación Heinrich Böll, Oficina Bogotá – Colombia & POLEN Transiciones Justas, 2025, p. 28). During these developments, civil society and scholars have emphasized that the concept of *just transition* remains contested. In their view, the debate has often been framed within technical and economic approaches, yet they argue for the need to broaden its scope, addressing social conflicts in territories affected by the fossil fuel system as well as overcoming systemic inequalities in energy access (Vargas-Guevara et al., 2022, p. 17).

With the 2023 Law, the Colombian government developed a diagnostic assessment of global energy transition trends and the opportunities and challenges associated with implementing a just transition in the country. This diagnosis incorporated insights from multiple dialogues, which included the participation of women, youth, labor unions, business leaders, and representatives from key transition regions such as La Guajira, the Pacific Coast, and the mining corridor of the Cesar department (Ministerio de Minas y Energía de Colombia, 2024b, p. 7). Simultaneously, other documents were developed, including studies of required financial investments and analysis of the country's energy potential. The findings from these efforts were consolidated into a single document: the Just Transition Roadmap.

Some of the measures have already started implementation. For example, programs such as "*Comunidades Energéticas*", which aim to improve energy coverage in various regions through renewable sources, have started operation (EL ESPECTADOR, 2024). Other initiatives remain on hold due to factors such as limited financial resources, the need for new technologies, and even the presence of armed groups in some territories (Llanos-Ramírez & Grupo de Berlín (GIFK), 2025). Some contextual issues related to the transition are also beginning to emerge in public discourse, for instance, growing concerns about the need for economic government support in response to the declining prices of coal exports (Rivera-Rueda, 2025).

4.2 Applying the proposed framework on the Roadmap: the justice(s) evoked

4.2.1 The old system injustices

Regarding this temporal moment, it is possible to identify that the most prominent tenet is recognition. In particular, and what helps explain the focus of the Roadmap, is the acknowledgment

– both at the national and international levels – of Colombia's economic dependence on fossil fuels. It is even possible to say that the primary driver behind the creation of the strategy is the urgent need to end this dependence. The Roadmap briefly assesses the reasons why Colombia finds itself in such place, tracing back to the internal historical and political conditions, as well as the international development models focused on the extractivism of primary goods without added value (Ministerio de Minas y Energía de Colombia, 2024a, p. 7). The Roadmap indicates that fossil fuel extractivism has become one of the country's main economic sources at the expense of other sectors and the abandonment of industrialization efforts (2024a, p. 8). Even further, Colombia also needs to import more refined products, as it lacks a sufficiently developed industry to produce them. Consequently, the country is not only dependent on selling fossil fuels but also on buying them (2024a, p. 18).

To a lesser extent, the document acknowledges local recognition injustices in the planning process around rural regions. For example, in some municipalities, over 50% of users receive electric service for less than 10 hours per day (2024a, p. 8). Furthermore, the long-standing neglect of coal-rich areas has led to the emergence of informal mining operations and unequal treatment of mining communities compared with mining-corporations (2024a, p. 26).

From the perspective of distributional justice at the local level, the text acknowledges that the implementation of energy strategies – designed to meet national demands – has adversely affected communities located near these projects (2024a, p. 33). Additionally, the lack of a strong institutional presence in local areas has contributed to unequal access to energy, forcing many communities to rely on firewood and other polluting fuels (2024a, p. 46). Nationally, the document recognizes that the fossil fuel-based energy system has caused environmental harm, while most of the benefits from project implementation have been acquired by companies.

The distributional tenet at the international level is overlooked; for instance, the document does not consider the historical unequal global distribution of climate change burdens. As Warlenius (2018) notes, such concerns have long been central to the concept of "climate debt". This acknowledgment, for example, could lead to the idea of an "adaptation debt", which implies providing resources or support for technological development in transition processes (2018, p. 146). Although, understandably, a governmental policy document would not explicitly propose that, what becomes evident is the Roadmap's limited emphasis on the environmental and climatic reasons behind the need for a just transition. The main driver presented in the document is Colombia's vulnerable economic position in the global energy market, while the issues of environmental degradation and climate impacts are more unexplored.

Under the procedural tenet, the Roadmap mentions that local communities and the general population have historically lacked participation in the definition and implementation of energy processes (2024a, p. 9). However, there is a gap in the analysis of Colombia's role in international environmental and climate discussions. Bustos (2018, p. 30) suggests the relevance of addressing the role of Colombia in such discussions, noting how middle-income countries can still influence outcomes despite limited power.

Finally, the restorative tenet is only considered when discussing the disproportionate environmental and health burdens on communities, but no further elements are evaluated. As mentioned, this could also respond to the limited emphasis placed on the climate, environmental, and social reasons behind just transition. Colombia has not been exempt from the environmental consequences of fossil fuel extraction. At the local level, communities have reported pollution and the deterioration of ecosystems, particularly in areas surrounding oil company operations; however, companies have consistently overlooked these risks, and the government fails to hold them accountable (Dahl, 2025). The document also omits the disproportionate share of pollution produced by developed countries, which have significantly contributed to environmental degradation and the disruption of Colombia's ecological landscape. The discussion of this tenet carries relevant implications, as it can promote the development of mechanisms for responsibility and accountability in energy transitions (Healy et al., 2019, p. 221).

4.2.2 The transitory injustices

The country's dependency is considered here through the distributional justice tenet. In this context, the decarbonization efforts of fossil-fuel importers are shrinking the markets for Colombia's exports (2024a, p. 22), which may result in economic losses (2024a, p. 13). The Roadmap explicitly acknowledges that this market shrinkage is already happening: Prices of oil and coal are expected to decline in the 2024-2025 period (2024a, pp. 17–22). Local distribution injustices are not assessed in this temporal dimension. Within this space scale, it is important to notice that while the energy matrix in Colombia is heavily dependent on fossil fuels, its electric matrix relies primarily on hydropower, a renewable energy source (Fundación Heinrich Böll, Oficina Bogotá – Colombia & POLEN Transiciones Justas, 2025, p. 34). However, the development of these low-carbon sources has also imposed disproportionate burdens on local communities. For example, "*Hidroituango*", the biggest project of this type, led to the displacement of communities in the municipalities where the dam was constructed and caused a reduction in the flow of the Cauca River, with overall impacts on fishing activities (Marín Moreno & Montenegro, 2021).

From the perspective of the procedural justice tenet at the local level, infrastructure projects related to FNCER initiatives – particularly in

departments like La Guajira – have resulted in social conflicts due to the lack of prior community consultation and dialogue. The Roadmap acknowledges that this has led to a lack of legitimacy for the projects and a general mistrust toward the consultation processes (2024a, p. 9). At the national level, and as a reflection of the mentioned situations, the Roadmap highlights the need for inclusive and informed participation of the emerging and fossil-fuel sectors (2024a, p. 10).

Within the recognition tenet, at the local level, the Roadmap indicates that large-scale projects led by large companies have historically dominated Colombia's energy system. It emphasizes the need to shift toward energy generation and distribution initiatives managed by community associations, aiming to democratize access to the energy system and reduce energy poverty (2024a, p. 8). The national and international levels are not assessed.

The restorative tenet is completely overlooked in this temporal frame. As illustrated by the *Hidroituango* project, the implementation of renewable energy infrastructure can replicate the same injustices observed under the old fossil fuel system. Similarly, the ongoing installation of wind turbines in La Guajira has, in some cases, contributed to increasing social fragmentation within local communities (Barney, 2023b, p. 26). This demonstrates that alternative energy sources can also produce environmental and social harm. Lastly, issues such as international accountability in the regulation of corporate behavior were not included, although the geographic expansion of capital tied to new alternative energy sources can generate environmental and social harms (Healy et al., 2019, p. 222).

4.2.3 The new system injustices

As in the previous section, the distributional tenet is the most prominent within the new system injustices moment. At the local level, the Roadmap highlights that territories heavily dependent on coal extraction also hold significant potential for FNCER projects. To avoid repeating past patterns, it emphasizes the need to establish industrial and economic processes that ensure a fair distribution of new benefits at the territorial level (2024a, p. 25). In response, the document highlights the importance of preparing for future job transitions, promoting regional economic diversification, and advancing the country's reindustrialization efforts (2024a, p. 15). The energy transition is framed as an opportunity to reindustrialize the country and promote the production of higher-value-added goods (2024a, p. 17).

It is important to notice that one of the central focuses of the strategy is shifting from the extraction of coal and oil to the extraction of those minerals essential for transition technologies (2024a, p. 29). In doing so, the Roadmap promotes the creation of a new law to address the challenges of a "new way of mining", aimed at adding value to commodities, increasing employment opportunities, and formalizing local mining associations (2024a, p. 30). This also serves as the procedural tenet at the local level, highlighting the need to establish more comprehensive environmental licenses that guarantee indigenous prior consultation in those areas with the new mining potential (2024a, p. 28). Effectively, new technologies, as well as new forms of spatial planning, could lead to territorial tensions due to the increased demand for land to install energy infrastructure. While the Roadmap addresses prior consultation with indigenous communities, it pays less attention to the possible implications at broader scales, such as departmental territories, or for other affected groups like peasants and the general population. These actors should also be included in decision-making processes, especially given that existing popular consultation mechanisms have a limited scope (Ibañez-Elam et al., 2023, p. 32). More participatory spaces could also help reflect local and national concerns in the foreign environmental positions.

The "new mining" can also be analyzed from the perspective of the recognition tenet, at the local level. The text acknowledges, for instance, that in the case of copper, the mining potential usually overlaps with forest protection areas and ethnic communities. Therefore, it calls for "special approaches" to analyze such cases, prioritizing environmental protection and indigenous rights (2024a, p. 31). However, even though specific populations such as women and youth were included in the social dialogues, it was not possible to distinguish mentions or measures addressing the challenges they face. In the case of women, Mohr (2021, p. 10) argues that the phase-out of coal extraction in Colombia could also serve as an opportunity to promote gender equality, enhancing women's participation and leadership, and preventing gender-based violence linked to mining activities, such as child prostitution and trafficking. At the national level, the document establishes that the goal for the transition must be the achievement of the country's energy sovereignty, recognizing its dependent position (2024a, p. 42). No other special considerations were made at the international scale, although the debate about an "adaptation debt" could play a key role, given the future interest in reindustrialization.

Finally, under the restorative tenet, at the local level, the text addresses the need for a comprehensive approach that considers the environmental, cultural, and social aspects involved in mine closure. To achieve this, mine closures should be carried out under a "Closure Plan" (2024a, p. 23). Broader national or international aspects are not considered. Here, it is equally important to consider the emerging climate-related challenges and the growing need to implement climate resilience measures. Rising temperatures are already causing environmental issues in Colombia, and these problems are likely to intensify in the future (World Bank Group, 2021, p. 10). In this sense, a policy concerned with this tenet should also consider how to repair future harms resulting from ongoing and future environmental impacts.

4.2.4 The pace

It is possible to identify two, to some extent, contradictory approaches regarding the pace within the Just Transition Roadmap. On one hand, when analyzing Colombia's dependence on the old energy system, the arguments are framed in a way that suggests the transition should occur rapidly (2024a, p. 7). The urgency of implementing measures becomes more compelling as the country's fiscal and economic equilibrium is increasingly at risk due to the transition efforts of other countries. However, when the new measures aimed at addressing future changes are discussed, urgency is interpreted through the lens of gradualism: The Roadmap emphasizes that the phase-out of oil and coal extraction will not be immediate but as a planned medium- to long-term process. The document establishes that exploratory extraction and production activities will continue, recognizing that a sudden phase-out could negatively impact the country's economic stability and energy security (2024a, p. 18).

In the interaction between the pace and the justice tenets, the Roadmap primarily emphasizes urgency at the national and international levels. The urgency to transition is not framed around, for instance, local climate-related risks for vulnerable regions. Similarly, the emphasis on a gradual or slower transition is not explicitly linked to, for example, protecting workers or local communities. In this sense, pace is assessed more as a function of economic constraints than as a matter of the burdens, needs, and future of affected local communities.

5. Conclusions and reflections on the framework application

The proposed framework allowed for a systematic assessment of the Roadmap, highlighting both its predominant elements and the gaps in its discussions. The most frequently evoked tenets are those related to distributive and recognition justice, especially at the national level and in connection to Colombia's international economic position. In contrast, procedural and restorative justice are acknowledged to a much lesser extent, with the latter being particularly absent across all the temporal dimensions analyzed. Regarding temporal dimensions, a primary emphasis was also observed on "old system injustices," highlighting the historical conditions that have shaped Colombia's current position, alongside an acknowledgment of the economic, social, and environmental harms generated by extractivism. Transitory injustices are prominently addressed in relation to existing renewable energy projects that have already caused various forms of harm to local communities. To a lesser extent, "new system injustices" are also considered, given their more prospective nature and the fact that potential injustices associated with them are still to be determined. Pace was invoked according to the economic focus of the document: when discussing economic dependence, the Roadmap framed it as requiring rapid change, whereas in assessing the phase-out of fossil fuels, it emphasized a more gradual approach, prioritizing economic considerations over other factors.

In terms of spatial scales, it is also possible to observe a primary focus on the national level, while the local and international levels receive comparatively less attention. However, this emphasis is highly dependent on the temporal dimension being analyzed. For instance, the international scale is often invoked to explain Colombia's economic dependencies, but is less frequently addressed when discussing potential measures related to climate finance and adaptation debt. At the same time, local issues are more prominently associated with transitory injustices, as concrete cases currently unfolding on the ground raise questions about the legitimacy and adequacy of the energy transition, bringing these concerns into public debate and posing challenges for policy implementation.

Overall, the main focus of the Roadmap appeared to be economic and technological, with social aspects mostly framed as means to facilitate change, strengthen legitimation, and alleviate the country's financial and economic constraints across different scales. Nevertheless, social measures are recognized as relevant, reflecting progress in incorporating diverse perspectives and acknowledging the need to address energy poverty and improve the relationship between communities and the energy system.

Since the Roadmap was analyzed through a proposed unified framework, it is important to reflect on the insights and limitations that emerged from its application. First, the content analysis was conducted by a single person, which may have led to potential biases. Second, analyzing the application of the framework itself, it was possible to notice the difficulty of clearly distinguishing justice tenets across temporal dimensions, spatial scales, and even between tenets themselves. For example, the restorative tenet related to environmental harm may originate in the old system injustices but also be relevant in the new system injustices, as future harms are often rooted in historical dynamics. Simultaneously, the recognition tenet concerning Colombia's economic dependence on fossil fuels involves both national and international factors. At the same time, some topics share concerns regarding different tenets: procedural and recognition tenets can coincide, for example, within the inclusion of minority groups in decision-making processes and energy planning. Pace was especially challenging, as it had to be inferred from the general language rather than found explicitly in the text.

The inclusion of multiple temporal and spatial scales as different tenets was useful in ensuring that critical aspects were not overlooked. It allowed for the exploration of deeper implications and debates that might seem disconnected but shape the future of such policies. These include issues such as climate debt, technological adaptation, the consequences of mining on women's rights, and climate resilience. In the future, this work can be complemented by

content analysis of other materials related to the Colombian strategy, which could also challenge and assess the usefulness of the present framework and present contested views on which justice tenets should be recognized and to what extent. This broader scope would also enable comparisons with ongoing scholarly work on other empirical cases, testing its capacity to bring generalizable conclusions. Such research could lead to significant contributions to policy-making.

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