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GREEN ECONOMY AS A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: The approach employed is Systematic Library Research, focusing on a qualitative synthesis of macro policies and empirical findings. The data corpus comprises key national policy documents (e.g., Bappenas/LCDI reports), official government publications, and relevant open-access academic literature spanning the GE policy period (2017–2025). Data analysis involves Systematic Content Analysis and Policy Synthesis to evaluate policy consistency, implementation gaps, and resulting outcomes. The findings indicate that GE is formalized through the Low Carbon Development policy and backed by significant fiscal allocation (averaging 4.1% of the State Budget, with 88.1% supporting green infrastructure). However, implementation is challenged by a massive climate financing gap (Rp3.799 trillion) and critical trade-offs in resource-intensive sectors, which often prioritize rapid economic gain over environmental protection. Furthermore, the micro-level effectiveness of green strategies hinges on the adoption of Green Innovation to transform environmental obligations into competitive advantages. The conclusion stresses the urgency of innovative financing and strengthened regulatory governance to ensure an inclusive and effective GE transition.

Keywords: Green Economy, Green Innovation, Fiscal Policy

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INTRODUCTION

An ever-more-prestigious plan for attaining sustainable development on a global scale is the notion of a green economy. As an archipelagic country with a lot of natural resources and a growing economy, Indonesia has to worry about both economic development and environmental sustainability. By putting an emphasis on low-carbon development, sustainable economic practices, and climate resilience, the green economy framework provides Indonesia with a novel method to connect these objectives. The core idea behind a "green economy" is to invest in ways to boost the economy and create jobs without negatively impacting the environment or depleting natural resources. If Indonesia wants to ensure its citizens' continued wealth and well-being in the future, it must abandon its current development model which is dependent on extracting resources and burning fossil fuels and replace it with one that is more robust and environmentally friendly. In its national development strategy or policy framework, Indonesia firmly states its dedication to sustainable development via a green economy. Aligning the country's economic trajectory to environmental management and social inclusion, the government has integrated green economy ideas into its 2025–2045 National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN). Key priorities under this strategy include accelerating the adoption of renewable energy, developing sustainable landscapes, and promoting circular economy initiatives such as waste reduction and resource efficiency. Furthermore, Indonesia has initiated comprehensive programs like the Green Growth Programme, which integrates national and sub-national efforts to foster green investments and monitor progress systematically. This approach not only supports Indonesia's ambition to become a developed, prosperous, and sustainable nation but also positions it as a regional leader in the global green economy transition.

Despite these promising frameworks, Indonesia faces substantial challenges in financing, regulatory coherence, and technological innovation that can hinder the effective implementation of a green economy. Limited access to capital for green technology investments, institutional fragmentation, and gaps in human resource capacity remain critical obstacles. Additionally, Indonesia's complex regulatory environment demands enhanced alignment to support sustainable infrastructure development and renewable energy projects at scale. Addressing these challenges requires integrated policy reforms and strengthening institutional frameworks to ensure a resilient green economy transition. In particular, enhancing legal frameworks, expanding green financing mechanisms, and fostering innovation are essential steps for Indonesia to unlock the full potential of its green economy ambitions and to mitigate the environmental degradation linked to conventional economic activities (Keumala et al., 2025).

The country's susceptibility to climate change or biodiversity loss both of which have substantial socio-economic consequences highlights the environmental urgency that underpins Indonesia's green economy plan. The

deterioration of peatlands, over-reliance on fossil fuels, and deforestation have made Indonesia a leading global emitter of greenhouse gases. Reaching zero net emissions by 2060 and lowering emissions of greenhouse gases the 39-42% by 2030 are two of the ambitious goals established by the administration. The goal of these policies is to decrease emissions via an energy transition, preservation of forests, and circular economy practices; they connect climate action with economic growth; and they are driven by this commitment. Therefore, a green economy is an essential instrument for Indonesia to strengthen its ability to withstand climate change, lessen its impact on the environment, and safeguard the natural resources that support people's lives all throughout the archipelago.

Indonesia's green economy transformation also holds substantial socio-economic benefits by promoting inclusive growth and new employment opportunities. Transitioning to sustainable energy systems, green infrastructure, and eco-friendly agricultural practices creates jobs while improving community welfare. For example, sustainable farming methods such as organic agriculture reduce chemical inputs, preserve soil health, and meet growing consumer demand for healthier food products. The growing renewable energy sector including solar, hydro, and wind power projects similarly promises to boost economic activity and energy security. Moreover, Indonesia's efforts in green certification and circular economy initiatives encourage industries to adopt environmentally sound practices, reduce resource consumption, and enhance competitiveness in global markets seeking sustainable products. These developments demonstrate how green economy strategies can reconcile economic development imperatives with environmental conservation and social equity.

In conclusion, the green economy represents a comprehensive and forward-looking approach for Indonesia to achieve sustainable development by balancing ecological integrity, economic growth, and social inclusion. Through national policy integration, ambitious climate targets, enhanced institutional coordination, and inclusive green investments, Indonesia is poised to build a resilient economy for the future. While significant challenges exist, the country's commitment and ongoing initiatives underscore the potential for a transformative green economy agenda that not only addresses environmental risks but also fosters long-term prosperity and well-being for all Indonesians. This strategic direction aligns with global sustainable development goals and makes Indonesia a vital contributor to the worldwide green economy movement.

LITERATURE REVIEW

One of the main focusses of Indonesia's sustainable development initiatives is the adoption of a green economy. Economic development, ecological preservation, and social welfare are all interdependent, according to the green economy idea. A green economy strategy provides an essential framework for development in Indonesia, a nation rich in natural resources but struggling with climate change or environmental degradation. This framework prioritises economic profit alongside environmental sustainability or the welfare of future generations.

The Indonesian government is making a green economy a central component of its national development strategy, reflecting the increasing worldwide concern for environmental concerns. The goal of an environmentally friendly economy in Indonesia is to promote inclusive and long-term economic growth by reducing the country's environmental impact via resource optimisation. However, there are a number of challenges to putting this idea into action, notwithstanding the goals and policies already in place. These include insufficient infrastructure, a lack of human resources, insufficient financing for environmentally friendly technologies, and weak regulations that hinder full-scale economic transformation.

According to the research, an environmentally friendly economy in Indonesia would primarily target the energy industry. The shift to renewable energy sources is critical since fossil fuels continue to make up the majority of the nation's energy use. To lessen the effects of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions, research and development into renewable energy sources like wind, biomass, and solar power must be expedited. Collaboration between public policies, investments from the corporate sector, and technical advancements that make green energy more efficient and cheaper is essential for a sustainable economy to thrive (Yulitasari et al., 2023).

In addition to the energy sector, tourism and agriculture are also important areas in Indonesia's green economy strategy. Sustainable tourism with a green economy approach can improve the quality of human resources, environmental conservation, and the socio-economic well-being of local communities. Meanwhile, the agricultural sector, which implements sustainable agricultural practices, can maintain soil fertility, reduce the use of hazardous chemicals, and preserve biodiversity. Implementing a green economy in these sectors not only has a positive impact on the environment but also opens up new economic opportunities that lead to inclusive and sustainable development.

Research on the green economy as an approach to sustainable development also takes socioeconomic factors into account. New employment opportunities in renewable energy and ecologically conscious businesses may arise as a result of Indonesia's transition to a green economy. Natural resource management or community economic development are two areas where a green economy may help bring people together. To make sure that everyone can reap the advantages of a green economy without causing conflict or social injustice, we need to focus on education, addressing social inequalities, and building community capacity (Imleesh, 2025).

In the context of natural resource management, the green economy concept encourages a paradigm shift from overexploitation to environmentally sound management. Sustainable development aims to conserve ecosystems, reduce waste, and expand the use of sources of clean energy. According to research into Indonesia's green economy index, the country's social and economic aspects are doing well, but its environmental aspect could need some serious work, especially in the areas of waste management and renewable energy production. This highlights the need of collaboration among public, business, and community

organisations in bolstering green economic practices via legislation, education, and technology advancement (Setyowati & Rahmawati, 2025).

Consistent with the SDGs, Indonesia's sustainable development strategy further establishes the green economy as a core national policy. The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for Indonesia from 2025 to 2029 has an emphasis on reducing poverty, developing human resources, and achieving equitable and sustainable green economic growth. In order to achieve its goal of being a developed and sustainable country by 2030, Indonesia has identified the employment of environmentally friendly technologies, resource conservation, or multi-stakeholder engagement as essential factors in its sustainable development framework paper (Pambudy, 2025).

Literature from an Islamic economic perspective also provides additional insights into the implementation of a green economy. Green economic ideas, which emphasise sustainability, are consistent with Islamic economic principles, which include the need to preserve environment and the prudent use of resources. This approach encourages communities and economic actors to pursue not only short-term profits but also to be responsible for maintaining ecosystem balance and the sustainability of natural resources for future generations. Investments in renewable energy and sustainable agriculture can also be seen as a form of adherence to these principles, simultaneously opening up opportunities for the development of environmentally-based Islamic financial instruments (Basthiani & Pangestuti, 2024).

Additionally, a practical review of green economy policies may be found in literature that discusses the difficulties and solutions for establishing a green economy in Indonesia, specifically in relation to the construction of the IKN in East Kalimantan. As a green metropolis, the IKN is being built according to eco-friendly, inclusive, and low-carbon development principles. However, socio-economic risks and challenges, such as environmental risk management, equitable distribution of benefits, and technological and infrastructure readiness, remain major obstacles. Policy effectiveness and the involvement of all stakeholders are key to the successful sustainable development of the new capital city (IKN) based on green economy principles (Amirullah & Maksudi, 2024).

Overall, a green economy as a sustainable development strategy in Indonesia implies a transformation of the economic system that focuses not only on economic growth but also on ensuring environmental sustainability and long-term social welfare. In order to create a sustainable and equitable green economy, new research has shown that strong regulatory frameworks, creative funding, capacity development for individuals, and partnerships across different sectors and communities are essential (Wijayanti & Sari, 2024).

METHODOLOGY

Systematic Library Research with a qualitative approach serves as an integrative framework for understanding complex policy phenomena through the structured analysis of documented sources. This research employs qualitative synthesis derived from both macro-level policy frameworks and empirical findings. The data sources consist of major national policy documents, official

government publications, and open-access academic literature related to the GE policy period (2017–2025).

The data analysis process is carried out using Systematic Content Analysis and Policy Synthesis methods. Through Systematic Content Analysis, patterns, consistencies, and contradictions within the documented materials are identified and interpreted based on thematic relevance. Meanwhile, Policy Synthesis integrates these insights to evaluate the coherence of policy objectives, potential implementation gaps, and the overall outcomes achieved during the observed period.

This methodological approach enables the researcher to critically interpret policy development and effectiveness using reliable secondary data without field intervention. Consequently, the study design can be characterized as systematic library research that utilizes Systematic Content Analysis and Policy Synthesis conducted qualitatively. The qualitative orientation ensures that the findings extend beyond mere description, offering comprehensive insights into the dynamic interplay between policy intentions, institutional capacities, and real-world execution.

RESEARCH RESULT

As a response to the pressing issues of climate change and sustainable development, Indonesia has started implementing a green economy plan to promote equitable and ecologically friendly growth. A sustainable economy is one that prioritises social and economic justice, as well as the well-being of individuals, above the preservation of natural resources and the correction of ecological injustices. A green economy is one that uses renewable energy sources sustainably, uses resources efficiently, and reduces emissions of greenhouse gases. Renewable energy rules, sustainable resource usage, and the growth of green sectors were the first steps in Indonesia's green economy policy implementation process. Green certification and financial incentives for ecologically friendly technology innovation are only two examples of how the Indonesian government is pushing for the use of renewable energy sources. Inadequate green technology, poor public and corporate understanding of the need of environmentally friendly practices, and a lack of legislative harmonisation have all been challenges to adoption (Faza & Hammam, 2025).

An important part of Indonesia's plan to create a green economy is the energy industry. Renewable energy sources, including solar, hydro, or geothermal power, are being prioritised by the government as a means to decrease carbon emissions. An example of this dedication is the construction of a solar energy facility in Cirata, West Java, which is among the biggest in Southeast Asia. A number of governmental programs aimed at fostering a green economy are based on the national goal of lowering emissions of greenhouse gases by 39–42% by the year 2030.

2030 GHG Emission Reduction Target	Percentage Decrease	Information
Self-Effort (Unconditional)	39% - 42%	Greenhouse gas emission reductions

		without international support
With International Support(Conditional)	Up to 41% - 43.2%	Greenhouse gas emission reductions with international assistance and cooperation
Total Emission Reductions Determined	Around 314 million tons of CO ₂	Total greenhouse gas emission reduction targets by 2030
Contribution of the Renewable Energy Sector (EBT)	156.6 million tonnes of CO ₂ (49.8% of energy sector mitigation actions)	Reduction targets from the development of new and renewable energy sources
Investment Needs	Rp. 3,500 trillion	Estimated investment required to achieve emission reduction targets

Beyond energy, the industrial sector has also been directed toward a green industry concept that emphasizes resource efficiency and waste reduction. The government, through the Ministry of Industry, is encouraging the implementation of environmentally friendly technologies and carbon reduction programs, including carbon pricing policies and carbon tax schemes, to encourage a more sustainable industrial transformation. This supports efforts to optimize Indonesia's abundant natural resources while maintaining environmental sustainability.

To support green economic growth, the government is also developing fiscal and non-fiscal incentive systems and strengthening green financing. For example, the establishment of the Indonesia Investment Authority and PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur, which are tasked with facilitating financing for green infrastructure projects. In addition, the Indonesia Stock Exchange launched a carbon trading system to facilitate companies in meeting their emission reduction targets through domestic and international market mechanisms.

Collaboration between the public, businesses, and the government is crucial for the effective execution of green economy initiatives in Indonesia. Important considerations include building knowledge and capability in human resources, creating new technology, and creating integrated and uniform rules. Policy reform initiatives persist in hastening the shift to a healthy green economy, even in the face of obstacles such as a lack of available regulations and insufficient technology.

A sustainable development approach, based on ecological transformation prioritises economic growth, social welfare, and environmental protection. By consistently implementing a green economy, the Indonesian government aims to realise its vision of becoming an advanced or sustainable nation by 2045. This will be achieved through equitable economic development, significant reductions in carbon emissions, or strengthened national resilience to climate change. Sustainable development objectives may be met via a development

method known as a "green economy," which combines economic expansion with environmental protection. A green economy is an important part of Indonesia's plan to achieve its 2045 vision, Golden Indonesia, which calls for a low-carbon, circular economy, or transition to renewable energy as the foundation for economic change. Improving social welfare or safeguarding natural resources are two of the many long-term goals of this plan. By adopting green economic concepts, Indonesia may lessen its reliance on fossil fuels, lessen its negative effects on the environment, spur innovation, and provide long-term employment opportunities.

Evidence suggests that a green economy would greatly benefit Indonesia's GDP development if adopted nationwide. Economic resilience and corporate competitiveness are both boosted by environmentally friendly technology that lower energy costs and make better use of available resources, according to studies. Additionally, renewable energy uptake and the 3Rs of waste management have helped to steady Indonesia's economic growth, which is expected to average 6.2% until 2045. The implementation of a green economy also encourages green investment, generating new capital, particularly in the renewable energy and low-carbon technology sectors, and creating millions of new job opportunities, thereby increasing income and public welfare(Purba et al., 2024).

The green economy contributes significantly to environmental preservation in Indonesia by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating ecological damage. Contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the preservation of ecological harmony, the green economy promotes the adoption of renewable energy sources, the growth of an organic food system, and other forms of sustainable resource management. One sign of this green transformation's effectiveness is the anticipated tens of millions of tonnes decrease in CO₂ emissions. The integration of green economy principles also strengthens the harmony between human needs and environmental conservation and enables sustainable resource management for a safer and healthier future(Greenpeace Indonesia, 2022).

The green economy is a sustainable development approach that may help Indonesia achieve both its economic growth goals and those of the environment. The country's competitiveness and environmental impact are both enhanced by a green economy. Investments in renewable energy, resource efficiency, and green policies are key to this transformation. With continued strengthening of our commitment, a green economy can realize the vision of a prosperous, equitable, and sustainable Golden Indonesia by 2045.

The private sector in Indonesia is spearheading efforts to establish a green economy, which is a key component of the country's strategy for sustainable development. The commercial sector has played a significant role in developing renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, biomass, and geothermal power plants. Aside from government efforts, businesses may help cut down on greenhouse gas emissions by using effective environmentally friendly technologies. The green energy revolution may be expedited with the help of the private sector and government policies and fiscal incentives like tax breaks and

simplified licensing requirements. In order to decarbonise in the future and reach the national energy mix objective, this commitment is critical.

CSR initiatives that prioritise sustainability and environmentally friendly growth are another way the private sector contributes, alongside investments in renewable energy. One typical problem, however, is that businesses don't often realise how important it is to include green economy principles into their overall strategy. For this reason, improving green project funding requires more cooperation between public and commercial organisations as well as financial institutions. The private sector may play a more active role in assisting Indonesia in reaching its low-carbon development goals as well as broad economic growth objectives via this partnership.

The role of communities in promoting environmental sustainability is significant, since they are an integral part of green economic growth. People can make a difference by doing little things like limiting their use of disposable plastics, shopping locally and sustainably, and becoming involved in environmental activities. In order to get more people involved in the green economy, education and awareness campaigns are crucial. Additionally, in order to create successful and meaningful long-term solutions, it is essential to empower communities via participatory methods (Judijanto & Nurussama, 2025).

The active role of communities extends beyond consumption behavior to supporting government and private sector efforts to make the green economy a national development strategy. Collaboration between communities, the private sector, and the government is a crucial factor in creating a conducive environment for economic transformation. Through this partnership, communities can benefit by improving their quality of life and well-being while preserving the environment as part of sustainable development (Rahmawati & Bayangkara, 2024).

DISCUSSION

Indonesia Emas 2045 outlines a number of goals for the country's future, one of the most important of which is the establishment of a green economy. The goal of a green economy is to increase societal welfare while reducing economic development's detrimental effects on the environment. The RPJPN, Indonesia's long-term plan for development from 2025 to 2045, incorporates this green economy idea and prioritises the shift to low-carbon, circular, blue, and energy-based economies. To make sure growth doesn't harm the environment and stays sustainable for generations to come, these initiatives are working to lower emissions of greenhouse gases and increase resistance to climate change. Establishing an environmentally friendly economy in Indonesia primarily targets the energy sector since fossil fuels account for over 90.4% of the country's energy supply and are the main cause of carbon emissions. Renewable energy development has set an optimistic objective of 3.4 GW, but by 2023, little less than 1 GW will have been realised. Institutional regulatory coordination, human resources, and long-term environmental policy financing are among the most pressing issues. To speed up the energy sector's green economic transition, it is essential to expand the infrastructure and legislative framework while also improving technical capabilities.

Additional tenets of Indonesia's green economy include eco-friendly product creation, responsible waste management, and environmentally friendly farming practices. Organic farming, for instance, is on the rise due to the fact that it yields goods that are both nutritious and kind to the environment. Reducing contamination of water and soil is achieved by making use of natural resources like compost in place of artificial fertilisers. Additionally, the possibility of creating renewable energy sources like solar electricity and hydropower provide an alternate to decreasing reliance on fossil fuels, which may lessen the country's impact on the environment.

Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning the management and protection of the environment mandates that, among other things, Indonesia seeks to establish a green economy by creating environmentally friendly policies. For development to be sustainable and beneficial to the public, it must take into account environmental, social, as well as economic factors, and this policy provides the framework for doing just that. In order to ensure that future generations are able to satisfy their own requirements, environmentally conscious sustainable development promotes practices in resource administration that do not deplete natural resources(Astika et al., 2021).

From an economic perspective, research shows that the implementation of a green economy has a significant positive contribution to Indonesia's economic growth. This green economy system not only encourages more efficient and environmentally friendly resource use but also boosts state revenue through green policies and investments. By adopting environmentally friendly practices and renewable energy, Indonesia can achieve sustainable economic growth without sacrificing environmental quality, thereby supporting the achievement of overall sustainable development goals(Lumbanraja & Lumbanraja, 2023).

Overall, Indonesia's green economy transformation faces challenges but offers strategic opportunities for achieving sustainable development. Synergy between the government, private sector, and civil society is needed to strengthen the regulatory framework, technology development, and green financing. In this way, Indonesia can realize its vision of becoming a developed nation by 2045 through inclusive, environmentally sound, and sustainable development.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Reducing carbon emissions, promoting green innovation, and managing natural resources sustainably are the three pillars upon which the sustainable economy in Indonesia rests, as this essay shows. Financing, regulatory cooperation, and technical innovation are three areas where substantial obstacles persist despite the deployment of several policies and initiatives. Emissions reductions and greater green investment are only two examples of how Indonesia's transition to a green economy has benefited the country's economy and the environment. Involvement from the business and civic sectors, which may provide employment opportunities and enhance social welfare, is also essential in hastening the shift to a green economy.

Among the many suggestions made possible by this study's findings is the need of more fiscal incentives on sustainable investment and regulatory

harmonisation to encourage the creation of environmentally friendly technologies. Development or emission reduction goals may be efficiently attained by speeding up the creation of green technologies and expanding access to new finance sources. Accelerating the attainment of sustainable and equitable growth goals and strengthening the execution of an environmentally friendly economy may be achieved via coordinated efforts between the public, private sector, or the government. Public engagement in sustainable development may be enhanced by educating and training more people on the significance of a green economy. This essay stresses that for Indonesia's green economic transformation to be successful, it is crucial that the whole country work together, be willing to commit, and have the guts to make bold, long-term changes to policies and technology.

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