



## Green Economy for Sustainable Development in Indonesia: A Bibliographic Analysis Study

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### ABSTRACT :

This study analyzes the implementation of a green economy and sustainable economy in Indonesia through a qualitative bibliographic approach reviewing literature published between 2017 and 2025. The study identifies trends in policy direction, green financing, and challenges in Indonesia's transition toward a green economy. Using bibliometric analysis, the study highlights the role of sustainable financial instruments such as green sukuk in supporting environmentally friendly projects and reducing carbon emissions. Findings indicate that despite progressive pro-environmental policies, key obstacles continue to emerge in the form of weak inter-agency coordination, law enforcement gaps, and limited financing accessibility. Beyond empirical insights, this study provides theoretical contributions derived from bibliographic patterns, showing that Energy Transition Theory is strengthened through evidence that Indonesia's transition depends not only on technology but also on multi-sector collaboration; Sustainable Finance Theory is reinforced by the strategic role of green sukuk as an effective financing mechanism for developing countries; and Good Governance Theory is enriched by findings that highlight the centrality of institutional coordination and public participation in ensuring effective environmental governance. These theoretical contributions reveal that the evolution of green economy research in Indonesia is increasingly oriented toward multi-sectoral integration, cross-stakeholder collaboration, and sustainable policy frameworks. The study's contribution lies in offering conceptual reinforcement for the development of more integrative, adaptive, and evidence-based policies aligned with Indonesia's sustainable development agenda.

**Key words:** *Green Economy, Green Finance, Bibliographic Analysis, Sustainable Development.*

## INTRODUCTION

In the past two decades, the global development paradigm has undergone a significant shift from a conventional economic growth orientation to a sustainable and low-carbon development model. The climate crisis is a major driver of this change, with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2023) report noting that global average temperatures have risen by approximately 1.1°C compared to pre-industrial times. The impacts of this temperature rise are clearly visible through the increased frequency of natural disasters, decreased agricultural productivity, and threats to water resource availability. In this context, the concept of a green economy emerges as a paradigm that emphasizes a balance between economic growth, environmental preservation, and social welfare (UNEP, 2021:14; Tippa & Amodekar, 2024).

For Indonesia, the transition to a green economy is a strategic necessity. The country boasts abundant natural resources, yet simultaneously faces a high level of vulnerability to climate change. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2024) shows that approximately 23% of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is still supported by natural resource-based sectors such as agriculture, mining, and fossil fuels. This dependence creates a paradox: on the one hand, it drives economic growth, but on the other, it increases the risk of environmental degradation and economic inequality. Meanwhile, Bappenas (2023) estimates that without mitigation efforts, climate change could reduce national GDP by up to 3.45% by 2050, equivalent to an economic loss of IDR 544 trillion.

Recognizing this threat, the Indonesian government adopted a low-carbon development approach through the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) in 2017. This initiative was then integrated into the 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), making low-carbon development the mainstream of national policy (Bappenas, 2022). This approach marked a significant shift in Indonesia's economic policy from resource exploitation to sustainable green potential optimization, including renewable energy development, energy efficiency, and forest and peatland conservation. Indonesia's commitment to a green economy was also strengthened at the global level through the ratification of the Paris Agreement (2016) and the development of an Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targeting a 31.89% emission reduction independently and 43.20% with international support by 2030 (Ministry of Environment and Forestry [KLHK], 2023). In addition, the government has affirmed the Net Zero Emission (NZE) 2060 vision, which demands profound transformation in the energy, transportation, industrial and financial sectors.

The financial sector plays a vital role in supporting this transition. Since 2018, Indonesia has become the first country in the world to issue Green Sovereign Sukuk, and by 2024, it has raised over US\$5 billion to fund green projects such as renewable energy, waste management, and environmentally friendly transportation (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024). Furthermore, various national banks, such as BNI and BSI, have also begun expanding their green financing portfolios, in line with the OJK's Sustainable Finance Roadmap Phase II (2021–2025). Empirical studies show that interest in green entrepreneurship is growing in Indonesia as awareness of green economy principles increases (Chairia et al., 2024).

Although policy direction and financing show progress, implementation challenges remain significant. Key obstacles include limited green investment in the regions, low human resource readiness, and disparities in capacity between regions in adopting green technologies. A study by Sayaza and Hartono (2024) confirmed that the development of green jobs in Indonesia faces

significant obstacles in terms of investment, education, and social readiness. A report by the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2023) also estimates that the transformation to a green economy could create 3.3 million new jobs in Indonesia by 2030. However, without a just transition strategy, approximately 1.8 million conventional jobs could be lost.

The implementation of a green economy in Indonesia must be understood not merely as an environmental policy, but as a long-term economic development strategy that demands cross-sector collaboration. This approach requires synergy between fiscal policy, technological innovation, human resource capacity building, and inclusive financing support. In the academic context, studies on the green economy continue to develop, encompassing public policy, green finance, the energy transition, and its socio-economic impacts (Anwar, 2024; Sudjono, 2025).

Through a qualitative, literature-based (bibliographic) approach, this study not only attempts to describe the main phenomena and direction of green economy policy in Indonesia, but also analyzes the patterns of scientific discussion and dominant themes in previous research for the 2017–2025 period. This analysis aims to explore how the evolution of thinking and previous research findings can serve as a scientific basis for accelerating the implementation of national green economy policies. Thus, this study serves as a conceptual and reflective foundation for developing more integrative, evidence-based, and adaptive policies to the global dynamics of sustainable development.

## Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach with a bibliographic study method analyzed using R Studio (*Bibliometrix*). This approach was chosen because it is in accordance with the research objectives to examine the phenomena, policy directions, and practices of green economy implementation in Indonesia based on scientific literature published in 2017–2025. As stated by Creswell (2018:57), qualitative research seeks to understand social phenomena through the interpretation of meaning in textual and documentary data, while the bibliographic method allows for the identification of conceptual patterns and thematic trends in academic discourse (Zed, 2014:3). The data sources for this research are entirely secondary, obtained from scientific articles, official institutional reports, and relevant public policy documents through databases such as Scopus, ScienceDirect, Emerald Insight, and SpringerLink, with purposive selection to ensure academic relevance and credibility (Arikunto, 2019:12). Article selection uses the *Publish or Perish* (PoP) application.

Data analysis was conducted in two main stages: bibliometric analysis and qualitative thematic analysis. The first stage was conducted to map research trends, relationships between concepts, and dominant themes using R Studio (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). Data processing in this

study was carried out through systematic stages using R Studio as the main tool for bibliographic analysis. The initial stage began with the collection of secondary data from various indexed academic sources such as Scopus, ScienceDirect, Emerald Insight, and SpringerLink. The period used covered 2017 to 2025, with a total of 812 articles relevant to the theme of the green economy in Indonesia. The selection process was carried out using the keywords "*green economy*", "*sustainable development*", "*Indonesia*", "*environmental policy*", and "*green investment*". After going through a *screening process* based on the suitability of the theme and the national context, 621 articles were obtained that met the analysis criteria. Next, the bibliographic data were processed using the *bibliometrix* and *dplyr* packages in R Studio. This process follows the qualitative analysis model of Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña (2014:8), which involves three stages: *data reduction*, *data display*, and *conclusion drawing*. To maintain validity, this study applied triangulation of literature sources by comparing analysis results from various literature, policy reports, and bibliometric mapping results to ensure consistency and validity of interpretation (Moleong, 2021:327).

## Result

The data analysis process in this study was conducted entirely using R Studio as a bibliographic analysis tool. Each stage was systematically structured, starting from metadata collection and data cleaning, keyword analysis, and thematic interpretation. This approach enabled researchers to identify research trends, patterns of relationships between themes, and the conceptual development of the green economy in Indonesia during the 2017–2025 period. The use of R Studio was deemed effective due to its robust bibliometric analysis capabilities through the *Bibliometrix* and *ggplot2* packages, which support comprehensive quantitative analysis and scientific data visualization. The detailed data processing stages in this study can be seen in the following table, which illustrates the analysis process flow, the R Studio tools used, and the results obtained at each stage of the research activity.

**Table 1. Bibliographic Data Processing Process Using R Studio**

Analysis Stage	Activity Description	R Studio Code/Packages Used	Output Generated
1. Data Collection	Collecting publication metadata from Scopus, ScienceDirect, Emerald Insight, and SpringerLink (2017–2025) based on keywords: " <i>green economy</i> ", " <i>sustainable development</i> ", " <i>Indonesia</i> ", " <i>green finance</i> ", " <i>environmental policy</i> ".	—	The raw dataset contains ±812 articles in .csv or .bib format.
2. Data Cleaning (Data Cleaning)	Remove duplication, correct errors in author names, years, and journal sources.	dplyr, stringr	The clean dataset contains 621 valid articles for analysis.
3. Metadata Standardization	Standardize the names of institutions, countries, and journal sources to ensure uniformity.	bibliometrix::convert2df() and tidy::unite()	Structured metadata ready to be analyzed.

4. Keyword Frequency Analysis	Identify the most frequently appearing keywords to see research trends.	bibliometrix::biblioAnalysis()	List of dominant keywords: <i>green finance</i> , <i>renewable energy</i> , <i>carbon policy</i> , <i>sustainable growth</i> .
5. Temporal Analysis	Analyze publication trends per year to see research developments 2017–2025.	ggplot2 and dplyr::count()	Growth graph of green economy research in Indonesia.
6. Co-word Analysis	Understanding the relationship between research themes and research collaboration trends.	igraph, tm, wordcloud	Map of thematic interconnections (e.g.: <i>green economy</i> ↔ <i>climate policy</i> ↔ <i>investment</i> ).
7. Thematic Analysis (Clustering)	Group articles into broad keyword-based themes.	bibliometrix::thematicMap()	3 main themes: (1) Energy Transition, (2) Green Finance, (3) Public Policy.
8. Qualitative Synthesis	Compiling analytical narratives based on processed data to link them to national policy directions.	Literature-based manual analysis	Conceptual themes and directions of Indonesia's green economy policy.

Source: processed data, 2025.

processing process in this study began with the collection of metadata from databases such as Scopus, ScienceDirect, Emerald Insight, and SpringerLink using relevant keywords. After data cleaning and metadata standardization, 621 valid articles were selected for further analysis. The next stage was keyword frequency analysis, which revealed the dominance of themes such as *green finance*, *renewable energy*, and *carbon policy*, and a temporal analysis showed an increase in research publications after 2020. Co-word analysis was used to map the relationships between themes, while thematic analysis resulted in three main themes: *energy transition*, *green finance*, and *public policy*. Each of these stages produced data that provide an overview of research trends, collaborations between authors, and the direction of green economy policy in Indonesia.

After processing the bibliographic data using R Studio, the next step was analyzing the results, which provided insights into key developments and trends in green economy research in Indonesia between 2017 and 2025. Based on the analysis, several key findings were identified, which not only illustrate the dynamics of scientific publications but also provide a broader picture of research focus, international collaborations, and major emerging themes in the academic literature. These are detailed in Table 2 below.

**Table 2. Bibliographic Analysis of Green Economy Research in Indonesia (2017–2025)**

Analysis Category	Findings	Initial Interpretation
Number of Articles Analyzed	621 valid articles from a total of 812 initial publications	This number indicates a significant increase in the green economy literature, reflecting growing academic and policy attention.
Distribution of Publications per Year	2017 (35); 2018 (42); 2019 (58); 2020 (76); 2021 (95); 2022	The trend shows a consistent increase, with research peaking in 2022–2023, in line with the

	(109); 2023 (104); 2024 (80); 2025 (22, through April)	implementation of the 2020–2024 RPJMN and the <i>Low Carbon Development Initiative policy</i> .
Most Dominant Keywords	<i>Green economy</i> , <i>sustainable development</i> , <i>renewable energy</i> , <i>green finance</i> , <i>carbon emissions</i> , <i>climate policy</i>	The research focus is still centered on renewable energy issues and carbon mitigation policies.
Most Active Institutions and Authors	Bappenas, University of Indonesia, ITB, UGM, and the Indonesian Ministry of Finance	The involvement of government institutions demonstrates the strength of academic–policy collaboration.
Main Collaborating Countries	Malaysia, Australia, Netherlands, England	Green economy research in Indonesia involves a lot of cross-border collaboration in the fields of green energy and finance.
Main Research Theme (Clustering)	(1) Clean Energy Transition; (2) Green Finance Innovation; (3) Public Policy and Climate Governance	This theme shows the direction of research towards the integration of economics, energy, and environmental policies.
Journals with the Highest Publications	<i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , <i>Sustainability</i> , <i>Environmental Science and Policy</i> , <i>International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy</i>	The majority of publications are in journals with Scopus Q1–Q2 index, indicating high research quality.

Source: processed data, 2025.

Based on the results of the bibliographic analysis, 621 valid articles were selected for analysis from a total of 812 initial publications. The distribution of publications per year shows a significant upward trend since 2020, with 2022 and 2023 being the peak number of publications, coinciding with the implementation of the *Low Carbon Development Initiative policy* in the 2020–2024 RPJMN. The most frequently appearing keywords, such as *green economy*, *sustainable development*, *renewable energy*, and *green finance*, indicate that the main focus of green economy research in Indonesia still revolves around the issues of renewable energy, carbon emission reduction, and the development of green financing instruments.

On the other hand, the most active institutions in this research include Bappenas, the University of Indonesia, ITB, UGM, and the Indonesian Ministry of Finance, reflecting strong collaboration between academics and government institutions. This research also shows the existence of international cooperation, with countries such as Malaysia, Australia, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom frequently engaging in research collaborations, particularly in the areas of renewable energy and green finance. In terms of research themes, the thematic analysis identified three main topics: clean energy transition, green finance innovation, and public policy related to climate governance. This illustrates the research trend that is increasingly moving towards integration between the energy, finance, and environmental policy sectors to support the achievement of sustainable development targets. Overall, the research findings indicate three main emerging themes: (1) energy transition and green innovation, (2) green finance and sustainable financial instruments, and (3) public policy and environmental governance. These three themes form the basis for building a conceptual framework to strengthen the direction of green economy

policy in Indonesia. Overall, this analysis shows that academic literature throughout 2017–2025 experienced rapid development and was increasingly oriented towards implementation practices that support the achievement of the 2060 Net Zero Emission targets and the 2030 SDGs.

## **Discussion**

### ***Theme 1: Energy Transition and Green Innovation***

The energy transition to cleaner and more renewable systems has become a major focus of green economy research in Indonesia, increasingly driven by the need to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and achieve carbon emission reduction targets. Research analyzed during the 2017–2025 period shows a significant increase in this theme, particularly related to renewable energy development and green technology innovation. The main focus of these research findings is in line with the Energy Transition Theory, which states that the shift from a fossil-based energy system to renewable energy requires technological innovation, supportive policies, and appropriate financing (Geels, 2002:1257). In this context, the energy transition in Indonesia is seen as a system change that involves not only technological change but also social and policy change.

Green technology innovation is a key aspect in supporting the energy transition. More efficient technologies for producing and storing renewable energy, such as solar panels, wind turbines, and energy storage systems, are a primary focus of research. This finding aligns with Chesbrough's (2003:45) *Open Innovation Theory*, which states that innovation in green technology must involve collaboration between the public, private, and academic sectors. In Indonesia, this collaboration is evident through government programs that encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs) in renewable energy development. In this case, green innovation occurs not only in the technology sector, but also in energy financing and governance models.

Furthermore, Green Finance Theory *also* provides a foundation for understanding the importance of green bonds and green sukuk in financing renewable energy projects in Indonesia. Green finance plays a crucial role in driving this energy transition, given the country's limited budget for funding large energy projects. Our research findings indicate that Indonesia has been a pioneer in issuing *Green Sovereign Sukuk* to support renewable energy projects, which adheres to sustainable finance theory, emphasizing investment allocation to sectors that can provide environmental benefits.

From a policy perspective, this energy transition is closely linked to Sustainable Development Theory, which states that development must consider the balance between economic growth, environmental preservation, and social welfare (Brundtland, 1987:39). Indonesia, through its Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) policy, launched in 2017, seeks to realize a transition to a sustainable green economy by focusing on renewable energy

development, energy efficiency, and natural resource conservation. This policy reflects an effort to integrate sustainable development goals (SDGs) with national development strategies.

However, research findings also indicate that despite significant progress in renewable energy development, Indonesia still faces significant challenges, including the high cost and limited infrastructure required to integrate renewable energy into its existing energy system. This relates to the Infrastructure Trap Theory, which states that developing countries often become trapped in infrastructure development that is incompatible with new innovations, thus limiting their ability to transition to cleaner and more efficient technologies (Foster & Briceño-Garmendia, 2010:42). Therefore, effective financing, particularly in the form of green finance instruments, is crucial to addressing these infrastructure barriers.

Overall, the findings of this research indicate that the energy transition in Indonesia is not only a technological change, but also involves policy changes, social innovation, and cross-sector collaboration that must be driven by supportive policies and adequate investment. This is highly relevant to the Social-Ecological Transition Theory, which emphasizes that successful energy system change requires an understanding of the interconnected socio-economic and ecological dynamics (Loorbach et al., 2010:184).

## ***Theme 2: Green Finance and Sustainable Financial Instruments***

The theme of green finance is becoming increasingly important in the context of the transition to a green economy, particularly in developing countries like Indonesia. As part of a strategy to support sustainable development, green finance focuses on funding projects that provide environmental benefits, such as renewable energy, waste management, and energy efficiency. Research analyzed over the 2017–2025 period shows that Indonesia is beginning to utilize various green finance instruments to fund projects that support the energy transition and sustainable development.

Green financing, which includes instruments such as green bonds, green sukuk, and sustainable investment funds, provides funding solutions that connect the financial sector with environmentally friendly projects. Indonesia itself has become a pioneer in the global Islamic finance market by issuing Green Sovereign Sukuk in 2018, which successfully raised over USD 5 billion to finance renewable energy projects and other green infrastructure (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024). These findings indicate that green sukuk has become a crucial instrument enabling the country to fund sustainable projects while attracting global investors interested in financial opportunities that deliver positive social and environmental impacts.

The concept of sustainable financing is closely related to Sustainable Finance Theory, which emphasizes that the financial system must support long-term goals that prioritize not only financial returns but also social and environmental sustainability (Hockerts, 2015:22). This theory underpins the importance of integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into investment decisions. This is reflected in various policies issued by the Indonesian government, such as the Financial Services Authority (OJK)'s Sustainable Finance Roadmap, which encourages financial institutions to allocate their funds to sectors that have a positive impact on sustainable development.

On the other hand, research findings indicate that although Indonesia has begun implementing green financing, significant challenges remain in terms of accessibility and knowledge of green financial instruments, particularly in more remote areas. This highlights the need to increase the capacity of financial institutions and educate the public about green financing instruments. The research also indicates limitations in the banking sector's ability to finance high-risk sustainable projects, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with limited access to financing.

According to the Green Finance Access Theory, increasing access to green finance can be achieved by introducing more inclusive instruments and broadening understanding of the long-term economic benefits of sustainable investments (OECD, 2020:49). Some relevant policies in this context include the introduction of tax incentives for renewable energy projects and the reduction of regulations that hinder green investment.

Furthermore, the research also noted the need for cross-sector collaboration between the government, financial sector, and communities to accelerate the development and implementation of green finance instruments. As outlined in the Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration Theory, collaboration between various stakeholders, including the public and private sectors, is key to encouraging the acceptance and use of green finance instruments on a large scale. This finding is relevant to steps taken by Indonesia, such as the development of community-based green finance that involves local communities in the planning and implementation of renewable energy projects.

Overall, research findings on green finance in Indonesia demonstrate significant potential to fund the energy transition and sustainable projects. However, maximizing this potential requires strengthening green finance capacity, improving education on sustainable finance, and strengthening collaboration between the public and private sectors. Only in this way can Indonesia overcome existing challenges and accelerate its goal of achieving Net Zero Emissions (NZE) by 2060.

### ***Theme 3: Public Policy and Environmental Governance***

Public policy and environmental governance play a central role in the transition to a sustainable green economy. In Indonesia, research findings indicate that despite the government's strong commitment to developing policies to support a green economy, their implementation still faces various challenges. These policies focus on strategic sectors such as natural resource conservation, waste management, biodiversity, and renewable energy. One key policy that has been implemented is the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI), which aims to reduce carbon emissions through various government strategies and programs (Bappenas, 2022).

However, research findings indicate that even though the policy has been issued, the biggest challenge in its implementation is the still weak coordination between government agencies, as well as the lack of effective monitoring and evaluation of the implemented policies. In this regard, the theory of Good Governance provides an understanding that the success of public policies in supporting a green economy requires a transparent, accountable, and participatory management system (Sullivan, 2009:112). Good governance emphasizes the importance of collaboration between the public, private, and community sectors in designing and implementing policies related to sustainability.

Furthermore, research findings also demonstrate the importance of community participation in decision-making processes related to environmental policy. Community Participation Theory explains that involving communities in the planning and implementation of environmental policies will increase their effectiveness, as directly involved communities will better understand the challenges and opportunities on the ground (Arnstein, 1969:216). In Indonesia, community-based forest management and community-based conservation programs are examples of the implementation of this theory.

On the other hand, although various policies have been implemented to promote a green economy, research findings indicate that the lack of integration between economic and environmental policies often hinders their effectiveness. Sustainable Development Theory *proposes* that development must consider three main dimensions: economic, social, and environmental, and that policies must harmoniously integrate all three to achieve long-term sustainability (Brundtland, 1987:39). In this context, the integration of green economic policies with social and environmental policies is crucial. For example, energy transition policies that support the use of renewable energy must be complemented by social policies that ensure the impacts of the transition do not harm more vulnerable groups in society.

The research findings also highlight the importance of oversight and law enforcement in ensuring that environmental policies are implemented effectively. In Indonesia, although

regulations supporting environmental management exist, such as the Environmental Protection and Management Law, the main challenge lies in weak law enforcement at the regional level. This aligns with Environmental Law Enforcement Theory, which states that the effectiveness of environmental policies depends heavily on the strength of law enforcement and the government's commitment to firmly implementing regulations.

Overall, the research findings indicate that while Indonesia has developed various public policies to support a green economy, their successful implementation depends heavily on inter-agency coordination, public participation, enhanced oversight, and strong law enforcement. Good Governance Theory and Sustainable Development Theory suggest that successful policies should not only focus on the environmental sector but also balance economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the discussions that have been conducted, three main themes Energy Transition and Green Innovation, Green Finance and Sustainable Financial Instruments, and Public Policy and Environmental Governance are key to driving Indonesia toward more environmentally friendly, sustainable development. The first theme, on energy transition and green innovation, demonstrates that while Indonesia has significant potential in the renewable energy sector, the main challenge lies in the development of affordable green technologies and the ability to widely adopt innovations. The role of the government and the private sector in providing incentives for clean energy research and development (R&D) is crucial. As explained in the energy transition theory, major changes in the energy sector require an approach based on collaboration across sectors and policy levels (Geels, 2002). The second theme, on green finance and sustainable financial instruments, emphasizes that instruments such as green sukuk and green bonds have become an important part of financing environmentally friendly projects. However, despite progress in issuing these instruments, the biggest challenge is increasing the capacity of local financial institutions to finance green projects, particularly in the MSME sector and regions that are not yet fully prepared for green financing. Sustainable finance theory emphasizes that a healthy financial system must be able to create investment flows for sectors that support environmental sustainability (Hockerts, 2015).

The third theme, concerning public policy and environmental governance, shows that although existing policies already cover several important aspects in supporting a green economy, their implementation is still hampered by a lack of inter-agency coordination, weak law enforcement, and a lack of public participation. The application of Good Governance and Sustainable Development theory shows that successful policies in a green economy require

transparency, accountability, and the harmonious integration of social, economic, and environmental policies (Sullivan, 2009; Brundtland, 1987). Overall, although Indonesia already has policies and instruments to support the transition to a green economy, this requires strengthening in several areas, particularly in terms of inter-sectoral collaboration, increasing green finance capacity, and increasing public participation in the policy and implementation process. To achieve the Net Zero Emissions 2060 vision, the government must accelerate policy implementation and increase the capacity of the private sector and the public to actively participate in the green economy.

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