



The Role of Green Finance in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstrak

Green finance plays a crucial role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by mobilizing financial resources for environmentally sustainable projects. This study explores the opportunities and challenges of green finance in promoting a low-carbon economy while addressing global environmental concerns. It examines various green financial instruments, such as green bonds, sustainable investment funds, and environmentally responsible banking practices. The research highlights the potential of green finance to drive economic growth while ensuring environmental sustainability. However, challenges such as regulatory gaps, financial risks, and market uncertainties hinder its full implementation. By analyzing the link between green finance and SDGs, this study provides insights into how financial systems can support sustainable development and climate resilience.

Keywords: Green Finance, Sustainable Development, SDGS, Low-Carbon Economy, Environmental Sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, environmental challenges have attracted significant attention from the global community. The importance of addressing these challenges through financial mechanisms has also increased, and the concept of green finance has become more familiar. This is an integration between sustainable environmental and development goals to foster a transition to a low-carbon economy. Rapid, but environmentally unsustainable, economic growth has led to severe environmental degradation and resource depletion in many regions. The urgency of tackling these issues has risen in the context of global climate change. In the international community, nations are now making great efforts to fulfill their commitments, including providing financial assistance for developing countries. Meanwhile, green finance is being promoted as a critical tool to mobilize resources for green and sustainable projects.

There is growing academic consensus that economic growth conflicts with environmental sustainability (Liu & Xia, 2022). For a rapidly growing economy, environmental degradation usually worsens before improvements begin. In developed countries, environmental protection is expensive and often comes at the expense of economic growth. However, a similar conflict has been seen in the historic development of most countries. It appears to be a rule of transition that economic growth leads to environmental problems. While developed nations grasped the importance of environmental sustainability years ago, most countries are still using traditional technologies and patterns to develop their economies. As new growth is still mainly from energy-consuming industries, a lack of sustainable development can be seen. Additionally, these industries require more natural resources. Starting at latecomer positions in the global industry chain, most other countries are mainly used as the assembled factories to manufacture products for developed countries. Therefore, these countries have become increasingly resource dependent (Fanelli, 2019). Nonetheless, there is no way these countries can improve their economies. Generally, a lack of advanced productivity, skills, and market's uncertainty make it nearly impossible to come up with original inventions that are highly appreciated in the international market. For these countries, the economic growth recipe includes cutting cost and



offering low-priced labor to tide over the economic downturn. However, engaging in energy-intensive production cannot be ignored. Trade-offs between economic growth and environmental sustainability become more salient in resource-dependent countries. As the basic materials are exported, the green development is farther ignored. Anyway, a sudden removal of resource extractive activities can produce adverse shocks. Therefore, a smooth transition to a green economy is much-needed, which suggests innovative financial solutions for these commodities-dependent countries. This essay will further demonstrate the opportunities and challenges in promoting the green economy through green finance. Next, the discussion will first provide important background knowledge on green finance, sustainable development, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to pave the way for in-depth analysis. Finally, opportunities and challenges will then be discussed, concentrating on the implications for ending poverty and hunger. The essay is expected to shed light on these issues and encourage further attention.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a qualitative method, which is a research method whose discussion theory is obtained from various sources such as books, journals, and articles. The activities carried out before writing this article are reading and recording information from various sources obtained, as well as processing information and data that have been obtained from various sources (Muara et al., 2021; Rahmat et al., 2021; Pratikno et al., 2020; Priambodo et al., 2020; Rahmanisa et al., 2021; Rahmat & Budiarto, 2021; Zakiyah et al., 2022; Hakim et al., 2020; Rahmat et al., 2021; Utama et al., 2020; Adri et al., 2020; Yuliarta & Rahmat, 2021; Rahmat & Kurniadi, 2020; Rahmat et al., 2020; Rahmat et al., 2020).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Understanding Green Finance

Every society needs green finance for eco-friendly business. The populations of the world are growing rapidly, and for this large population, it is necessary to need green finance to make the earth a living place of all species of organisms. There is no standard definition of green financing. Green finance is defined as financial support for green growth, which significantly reduces greenhouse gases (GHGs) and air pollutant emissions. Green growth is referred to as growth made through the harmony between the economy and the environment. The advancement of finance in industrial and economic advancements of a nation with the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental pollutions is called green finance. Green finance mainly covers the improvement of the areas of environmental degradation, such as air pollution, water pollution and scarcity, infringement of rivers, improper disposal of industrial, medical and household waste, deforestation, loss of open space, and loss of biodiversity. It must be eco-friendly and can contribute to poverty alleviation (Chowdhury et al., 2013).

Green finance is an umbrella term that let the parties use to describe various financial instruments dedicated to environmentally friendly development or investment. Green finance goes beyond to green banking products, such as lending, investment, and funding. It also includes fundraising or other channels such as green bonds and financial products related to renewable energy investment, such as sustainable investment funds. Financing activities support the environmental sustainability and development of the economy. The transparency and accountability of the activities involved are important for establishing credibility and developing the green financial markets and practices that are most aligned with environmental benefits (Liu & Xia, 2022).

Green finance is a systematic solution to address the challenges of the 21st century. The 2008 financial crisis catalyzed an economic paradigm shift thus acknowledging the relevance of financial markets in addressing the world's most pressing challenges, such as poverty, social justice and sustainability. The latter aim has finally grown to particular importance among financial institutions and investors might. Since governments are becoming increasingly aware of the financial markets' remarkable potential to promote sustainable growth, understanding environmental challenges and helping to achieve the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs) (Rahmat, 2019; Banjarnahor et al., 2020; Rahmat et al., 2020; Gustaman et al., 2020; Rahmat et al., 2022; Kodar et al., 2020; Najib & Rahmat, 2021; Rahmat et al., 2020; Widyaningrum et al., 2020; Yurika et al., 2022; Muara et al., 2021; Aminullah et al., 2021; Wulandara & Rahmat, 2024; Ardinata et al., 2023; Pamungkas & Rahmat, 2023; Rahmat et al., 2020; Febrina & Rahmat, 2024; Rahmat, 2023). From there, we have seen an unprecedented success in its demand for assets, standards, and financial products from ethical investments that are integrating environmental, social and governance factor to the creation of specialized green finance structures and instruments themselves. Above all the individuals, banks, pension funds, insurance companies and other financial intermediates, that manage other people's money, paying a particular in interested in incorporating environmental issues into their business strategies, products and services. Their interest in sustainable and green finance has been rapidly increasing over the past few years noticeably; they are now expected to adopt key roles in helping to steer the new financial paradigm transformation towards a more sustainability-driven economy. On the other hand, the growing interest in the financial markets has already met a first ground response which involves the definition of a series of policy frameworks, legislative initiatives, and international regulation aimed at fostering and shaping green financial actions, markets, and operations that are better coordinated with eco-environmental imperatives.

The Overview of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

On September 25, 2015, the United Nations General Assembly approved the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a universal call to action to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all. Each goal is interconnected; an advance in one goal will mitigate an issue in another. The goals were built around the successes and failures of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and they address new challenges related to economic, social, and environmental aspects (Leal Filho et al., 2018). These goals could be seen as a triptych solution to the crisis facing humanity that is the conquest of a more just, sustainable world, which exterminates poverty and promotes universal prosperity through a set of policies. Collaboration among stakeholders under a multi-stakeholder partnership will catalyze the prosperity of nations, preserving the health of the planet. Achieving the goals requires the active involvement of government, the private sector, civil society, and peoples.

The SDGs involve the role of entities across the globe. The approach must be locally rooted, propelling successful growth, valuing businesses and policies at both global and local levels. In 2015, enterprises illustrated that the goals necessitate ambition and action. In particular, there is urgency in planning clear and rigorous strategic programs in support of the SDGs. That year, the form of collaborative action and the practices encompassed in the Security Council resolution 2250 and a private sector event which described businesses as crucial to the achievement of the SDGs resounded the responsibility of businesses to comply with international laws and to be part of the solution. Meanwhile, the natural environment faced critical conditions: continuous deforestation and degradation, severe weather occurrences, and reduced biodiversity. Preparatory to the goals spelt out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this historic agreement hence underscores the urgency of rendering green finance a large contribution to the accomplishment of those goals, including the gravitation of macro-economic sustainability.

Linking Green Finance to SDGs

This article seeks to shed light on the direct connection between green finance and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As efforts to steer the global economy toward a more sustainable trajectory gain momentum, green finance is increasingly recognized as a pivotal mechanism for tapping the financial resources that can fuel the required projects. A raft of targets related to climate change mitigation, renewable energy, and sustainable practices in agriculture and marine conservation directly address these themes. Nonetheless, a generally broader set of investments is required to meet all the SDGs in every part of the world. To illustrate, the funding needs for ensuring access to clean water and sanitation differ sharply from those required to secure peace, justice, and strong institutions. At the same time, the pervasive nature of some issues, most notably climate change and its impact on weather patterns, means that effective action on certain

SDGs will also generate results on others. For instance, investments in renewable energy will simultaneously contribute to the goals of affordable and clean energy, climate action, and sustainable cities and communities.

Meanwhile, trade-offs and potential harm created by certain types of investment have also been highlighted. Examples include a palm oil plantation proposed for the Ulu Masen forest in Aceh, Indonesia, related to goal 15 on life on land; in addition, a plan to protect the Congolese rainforest, currently the second-largest in the world, from oil extraction, which directly relates to goal 13 on climate action. Notably, picturing green as the color of money, finance is deployed as a weapon that can help the world to slay the dragon of climate change. Investments in green bonds, renewable energy, or environmental funds are contributing to key progress in achieving of a range of targets (Li et al., 2024; Ma'dika & Rahmat, 2024; Saputra & Rahmat, 2024; Nurmalasari et al., 2022; Pratama et al., 2024; Rahmat, 2024; Rahmat & Pernanda, 2021; Rahmat et al., 2021; Rahmat et al., 2022; Akbar et al., 2024; Rahmat et al., 2023, Baarik et al., 2023; Rahmat et al., 2024). At the same time, there are numerous initiatives that package products designed to achieve the desired land use transformation or conservation outcomes that will also help many SDG targets. To highlight such actions, the use of green finance to achieve these targets as a strategy is called green money, clean money. Increasing the pace of sustainable development requires scaling up green finance and mobilizing public-private partnerships—both of which present an opportunity that is only half filled. At its current level, this approach is well short of what is required in the overall context of the SDGs. This situation is exacerbated by challenges in defining and measuring the impacts of green finance's investments on the achievement of the targets. In this regard, the benefits derived from green finance cannot be easily recognized, which also leads to a lack of best practice for expanding them.

Opportunities and Challenges in Green Finance

Green finance includes green loans, bonds, securities, insurance, funds, and OTC derivatives. It acts to reduce systemic financial risk and resolve capital mismatches in order to direct more capital toward economy improvement strategies needed to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Hence, green finance could be the best way to reach the SDG in the limited time available. claims interest in providing clean or green mutual funds since these investments present less risk. Public resources for carrier support are scarce, but the green finance potential represented by the redirection of central bank assets is substantial. The state possesses both a mandate and instruments to direct the development of it, for example, through the issuance of green loans (Rahmat & Alawiyah, 2020; Putri et al., 2020; Ardinata et al., 2022; Rahmat et al., 2021; Marufah et al., 2020; Bastian et al., 2021; Alawiyah et al., 2020; Rahmat, 2019; Syarifah et al., 2020).

Under the strong growth prospects for green finance, banks, stock market operators, and underwriters are entering or expanding footprint. In 2022 green finance exceeded RMB 200 trillion, outpacing most expectations . Furthermore, businesses moving into sustainable sectors provide fiscal space for support of the green business. Green businesses accomplished around 15% of job growth since 2015 . Many enterprises are in similar development phases, having adopted a standard operating model in certain common areas, for example, in agriculture or forestry (Nurhadiyanta et al., 2023; Rahmat et al., 2023; Rahmat et al., 2018; Rahmat et al., 2024; Hasrian et al., 2023; Akbar et al., 2024; Rahmat, 2024; Piliang et al., 2024; Wahyuni et al., 2024; Priantoro et al., 2024; Hasrian & Rahmat, 2024, Syazali et al., 2023; Rahmat et al., 2024; Ma'ruf & Rahmat, 2024; Rahmat et al., 2024; Meidiyustiani & Rahmat, 2024; Ma'ruf & Rahmat, 2024; Apriyanto et al., 2023).

Innovative businesses in sustainable sectors have less inertia and develop quicker, as a lower base of obsolete capital is to be retired. Calculated that a 2.5% greater stock of capital is necessary to produce a generated growth by one percentage point, and the necessary stock of capital would be augmented by 48% to shift from a growth rate from 2 to 6%. Moreover, it is complimentary with import substitution industry policy that creates jobs due to for the most part is automated. China could potentially be “the Morocco of the Pacific, capturing methane gas across the expansive oceans . Japan-conscious would eventually contribute to dating of the Pacific Ocean by nearly a decade leading to disagreement with the U.N. Law of the Sea on who owns the area. This would also facilitate the building of infrastructure along the Persian Gulf and provide an

end to U.S./Soviet arms trade as underwater craft would be a more tangible accuracy. Japan's shoulders and source.

CONCLUSION

The environmental sustainability is closely related to the economic development. With foresight, it always inspires individuals to dedicate to this frontier. In this essay, the environmental and ecological issues are investigated and analyzed in accordance with green finance. It is argued that green finance plays an important role in solving the contradiction between economic development and the environment, considering its capacity to promote the industrial structure upgrade through financial incentives to green industries. It has also been proven that the potential financial risks can cause serious damage to the sustainable development of economic growth. Green finance can be implanted to create a better environment, as a green financial system will reduce the externalities caused by environmental pollution (Fanelli, 2019).

It can be inferred from the analysis that the financial system has the potential to upgrade the industrial structure into a green-based economic. Furthermore, green finance is beneficial to the reduction of the financial system on overcapacity industries and the cultivation of more profitable green-based industries. Therefore, the green financial system at the center of the financial system is crucial regarding the support of economic development and the environment to achieve a stable level. On the other hand, the environment possesses the possibility to generate a great loss of national assets of economic growth. It should be a real concern of the government, companies and financial institutions. From the financial perspective, a better environment not only improves the industrial constructions industry, the pristine financial policies industry, but also maximizes the benefits of saving the investment and financial market.

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