A Review of Sustainable Green Finance Literature: Mini-Review Approach

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Abstract

Green finance is one form of transformation system on the basis of the two-way relations between the environment and finance and investment. In term of green, the whole humans' activities should be considering the environment-friendly projects and efficient use of resources. In line with the 2030 plan, the financial and related financial activities, including investment, must be shifted from carbon and intensive resources to sustainable finance. It means that green finance is closely connected to the economy in nature. Today, the world economy is facing the global economic challenges, i.e., sustainable green finance, because it requires adequate funding. Of these, the government agencies and financial institutions must provide the funding to support sustainable green finance implementation. The present paper seeks to provide an understanding of the sustainable green finance literature that has collected from the various relevant sources. This study designed using a qualitative approach through review literature. Reviews on green and sustainable finance were conducted by reading and analysing 30 peer-reviewed journal articles and summarised in two tables, namely article journal and publisher distribution and article category on the basis of the subject. This study's findings are that the government should maintain economic stability by considering environmental problems and climate change. The transformation system of sustainable green finance is categorised as the high level of complexity and uncertainty. There are several obstacles in implementing a green financial system, such as government readiness to increase the country's resilience to unstable social and economic conditions and changing a paradigm of business actors to focus on green financing. In conclusion, this study found that the government plays a crucial role in ensuring green finance in entirely business sectors (industry and non-industry) and accelerating the transition period by creating conducive economic conditions.

Keywords
Sustainable green finance, environmental improvement and a mini-review approach

1. Introduction

Environmental issues have become a global concern, and it caused by increasing carbon dioxide emissions (Schumacher et al., 2020). In line with that issue, the government is making various efforts to understand environmental awareness, reduce economic carbonisation, consider risks related to climate change, and minimise the impact of its operational activities (Hafner et al., 2020; Muhammad et al., 2019). Responding to these concerns, Tolliver et al., (2020) stated that the government has an Agenda 2030 to achieve sustainable development based on the Paris climate agreement must be diverted from carbon-dense investment to sustainable green investment. The government also pays attention to reducing carbon dioxide emissions and global warming due to greenhouse gases (Mahat et al., 2019). To overcome these problems, the government needs to renew financial system innovation to pay more attention to environmental protection and economic growth to improve sustainable development (Guild, 2020).

Focused on the world's present problems, the government has made a new policy, such as developing a green financial system. It is a system transformation where all activities are directed at environmental improvement, energy saving, green financing, green investment, green transportation, and green financial development through project development, environmentally friendly and efficient use of resources (Tolliver et al., 2020). The concept of green finance is certainly different from conventional finance. Green finance provides innovation for environmental protection and prioritising; all activities must focus on sustainable economic development (Falcone, 2020). Through the concept of green finance, it is expected not only can reduce carbon emissions, but also can mitigate climate risk, a transition to zero carbon and improve the community quality of life, as a form of concern and responsibility for the activities carried out by companies (Kemfert et al., 2020).

Not only companies but also the implementation of a green financial system also really need support from all parties, including the community, government, financial institutions, and economic actors (Al Ahbabi and Nobanee 2019). Peng et al., (2018) stated that he government plays the role of a leader in implementing new policies by improving green finance laws and regulations, smoothing information channels, accelerating financial institution reform and strengthening international cooperation to build a green financial system. Furthermore, financial institutions play a role in funding projects that focus on sustainable development through green credit funding (Hu et al., 2020). However, financial institutions are now more selective in selecting those who meet green credit funding (Dikau and Volz, 2018). The application of green credit is expected to minimise environmental risks, including the risk of climate change, which impacts the stability of the development of the financial sector in the short and long term. Thus, the support provided by both the government and financial institutions is expected to green the economy.

Furthermore, in implementing the green financial system, several obstacles were found, such as lack of readiness for funding, inadequate technological capabilities, inefficient resources, and different perspectives on green finance transformation (Volz, 2018). The government has certainly made various solutions by implementing new policy regulations, and institutional adaptations to transforming the financial system (Clapp, 2018). Also, Sartzetakis (2020) has improved market instruments towards green instruments, green investment policies, and awareness of environmental protection and funding decisions that focus on environmentally friendly green projects. The support and development of a green financial model are expected to accelerate the transition period by creating a conducive economy in all business sectors (industry-non-industry). In this regard, this paper seeks to provide an overview of the mini literature on sustainable green finance from various sources and summaries and conclusions based on the findings.

2. Materials and Methods

The mini-review on green finance was conducted by reading through and analysing 30 peer-reviewed journal articles. These articles are summarised in the tables below. The first table presents the journal article's information regarding the title, authors, publishers, and the year of publication. The second table represents the contents of the journal articles, including the study's objectives, the findings, and the recommendations.

Table 1. Journal and Publisher Distribution

No	**Article Name**	**Author(s)**	**Journal**	**Publisher**	**Year**
1	The political and institutional constraints on green finance in Indonesia	James Guild	Sustainable Finance & Investment	Taylor & Francis	2020
2	Sustainable finance in Japan	Kim Schumacher, Hugues Chenet & Ulrich Volz	Sustainable Finance & Investment	Taylor & Francis	2020

3	Understanding the role of green bonds in advancing sustainability	Aaron Maltais & Björn Nykvist	Sustainable Finance & Investment	Taylor & Francis	2020
4	Green Innovation and Finance in Asia	Tolliver, C., Fujii, H., Keeley, A. R., & Managi, S	Economic Research	Asian Economic Policy Review	2020
5	Environmental regulation and green investments: the role of green finance	Falcone, P.M.	Business and Economics	Int. J. Green Economics	2020
6	Drivers of green bond market growth: The importance of Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement and implications for sustainability.	Tolliver, C., Keeley, A. R., & Managi, S.	Journal of Cleaner Production	Elsevier	2020
7	Great Green Transition and Finance	Claudia Kemfert, Dorothea Schäfer and Willi Semmler	Economic	Springer	2020
8	Green bonds as an instrument to finance low carbon transition	Eftichios S. Sartzetakis	Economic Change and Restructuring	Springer	2020
9	Impact of green credit on the industrial structure in China: theoretical mechanism and empirical analysis	Yiqin Hu1,2 & Hongying Jiang1 & Zhangqi Zhong	Environmental Science and Pollution Research	Springer	2020
10	Green Credit Financing versus Trade Credit Financing in a Supply Chain with Carbon Emission Limits	Simin An, Bo Li , Dongping Song , Xue Chen	Green Credit	Elsevier	2020
11	Green finance and the restructuring of the oil-gas-coal business model under carbon asset stranding constraints	Julien Chevallier , St´ephane Goutte , Qiang Ji, Khaled Guesm	Energy Policy	Elsevier	2020
12	Macro-economic analysis of green growth policies: the role of finance and the technical progress in Italian green growth	Leonidas Paroussos1 &Kostas Fragkiadakis1 & Panagiotis Fragkos 1	Climatic Change	Springer	2019
13	Climate finance and green growth: reconsidering climate-related institutions, investments, and priorities in Nepal	Tek Jung Mahat1,2, Luděk Bláha1 , Batu Uprety3 and Michal Bittner	Environmental Sciences	Springer	2019
14	Climate Finance: Perspectives on Climate Finance from the Bottom Up	Miren Gutiérrez.Guiller mo Gutiérrez	Development	Springer	2019
15	The role of green economy in sustainable development (case study: the EU states).	Lavrinenko, O., Ignatjeva, S., Ohotina, A., Rybalkin, O., & Lazdans, D.	Entrepreneurs hip and Sustainability Issues	VsI Entrepreneurs hip and Sustainability Center	2019

16	The role of financial management in promoting sustainable business practices and development	Al Breiki, M., S.,& Nobanee, H.	SSRN	Elsevier	2019
17	Closing the green finance gap – A systems perspective	Sarah Hafnera,, Aled Jonesa,Annela Anger-Kraavib , Jan Pohla	Finance and Economics	Science Direct	2019
18	Conceptual Building of Sustainable Financial Management & Sustainable Financial Growth	Al Ahbabi & Nobanee	SSRN	Elsevier	2019
19	Business models for sustainable finance: The case study of social impact bonds	Torre, Trotta, Chiappini, & Rizzello	Sustainability	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI)	2019
20	Internet Finance, Green Finance, and Sustainability	Wang, K., Tsai, S.-B., Du, X., & Bi, D.	Sustainability	EBSCO	2019
21	Green Loan as a Tool for Green Financing	Miroshniche nko, O. S., & Mostovaya, N. A.	Finance: Theory and Practice	Emerald	2019
22	Green Finance for Sustainable Global Growth: Costs and Benefits of Green Buildings Compared with Conventional Buildings	Ojo-Fafore, E. M., Aigbavboa, C., Thwala, W., & Remaru, P	Green Finance for Sustainable Global Growth	EBSCO	2019
23	Central Banking, Climate Change, and Green Finance	Dikau, S., & Volz, U	Sustainability	Asian Development Bank Institute	2018
24	Introduction to China's Green Finance System	Huan Peng, Xiaoqing Lu, Chaobo Zhou	Service Science and Management	Scientific Research Publishing	2018
25	Investing in a green future.	Clapp, C. N	Nature Climate Change.	Elsevier	2018
26	Climate change, financial stability and monetary policy.	Dafermos, Y., Nikolaidi, M., & Galanis, G.	Ecological Economics.	Science Direct	2018
27	Foresting Green Finance for Sustainable Development In Asia	Volz Ulrich	Sustainability	Asian Development Bank Institute	2018
28	Green financing interrupted. Potential directions for sustainable finance in Luxembourg	Sabine Dörry & Christian Schulz	Justice and Sustainability	Routledge	2018
29	Financing Green Growth in Malaysia: Enabling Conditions and Challenges	Puan Yatima, Sue Lin Ngan, Hon Loong Lamb	The Italian Association of Chemical Engineering	AIDIC	2017
30	The role of green finance in environmental protection: Two aspects of market mechanism and policies	Yao Wang, Qiang Zhia	Finance and Economics	Science Direct	2016

Table 1 displays Article Name, Author (s), Journal, Publisher and Year

Table 2. Articles Category Based on the Subject

No	Article Name	Objectives	Findings	Recommendations
1	The political and institutional constraints on green finance in Indonesia	To analyse the potential of green finance in renewable energy development in Indonesia.	There is strong demand for capital markets for green bonds backing clean energy projects. Still, the renewable energy sector's institutional design has created a misaligned incentive structure for Indonesia's political class. For infrastructure also suffer from weak institutions and underdeveloped financial markets, low levels of human capital, and a lack of feasible green projects	Using new financial instruments such as green finance for green bonds which can fund a wide variety of projects that are beneficial to the environment using the ASEAN green bond standard
2	Sustainable finance in Japan	To Analyse how the Japanese financial sector can mitigate growing climate risks and support Japan's transition towards a zero-carbon, climate risks, the role of policies and regulations in scaling up sustainable finance and low-carbon infrastructure investments	The Japanese financial sector has started to consider climate-related risks and aligning itself with sustainable development goals, and the Japanese financial sector requires more decisive action to expand sustainable finance and ESG policy integration,	Policy recommendations for aligning Japan's financial sector with global climate and sustainability goals with the financial sector community and government regulators.
3	Understanding the role of green bonds in advancing sustainability	To Analyse green bonds, affect market participants' engagement with sustainability in Sweden	The bottom-up growth of the green bond market is due to the strong matching of incentives between issuers and investors. Green bonds perceived to provide incentives to issuers to raise the 'green ambitions' of specific projects and their organisations.	The green bond market should evolve into a new infrastructure within capital markets consisting of green guidelines, use of proceeds commitments, external validation, and reporting

4	Green Innovation and Finance in Asia	Analyse climate change and environmental externalities to promote environmentally-adjusted multi-factor productivity growth, and its impact on their shifts to sustainable growth paradigms.	The amount of green innovation and finance in Asia has increased to meet the growing demand for sustainable economic development, pollution reduction and environmental problems. All of this is driven by government policies for sustainable economic development	The sustainability of green finance can be analysed by the frequency, volume, environmental impact and data relevant to the results of green investment
5	Environmental regulation and green investments: the role of green finance	To analyse green financial to create the conditions to guarantee the traditional and green economy.	Green finance supporting companies' environmentally sustainable projects, supporting thus countries to decarbonise economies and adapt to the consequences of climate change.	A greater diversification of investments accompanied by a reduction in the cost of the same (determined based on sustainability indexes leading to a better rating of green investment projects) could guarantee a better assessment of the solvency of bank loans with a consequent expansion of access to credit for green companies.
6	Drivers of green bond market growth: The importance of Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement and implications for sustainability.	To examine the driving forces behind the adoption of green bonds market growth along with the factors that correspondingly disturb conventional bond market growth in 48 global countries	Various microeconomic and institutional factors influence the implementation of green bonds are crucial to encourage the green bond issuance	There is a necessity for further examination of factors the determinants of issuance of green bonds.
7	Great Green Transition and Finance	To Analyse The transformation from a climate-distorting to a climate protecting economy opens investment opportunities and points to financing needs compared with those necessary for the rebuilding of the European economy	Using a combination of CO2 tax and green public bonds to initiate the urgently needed boost for the great green transition seems to be a reasonable strategy in fighting the climate change	Linking offers various benefit such as efficient carbon pricing for incentivising investment into mitigation options and undertake cooperative actions to accomplish a multilateral carbon tax
8	Green bonds as an instrument to finance low carbon transition	To Analyse the role that green bonds can play in financing the transition to the low carbon economy	Providing a viable instrument for substantial financial support for the transition to the low carbon economy such as the green bonds	Should be promoted to improve the green bonds market's transparency and credibility

9	Impact of green credit on the industrial structure in China: theoretical mechanism and empirical analysis	To explores mechanisms concerning the effects of green credit on the industrial structure.	Green credit mainly influences the industrial structure through capital and funding channels of enterprises.	Establish a sound legal system for green credit, raise the depth of understanding on green credit, and implement green credit according to local conditions.
10	Green Credit Financing versus Trade Credit Financing in a Supply Chain with Carbon Emission Limits	To Analyse the supply chain system consisting of a capital-constrained manufacturer and a well-funded supplier facing uncertain demand, in which the manufacturer may seek GCF from banks	A relatively strict carbon emission policy, the manufacturer can set an appropriate green investment range to achieve a win-win situation with the supplier	The government can guide manufacturers to make a win-win choice by setting different carbon caps
11	Green finance and the restructuring of the oil-gas-coal business model under carbon asset stranding constraints	To Analyse the impacts of carbon stranded assets for 17 majors oil-gas-coal firms' value until the horizon 2050	many oil-gas-coal companies as being particularly vulnerable to the financial risks of bankruptcies and default events.	With stringent emissions-curbing policies, an environmental gain is 80%.
12	Macro-economic analysis of green growth policies: the role of finance and technical progress in Italian green growth	To Analyse The transition to low carbon in Italia Green Growth	the Italian economy can benefit from the low-carbon transition in the coming decades in case Italian firms and households have access to low-cost financial resources; Italian manufacturers acquire market shares in clean energy technologies, and innovation and economies of scale rapidly drive technological progress.	The role of the financial sector and, in particular, that of the development banks as suppliers of low-cost loans are essential to achieve ambitious GHG mitigation targets
13	Climate finance and green growth: reconsidering climate-related institutions, investments, and priorities in Nepal	To Analyse the Nepal countries to diversify the funding the base for climate change actions and integrate them into national development plans and strategies.	Nepal has started structuring CF, and made it is an important part of the national budget. the government has established own programs on CC, other actors such the I/NGO and the civil society are likely to follow the footsteps for more coherent, coordinated, and effective climate actions	Suggest policy recommendations to develop a set of long-term adaptation and impact mitigation strategies in specific and environmental change at large.

14	Climate Finance: Perspectives on Climate Finance from the Bottom Up	To examines local and adaptation funding as two entry points into the field, connecting different perspectives on climate finance.	Big national and international projects are attracting most climate finance and lack of commitment from political leaders' is one of the main factors hindering climate action	It requires commitment and willingness from political leaders to be able to face the problems of climate change
15	The role of green economy in sustainable development (case study: the EU states).	The study investigates the role of Green banking towards environmental protection.	The results show that the green economy plays a significant role in balancing economic growth and environmental degradation.	Further research on the trend of economic growth rate and environmental degradation.
16	The role of financial management in promoting sustainable business practices and development	This study's objective was to explore the role of financial management in promoting sustainable business practices and development.	The findings revealed that appropriate financial management models are critical in enhancing productivity while mitigating financial risks. Additionally, the outcomes showed that the allocation of capital budgeting for sustainable initiatives improves the business's competitive advantage.	The study recommends organisations to embrace the concept of financial sustainability to enhance environmental management
17	Closing the green finance gap – A systems perspective	To Analyse key investment barriers, a theoretical framework for investigation and possible solutions to investments into low carbon energy infrastructure	The policy uncertainty and short-termism in the financial system are the two main investment barriers. The results show that identified barriers form a complex system characterised by path dependency, lock-in and non-linearity.	The study recommends adopting systems theory as an analytical framework to inform the related policy debate and propose the expansion or development of sustainable investment vehicles as a useful near-term solution while preparing a long-term policy intervention based on a systems perspective.
18	Conceptual Building of Sustainable Financial Management & Sustainable Financial Growth	To identify the connectivity between financial management and sustainable business growth	The role of a financial executive is vital in addressing the risks associated with sustainability financial growth	Financial management practices can be used as a tool for encouraging long term sustainability
19	Business models for sustainable finance: The case study of social impact bonds	To analyse the collaboration of the social impact bonds within the framework of Business Models for Sustainability	The sustainability bonds with social impacts allow a fully collaborative partnership, low collaboration and partial collaboration	The study has great implications for policymaking to allow a better chance to acquire desired social impacts

20	Internet Finance, Green Finance, and Sustainability	To analyse the relationship between sustainability and finance through gathering papers and manuscripts on green finance and operating mechanisms	Societal development comes with strained access and use of resources as well as negative environmental implications, leading to constraints and conflicts.	Governments should strive to develop low carbon economies by creating an enabling environment for green finance lenders and manufacturers to ensure sustainable economic development and transformation.
21	Green Loan as a Tool for Green Financing	To analyse the regulations, types, advantages, and disadvantages of green lending	The main factors that affect green lending include credit profiles, capita, requirements, the organisations' reputation, and the regulatory pressure.	There is a need for flexibility in regulation to make green lending more affordable than it is currently. The loanees should also disclose non-financial and sustainability issues in their annual reporting for credibility.
22	Green Finance for Sustainable Global Growth: Costs and Benefits of Green Buildings Compared with Conventional Buildings	To compare the cost differences between traditional and greenhouse construction	Green buildings are more expensive than traditional buildings but have an overall better return in the long run than that the traditional buildings.	The construction industry should warm up to green financing to cater to the high construction costs considering the benefits that accrue in the long run
23	Central Banking, Climate Change, and Green Finance	To Analyse why central banks should be concerned with aligning finance with sustainable development, the tools and instruments that can be utilised by central banks and financial regulatory and provide a brief review of green public financial governance initiatives.	Environmental risks can have a material impact on financial and macroeconomic stability. Therefore, it is the government's responsibility to effectively make financial systems in dealing with climate change problems and banks to become public institutions that will assist the government in developing sustainable green finance.	The government’s policy uses various instruments to promote green or discourage brown lending and investment.
24	Introduction to China’s Green Finance System	To Analyse the problems encountered in developing green finance and how to develop green finance better in china’s green financial system	China improve green financial policies with improving green finance laws and regulations, smoothing information exchange channels, speeding up the reform of financial institutions and strengthening international exchanges and cooperation to build a green financial system	Green Financial Policies can improve with the development of green bond, carbon finance, and green insurance to build a green financial system
25	Investing in a green future.	To examine the trend in investments in green projects	There is a positive green premium bond in recent times.	Investors need to turn to the green premiums to respond to the effects of climate change.

26	Climate change, financial stability and monetary policy.	To analyse the effects of climate change on financial stability	Climate change has the potential to destroy the capital of forms	The implementation of a green corporate system can alleviate this risk.
27	Foresting Green Finance for Sustainable Development In Asia	To study the green transformation, greening the financial system, the role of financial government, barriers to green investment an financial policy in Asia	There is still a lack of awareness that environmental and climate risks can pose a threat to the financial sustainability of single projects or firms and entire industries. Found the fact that the lending and investment horizon tends to be short while many of the risks are more long term.	The financial system with sustainability and the financial government should rising awareness for environmental and climate risks, Developing and building up capacities in the financial industry, providing incentive o bank for the financing of the green project and supporting the development of new market segments
28	Green financing, interrupted. Potential directions for sustainable finance in Luxembourg	To Analyse the finance industry related to alternative financial practices and focus on green, social and solidarity businesses.	Green/sustainable financing and economic initiatives in Luxembourg illustrate that the IFC Luxembourg has not just adapted to new greening imperatives. Instead, it has contributed to repositioning/rebranding the finance industry, by invoking labels indicating progress such as “green” and “technology”, towards more sustainable objectives.	Three analytical levels – private, public and regulatory interests – require a much deeper understanding to assess current transition processes in finance toward greener economies and societies correctly
29	Financing Green Growth in Malaysia: Enabling Conditions and Challenges	To Analyse enabling conditions for the development and growth of Malaysia's green economy, focusing on the current financing policies, initiatives such as the Green Technology Financing Scheme (GTFS). Issues and challenges in financing the green industry	Improve existing policies or structure new policy frameworks to support the green growth in Malaysia. Lenders and investors alike will impose more stringent lending and investment criteria. Green private equity firms supply venture capital to companies focusing on sustainable development and green projects	An effective education and training system focusing on sustainable development goals helps build new skills required for green growth. Green growth performance indicators provide useful insights into strategy/policy implementation for green technology and the improvement of enabling conditions and reduce green growth barriers.
30	The role of green finance in environmental protection: Two aspects of market mechanism and policies	To analyse the status quo of green finance in the field of renewable energy, finds out some inadequacies, development of market mechanism	The market mechanism of green finance is rational, green finance can guide the flow of funds and achieve effective management of environmental risk and optimal allocation of	The construction of environmental protection should consider setting up the mechanism of efficient green finance system coordinating the relationship between ecology and finance.

		and formulation of policies	environmental resources and social resources.	

Table 2 above shows that Article Name, Objectives, Finding and Recommendations

3. Results and Discussion

This study is summarised systematically by determining the context and implications of the article in the mini-review. Various results were obtained. First, human behaviour and economic activities have resulted in increased emissions in various countries, coupled with development which has resulted in various environmental problems (Chevallier et al., 2020). This situation encourages the need for system renewal through sustainable development that increases the community's welfare without impacting the environment. The current quality of life is not disturbed and maintained natural resources for future generations. (Gutiérrez and Gutiérrez, 2019). Therefore, sustainable development (Yusliza et al., 2020; Yatim et al., 2017) is carried out through green financing. According to (Lavrinenko et al., 2019) Green financing is now one of the hopes that all countries in the world want to realise. Support from various parties who have aligned goals can maximise the implementation of a green financial system (Ojo-Fafore, Aigbavboa, Thwala, & Remaru, 2019). However, it needs to be realised that government support through development regulatory policies is not the only determinant for achieving sustainable development goals (Nandiwardhana, Cudjoe, & Permana, 2020). Therefore, other technical factors are needed to help create a better sustainable development in the future. Among them by opening private sector participation, trade opportunities, technology development, resource development, capacity building, international cooperation and changes in incentives for consumption, production and investment patterns (Dörry & Schulz, 2018).

Furthermore, the government and financial institutions are concerned about the lack of understanding of climate change impacts and low environmental awareness and environmental risks. It can be a threat to sustainable projects in all industrial sectors, and the provision of loans that tend to be short but have long-term risk impacts (An et al., 2020). This problem occurs because most organisations are only profit-oriented without considering the impact of operational activities (Dafermos et al., 2018). However, the government and financial institutions must withstand the rate of increasing global temperatures to below 2 degrees Celsius to achieve efforts to limit temperatures of at least 1.5 degrees Celsius. With this understanding, it is expected to reduce the risk of climate change impacts and reduce economic carbonisation (Kemfert, Dorothea, & Willi, 2020). Through green financing, every country in the world hopefully can improve institutional capacity related to mitigation, low in greenhouse gas emissions without threatening food production and focusing all activities on environmental protection in all industrial and non-industrial sectors (Paroussos et al., 2019).

Finally, a green economy greens the components/sectors in the economy. It ensures efforts to form and implement a harmonious combination of economic investment policies and incentives to reduce carbonisation and protect environmental ecosystems (Miroshnichenko and Mostovaya, 2019). A green economy plays a vital role in balancing economic growth and environmental degradation (Wang and Zhi, 2016). For this reason, the green economy application needs to understand and prioritised as the interests of a country. Because there are still many economic activity opportunities in line with efforts to utilise and conserve natural resources, many renewable resources have not optimally utilised. Many environmental, economic activities have not yet been developed (Al Breiki and Nobanee, 2019).

4. Conclusion

Green finance is a form of the transformation mechanism of the two environmental-financial investment relationships. Green financing is implemented by concentrating on environmentally sustainable initiatives and taking precautions to increase carbon emissions. Help from the government and financial institutions is required to achieve the production of sustainable financing. Governments and financial institutions must assure the existence of sustainable operating regulations. In its implementation, government and financial institutions, as assessors of the viability of sustainable finance, and enterprises, as consumers of financing, must carry out high-profit business activities and pay attention to protecting the environment. Also, through green financial instrument models and the advancement of green investment goods, the government and financial institutions must ensure adequate funding.

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