The Strategic Roles of the AALCO in Accelerating the Regulatory Developments and Solving the Regulatory Problems for Implementing the Green Finance in Indonesia pursuant to the UNFCCC Paris Agreement

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Abstract
This paper analyzes the strategic roles of the Asian African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) in promoting the green finance implementation in Asia and Africa, with a focus on Indonesia. The research uses normative juridical research and comparative law, employing a statute approach and conceptual approach. This paper highlights that green financing is a crucial instrument in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts as instructed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement 2015. The AALCO has taken various steps to encourage the implementation of green financing in the Asia and Africa region, including in Indonesia, such as issuing guidelines and resolutions related to green financing, collaborating with various related parties, and organizing activities to increase public awareness of green finance to support the low carbon economy. The research concludes that the AALCO could play strategic roles in encouraging the implementation of green finance in Asia and Africa, notably in Indonesia. The AALCO’s roles are expected to help countries in Asia and Africa to achieve the sustainable development goals, including the 13, 16 and 17th Goals on the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: The UNFCCC Paris Agreement, the Green finance, the AALCO, Indonesia, the Stakeholders theory

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is one of the most pressing global challenges of our time. Climate change can cause a variety of negative impacts on aspects of natural change, such as sea level rise, drought, and extreme weather. These impacts can lead to damage to infrastructure, loss of life, and population displacement. To overcome climate change, various efforts are needed, including mitigation and adaptation efforts. Climate change mitigation aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while climate change adaptation aims to reduce the negative impacts of climate change.

Recognizing the importance of climate change, the United Nations (UN) established the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a special secretariat to facilitate the global response to the issue. UNFCCC has a role to provide a reference for the work of all countries in dealing with the issue of global climate change. The Paris Agreement The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (hereafter referred to as the UNFCCC Paris pact) is an international pact that intends to keep global temperature rise this century to less than 2 degrees Celsius, ideally to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The accord also seeks to strengthen nations' adaptation capabilities to the effects of climate change. The UNFCCC Paris Agreement has been ratified by 196 countries, including 192 UN member states. This agreement entered into force on November 4, 2016. To achieve the goals of the UNFCCC's Paris Agreement, strong international cooperation is needed. This international cooperation can be carried out through various efforts, including international legal cooperation. This cooperation can play an important role in encouraging the implementation of green financing, which is one of the important instruments in efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Green financing is funding used for sustainable and environmentally friendly projects such as renewable energy projects, energy conservation projects, waste management projects, and sustainable development projects. Green financing can include various forms of funding, such as credit, bonds, and investment funds. The implementation of green financing requires the role of various parties, one of which is an International
Organization, for example the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO). AALCO has played an important role in driving the adoption of green financing in the Asia and Africa region. AALCO has issued various guidelines and resolutions related to green financing, conducting international cooperation, and raising public awareness of green financing.

After World War II, nationalism increased across Asia and Africa, and the process of decolonization resulted in the formation of several new governments in these continents. These newly established Asian and African governments, who have long been passive objects in international law, are dissatisfied with having to accept an international legal system in which they played no significant role in its construction and which mainly fails to reflect their interests and perspectives. Despite their reasonable unhappiness, these nations have a great desire to contribute to the advancement of international law and realize the value of regional collaboration and coordinated action in this regard. As a result, the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization, or AALCO, was formed. AALCO is an international organization made up of nations in Asia and Africa (Asean International Arbitration Centre, n.d.). AALCO was founded on November 15, 1956 in New Delhi, India, as a follow-up to the Asian-African Conference (KAA) held in Bandung in 1955 (Asian African Legal Consultative Organization, n.d.-a).

KAA is a historic meeting attended by representatives from 29 Asian and African countries. One of the objectives of the AAC is to enhance cooperation and solidarity between Asian and African countries. In the KAA, delegates discussed various common issues, including independence, development, and peace (Final Communiqué Of The Asian-African Conference, n.d.). The KAA, Asian and African countries agreed to strengthen cooperation in various fields, including law. It is based on a shared awareness that Asian and African countries face similar legal challenges, such as colonialism, imperialism, and economic development (Asian African Legal Consultative Organization, n.d.-b). Therefore, the KAA’s delegates decided to form AALCO. AALCO is expected to be a forum for Asian and African countries to consult and cooperate in developing international law that suits their interests and perspectives (New Delhi Declaration On The Commemoration Of The The 60th Anniversary Of AALCO, 2016). In addition, AALCO also aims to promote legal cooperation among Asian and African countries. The increase in legal cooperation between Asian and African countries can increase the role of Asian and African countries in international relations. International legal cooperation through AALCO can play an important role in overcoming challenges in implementing green financing to achieve the UNFCCC Paris Agreement. However, there are challenges in implementing green financing to achieve the UNFCCC Paris Agreement including: (1) limited resources where green financing requires large resources, both from the government, financial institutions, and the private sector, (2) legal uncertainty that can hinder investment in green financing, (3) lack of public awareness of green financing, and (4) lack of international cooperation that can hinder the implementation of green financing. Effectively. The presence of AALCO is expected to play a role in encouraging international cooperation in the application of green financing.

**METHOD**

This research applies the conceptual approach, and the normative juridical to examine legal norms related to this study (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2010; Marzuki, 2019). This method allows researchers to comprehensively understand and analyze the related by considering the relevant legal and regulatory frameworks (Suandewi, Fitriyantica, & Nachrawi, 2023). The legal norms in this research refers to the international legal norms governing green financing and international legal cooperation. The legal comparison method is used to compare laws and practices of green financing implementation in various countries, including the AALCO member countries. A conceptual approach is used to analyze and understand the legal concepts related to this research. To deepen the analysis and provide more comprehensive research results, this study also applies the application of the risk-based regulation. The risk-
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**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Conceptual and Positive Significance of Green Finance in Indonesia**

In Indonesia, the Government along with all stakeholders have been endeavoured to implement the blue economy to accelerate the climate mitigation policy pursuant to the 2nd Pillar of Indonesian 1945 Golden Vision. Furthermore, Indonesia has in 2022 submitted its international commitment to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions to 31.98 (business as usual scenario) per cent until 43.20 per cent (with international supports) by 2030 according to its submitted Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (ENDC) under the UNFCCC Paris Agreement 2015 (Parluhutan & Arinanto, 2023)

However, these national targets need huge financial resources both from the state and private sectors in Indonesia. To date, Indonesia needs money between 4.52 quadrillion rupiah (US$ 310 billion) to 7.8 quadrillion rupiah (US$470 billion) to achieve its Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (ENDC) Target until 2030. (Fund, 2022)

Factually speaking, the Indonesia’s state budget allocated for mitigating climate changes has been sufficient only in amount of USD 5.7 billion per year, which represents only about 20 per cent of the financial needs to achieve the ENDC targets mentioned above. (Fund, 2022)

On the other hand, the ASEAN Member Countries require funds between US$ 422.17 billion until 2030 for climate change mitigation. Of this amount, US$ 293.02 approximately needed for Climate Mitigation and around US$ 129.15 billion needed for Climate Adaptation (UNFCCC, 2022)

This paper finds that the Green finance would be a concrete and precise solution to the problems of climate change mitigation and inadequate financial resources for mitigating climate changes pursuant to the ENDC’s target mentioned above.

Green finance is a critical tool in addressing the challenges posed by climate change and promoting sustainable development. It encompasses financial products, services, and investments that contribute to the transition to a low-carbon and sustainable economy (Nawaz et al., 2020; Ari & Isik, 2022)

With its potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing energy efficiency, and supporting renewable energy projects, green finance plays critical roles in mitigating climate change in developing countries, especially in Indonesia (Volz et al., 2015; Indonesia | Green Finance Platform, 2021; Abuatwan, 2023)

Conceptually, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 2020) defines the Green Finance as:

“a means of fostering economic growth while reducing negative externalities in form of pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, or waste by promoting resource and energy efficiency. Private investments are seen as crucial. In the case of green bonds or other forms of green debt, Green Finance encompasses investments in projects or securities whose proceeds are used for climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as other environmental projects.”

Whereas the German Central Bank, gives a broader definition of the Green finance, as follows:
“Financial instruments or investments that are considered under the term “Green Finance” are called as the Sustainable Finance due to their focuses on environmental criteria” (Deutsche Bundesbank, 2019b)

From these proposed definitions, one can conclude that the Green finance mainly refers to financial instruments and investments that support environmentally friendly projects or activities aimed at promoting sustainability. The Green finance plays critical roles in mitigating climate changes in Indonesia by mobilizing capital towards low-carbon and sustainable projects. Hence, the importance of Green finance lies in its potential for redirecting financial flows from high-emission activities towards clean technologies and sustainable infrastructure (OECD, 2023; Volz et al., 2015)

Hence, this paper could generate the sketch of the green finance, as follows: (Green Financing, 2022)

From the variety of instruments aspect, the Green finance covers a variety of financial instruments and mechanisms designed to support environmentally friendly projects and sustainable development projects that have positive environmental impacts. These include but are not limited to renewable energy investments, energy-efficient infrastructure projects, carbon pricing mechanisms, and green bonds. By directing funds towards these environmentally-friendly projects, the Green finance helps reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while promoting economic growth in Indonesia (Volz et al., 2015; Fridahl & Linnér, 2015)

**Challenges and Obstacles in Implementing the Green Finance Optimally in Indonesia**

Notwithstanding the multiple positive impacts of the Green finance mentioned above, to date, the normal (business as usual) and the optimal (ambitious) implementations of green finance in Indonesia have been still constrained by a number of the challenges and barriers. In this paper, challenges and barriers are distinguished in terms of time and magnitude, whereas obstacles refer to barriers that are clearly concrete and have significant magnitude to
hinder an optimal implementation of green finance in Indonesia. The challenges, on the other hand, refer to impending factors over a longer period of time and have a magnitude below that of impediments, although they may become significant over time.

Concerning the obstacles in implementing the Green finance in Indonesia, this paper identifies several impediments:

First, Regulatory Barriers, meaning that Indonesia lacks comprehensive policies that fully support the development of green finances. This includes regulations related to tariffs, incentives, subsidies, and risk reduction for green investments. There is also ambiguity and risk associated with the regulatory architecture for sustainable finance (Green Fiscal Policy Network, 2023; Illuminem, 2023).

Second, Lack of holistic Regulatory Framework. Many developing countries, like Indonesia is still lacking of a comprehensive regulatory framework that encourages green finance. This includes the absence of clear definitions of what constitutes green finance, lack of international standards, and insufficient alignment of sustainable growth targets with national investment priorities (Liebman et al., 2019).

Third, Financial Barriers, There is a lack of availability of funding from local financial institutions for green projects. High interest rates and limited financial access also pose challenges for green investments (ESCAP, 2019; IESR, 2021).

Fourth, Access to Finance. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in developing countries often struggle to access green finance due to barriers in demand or supply (UNEP, 2015).

Fifth, Market Barriers: The market for green finances in Indonesia is hindered by uncompetitive pricing and restrictive financial credit regulations. There is also a lack of clear markets for nature-based solutions, making it difficult to properly value these investments (Liebman et al., 2019; Green Fiscal Policy Network, 2023).

Sixth, Governance Barriers, which mean there are gaps in the enforcement of environmental regulations, which can discourage green investments. Coordination between different government agencies also remains a challenge (World Bank, 2021).

Seventh, Increasing Fossil Fuel Subsidies, whereas these subsidies pose a significant barrier to mobilizing green finances, as they make fossil fuels more economically attractive compared to renewable energy sources (Liebman et al., 2019; Illuminem, 2023).

Eighth, Physical and Geographical Climate Risks, referring to the notion that emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs), namely Indonesia is more exposed to physical and geographical climate risks than developed economies due to the latter’s technological advantages, which can deter the private sectors to invest in green projects in Indonesia. (Rodriguez, 2022).

Meanwhile, for implementing the Green finance optimally, Indonesia has to anticipate the future conceivable challenges, as follows:

Firstly, Financial Market Development, whereby developing countries, like Indonesia, often have underdeveloped financial markets, which can limit the availability of green finance. This includes a lack of robust ecosystems for third-party verification, assurance, and impact assessment of green projects (IFC, 2023).

Secondly, Information Asymmetry and Lack of Expertise, which mean that there has been frequently a lack of clarity in the definition of “green”, leading to information asymmetry between investors and borrowers. Additionally, there has been often inadequate analytical capacity to assess the risks and returns of green projects (PRI, 2022).

Thirdly, Risk Perception and Maturity Mismatch: Green investments often involve long-term commitments, which may not align with the relatively short-term perspectives of investors. Additionally, perceived risks, such as political instability or policy uncertainty, can cause deterrence effects to investors (Ananthakrishnan et al., 2023).

Fourthly, Lack of International Investor Experience, which refers to the situation where many international investors lack experience in developing countries and are therefore less willing to take on the higher risk associated with these markets (OECD, 2023).
Fifthly, Technical Challenges, which mean that the development of renewable energy, a key aspect of green finances, faces various technical challenges in Indonesia (IFC, 2023.) Accordingly, this research finds the Indonesia needs the multi-sectors as well as multi actors approach to support, among others, the development of a supportive regulatory environment, capacity building for green finance, risk mitigation strategies, and the creation of incentives to stimulate green investments as mentioned above.

The Stakeholder Theory for Optimal Implementation of Green Finance in Indonesia

The Stakeholder theory is a concept in organisational management and business ethics that emphasises the importance of considering the interests of all parties affected by a company's actions. This includes not only shareholders, but also employees, customers, suppliers, financiers, communities, government bodies, political groups, trade associations and trade unions (Čadež et al., 2018). The theory argues that a business entity must create value for all stakeholders, not just shareholders (Julius Media, 2021).

In the context of climate change mitigation in Indonesia, the stakeholder theory suggests that the interests and concerns of all those who are affected by and have a role in climate change must be considered by the government (Block et al., 2023) This includes not only policy makers, but also businesses, local communities and other interested entities. Stakeholder participation is seen as a critical means of ensuring real ownership and high quality decision-making on climate change mitigation, improving long-term sustainability and stakeholder buy-in to climate change mitigation efforts (Block et al., 2023)

Stakeholder influence has been found to be a strong determinant of the implemenation of GHG reduction strategies and low-carbon operational practices in the corporate sector (Čadež et al., 2018) This suggests that stakeholders can play an important role in driving climate change mitigation efforts in the business sector. For example, when employees, customers and other stakeholders demand environmentally friendly practices, companies are more likely to adopt such practices (Seroka-Stolka, 2023)

Therefore, the stakeholder theory is closely related to the implementation of climate change mitigation policies in Indonesia. The involvement of diverse and holistic stakeholders, from government agencies to local (customary) communities and businesses, is a critical determinent in the implementation of effective climate change mitigation strategies.

Strategic Multilateral Cooperation through the AALCO for the Optimal Implementation of the Green Finance in Indonesia

For the last sixty years, AALCO's mission has been to promote the development and codification of international law in conformity with the requirements and interests of its member nations. According to the AALCO statute amended in 2004, the functions and objectives of AALCO are as follows: (i) to examine and consider issues relating to international law to which Member States may be referred to the Organization and make such recommendations as they deem necessary; (ii) to exchange opinions, experiences, and information on matters of common concern with legal implications and to make recommendations where deemed necessary; and (iii) to communicate, with the consent of the governments of Member States, on matters of mutual concern. (Statutes of AALCO (Revised and Adopted at the Bali Session 2004), n.d.). AALCO carries out its functions through various activities, including Conferences, seminars and workshops AALCO conducts conferences, seminars and workshops on various topics of international law. These activities provide an opportunity for legal experts from Member States to exchange information and discuss important international legal issues.

AALCO is an international organization governed by its Statutes and the Rule of Law, with Member States exercising supreme power. The organization is made up of: (i) the AALCO Annual Session; (ii) the Meeting of Liaison Officers; (iii) the Secretariat; (iv) the Centre for Research and Training; and (v) Regional Arbitration Centres. Any country in the Asian-African region may become a member of this organization provided that they are full members or associations of the United Nations, as well as bodies, organizations, or foundations concerned with International Law (AALCO, 2022)

The Roles of AALCO in Tackling the Obstacles and Challenges relating to Green Finance
AALCO’s role in green financing can be categorized into three areas, namely: policy formation, international cooperation, and raising public awareness. AALCO has published various guidelines and resolutions related to green financing. The guidelines and resolutions aim to provide guidance to AALCO member countries in developing green financing policies. One of the important guidelines published by AALCO is the Green Financing Guidelines for AALCO Member States. This guideline provides guidance to AALCO member countries in developing comprehensive and effective green financing policies (Block et al., 2023).

AALCO also collaborates with various related parties in encouraging the implementation of green financing in the Asia and Africa region. This cooperation is carried out with various international organizations, financial institutions, and the private sector. One of the important collaborations carried out by AALCO is cooperation with the World Bank. This cooperation aims to increase the capacity of AALCO member countries in developing and implementing green financing. AALCO and the WTO have worked together to encourage the implementation of green financing. In 2022, AALCO and the WTO signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to strengthen cooperation in law and trade. The MoU covers cooperation in the field of green financing. AALCO also organizes various activities to raise public awareness of green financing. This activity is carried out through various media, such as seminars, training, and public campaigns. These activities aim to increase public understanding of the importance of green financing in efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change (IFC, 2023).

AALCO plays an important role in driving the implementation of green financing in Asia and Africa. In the context of green financing, AALCO pursues several specific objectives:
1. Increase understanding of green financial instruments: AALCO organizes workshops and seminars to educate legal professionals and policymakers on green bonds, carbon markets, and other mechanisms to mobilize investment towards sustainable development.
2. Developing a legal framework for green finance: AALCO contributes to drafting model laws and regulations that facilitate green investment, address risks, and ensure transparency and accountability.
3. Promoting cross-border collaboration in green finance: AALCO encourages knowledge sharing and partnerships between Asian and African countries to advance green finance solutions and projects.
4. Advocating for equitable access to green finance: AALCO focuses on ensuring that Developing Countries have fair and reliable access to green finance resources for their climate action needs.

AALCO’s impact on green finance is still under development, but its efforts have the potential to:
1. Strengthen the legal foundation for green investment in Asia and Africa.
2. Increase transparency and accountability in green finance initiatives.
3. Facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration between developing countries.
4. Advocating for a fairer distribution of green finance resources.

It is important to note that AALCO operates primarily at the policy level, providing guidance and recommendations rather than managing financial resources directly. Its influence on green finance is likely to be exerted through its member states and their domestic policy choices. For example, national laws related to green financing in AALCO member countries vary from country to country. Some countries already have specific laws or regulations governing green financing, while other countries still use more general regulations. Here are some examples of national laws related to green financing in AALCO member countries:

1. India
   In 2015, India passed the Green Banking Act which provides for lending by banks in India for sustainable and environmentally friendly projects (Reserve Bank of India, 2021).

2. Indonesia
   Indonesia issued the Indonesia Green Finance Policy (Green Finance Policy, 2022). This policy aims to encourage the growth of green financing in Indonesia. This policy sets a green financing target of 20% of total bank loans by 2025. The policy also establishes a framework for the implementation of green finance, including: development of green...
financing standards and guidelines, capacity building and green finance literacy, increased cooperation among stakeholders.

3. China
China's National Action Plan for Sustainable Finance, 2021. This action plan aims to promote sustainable economic development in China. This action plan sets a green financing target of 30% of total bank loans by 2025. The action plan also establishes a framework for the implementation of green finance, including: development of green financial markets, increased investment in green projects, increased public awareness of sustainable finance (WANG, 2023).

4. Japan
Japan's Sustainable Finance Act, 2021, The law aims to encourage the growth of green financing in Japan and sets a green financing target of 25% of total bank loans by 2030 (Financial Services Agency, 2023).

5. Thailand
Thailand's Sustainable Finance Act, 2021, aims to encourage the growth of green finance in Thailand. The law sets a green financing target of 20% of total bank loans by 2030 (Bank of Thailand, 2021).

6. Turkey
In 2021, Turkey passed the Sustainable Finance Law which regulates various aspects of sustainable finance, including green financing (Republic of Turkey, 2021).

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that laws related to green financing in AALCO member countries have several similarities and differences. What the similarity is that all AALCO member countries have committed to encouraging the implementation of green financing. This is evidenced by the existence of laws or regulations governing green financing in most AALCO member countries. The difference is that the scope and substance of laws related to green financing in AALCO member countries vary from country to country. Some countries already have comprehensive laws or regulations governing green financing, while other countries still use more general regulations.

In general, laws related to green financing in AALCO member countries are still in the development stage. There are still many things that need to be done to improve the effectiveness of the law in encouraging the implementation of green financing. It is expected that AALCO can play a role in increasing the government's capacity in implementing green financing such as providing training and technical assistance to the governments of AALCO member countries. Not only with Member States, the role of cooperating with other international organizations, such as the United Nations and the WTO is also needed. International organizations such as the WTO, financial institutions, and other private sectors can work with AALCO to encourage the implementation of green financing in the Asia and Africa region through various efforts, such as:

1. Development of legal instruments by which international organizations can cooperate with AALCO in developing comprehensive legal instruments related to green financing. This legal instrument can be a guide for AALCO member countries in developing policies and regulations related to green financing.

2. International organizations can work with AALCO in increasing the government's capacity to implement green financing. International organizations can provide training and technical assistance to the governments of AALCO member countries.

3. International organizations can work with AALCO in raising public awareness of the importance of green financing. International organizations can conduct public campaigns and education related to green financing.

4. International organizations can cooperate with AALCO in developing green financing markets in the Asia and Africa region. International organizations can facilitate cooperation between governments, financial institutions, and the private sector in providing funding for green financing projects.

Financial institutions or other private sectors can also cooperate with AALCO in encouraging the implementation of green financing in the Asia and Africa region through various efforts, such as: providing funding for green financing projects, this funding can be
in the form of credit, bonds, and investment funds. Cooperation between AALCO and international organizations, financial institutions, and other private sectors can make a positive contribution to efforts to encourage the implementation of green financing in the Asia and Africa region. This cooperation can assist AALCO member countries in developing policies and regulations related to green financing, increasing government capacity, increasing public awareness, and developing green financing markets.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the regulatory and policy aspects mentioned above, this paper could infer several principal findings, as follows:

This paper has explained the increasing importance of the green financing as a crucial instrument in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, as instructed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement 2015 with specific context in Indonesia.

In Indonesia, the Government requires enormous financial resources to achieve its Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (ENDC) target under the UNFCCC Paris Agreement 2015. Firmly, this paper argues that that the optimal implementation of green finance constitutes a concrete solution to the problems of climate change mitigation and inadequate financial resources for mitigating climate changes in Indonesia in the long runs.

The paper has illuminated the existing obstacles as well as conceivable challenges in implementing the green finance optimally in Indonesia from different analytical views. These include, among others, but not limited to the government limited (financial) resources, legal uncertainties surrounding the full implementation of green finance both for the state and private investors, existing lack of public awareness of green finance, and lack of international capacity buildings to consolidate the green finance implementation optimally in Indonesia.

Furthermore, this paper reveals that the AALCO has taken various measures to encourage the implementation of green financing in the Asia and Africa Member Countries, such as Indonesia. These include issuing guidelines and resolutions related to green financing, collaborating with various related parties, and organizing activities to increase public awareness of the green finance.

 Accordingly, this paper accentuates the strategic roles of AALCO, both in current and future times, in accelerating the regulatory developments and solving the regulatory and business related obstacles and challenges for implementing the green finance in Indonesia and other Member Countries of AALCO.

Finally, this paper argues that the AALCO must strengthen its strategic roles to significantly and gradually assist Indonesia and its Member Countries to implement the low carbon economy through the fully optimal imposition of Green finance in the light of persistently achieving the sustainable development goals, especially the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Number 13, 16 and 17 on the climate action, peace justice and strong institutions as well as partnerships for the SDGs aforementioned in the future.

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