

THE EXISTENCE OF GREEN SUKUK AS A SUSTAINABLE ISLAMIC FINANCIAL INVESTMENT INSTRUMENT

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat peran dan urgensi green sukuk, dalam mendukung keuangan syariah yang berkelanjutan. Panasnya isu perubahan iklim dan kepedulian terhadap kelestarian lingkungan saat ini menjadi perbincangan yang sangat serius. Kehadiran green sukuk selain inovasi di sektor investasi keuangan syariah juga merupakan bentuk dukungan terhadap pembangunan berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi pustaka ditambah dengan analisis, penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa green sukuk memiliki potensi untuk dikembangkan lebih lanjut di Indonesia dan green sukuk memiliki peran besar dalam mewujudkan ketahanan terhadap perubahan iklim yang terlihat dari pengembangan green project seperti pengelolaan kekeringan, mitigasi banjir, dan ketahanan pangan.

Kata Kunci: Sukuk Hijau, Keuangan Syariah, Berkelanjutan

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to see the role and urgency of green sukuk, in supporting sustainable Islamic finance. The heat of the issue of climate change and concern for environmental sustainability is currently a very serious conversation. The presence of green sukuk in addition to innovation in the investment sector in Islamic finance is also a form of support for sustainable development. This research applies a qualitative method with a literature study approach coupled with analysis, this research can be concluded that green sukuk has the potential to be further developed in Indonesia and green sukuk has a major role in realizing resilience to climate change as seen from the development of green projects such as drought management, flood mitigation, and food security.

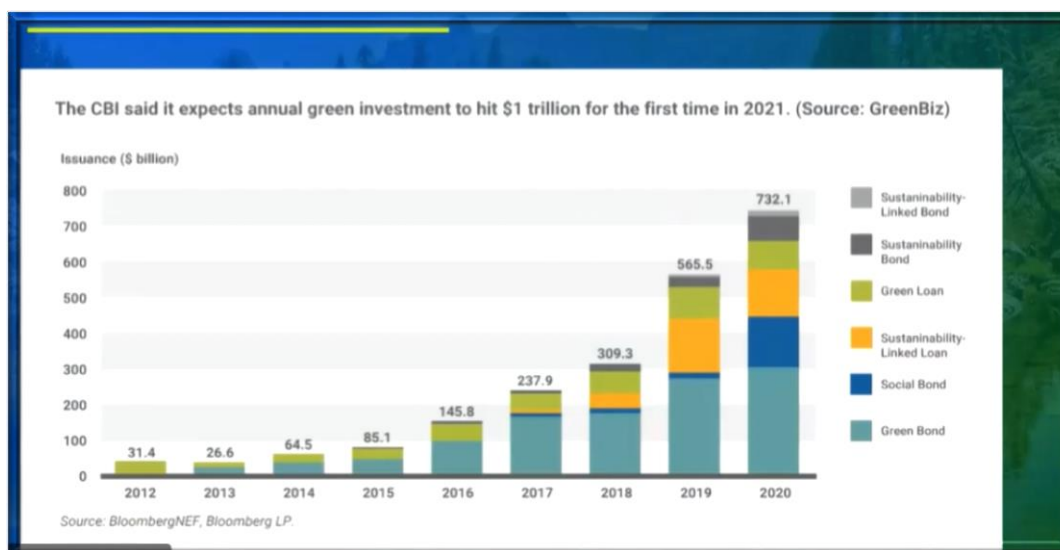
Keywords: Green Sukuk, Islamic Finance, Sustainability

1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change is becoming a global disaster and threatens every country in the world. Human activities that increasingly produce carbon emissions contribute to the increase in earth's temperature. The issue of sustainability is increasingly echoed in various fields, including economics and finance. The idea of more environmentally friendly economic development is growing. This includes developments in Islamic finance that lead to sustainability.

The issue of economic sustainability is increasingly being discussed, including in the financial sector. Because the impact will be felt on the environment and life in the future. However, in the midst of this issue, it turns out that there are still those who are not fully aware of the importance of this idea (Katadata.co.id 2021). In fact, dismissing this will be very dangerous for the sustainability of life in the future. Moreover, the impact of climate change has now reached the community at large and globally. The occurrence of unfavorable phenomena that are not balanced will cause problems in the social and environmental environment. Especially when the covid-19 outbreak is not fully resolved, the bad phenomenon above is signaled to be able to accelerate the process of transmitting the disease. The momentum of the sustainability movement actually needs to be a concern for all elements of society and begin to slowly understand and actualize "sustainable" in every development, environmental and social action (OJK, 2021).

OJK Institute in a Webinar on sustainable investment in the world said there are quite interesting figures, and prove the growth every year, which was conveyed by one of the speakers Muhammad Adnan Hasan, CPIF (Principal Investment Officer (Islamic Development Bank Group)) in which he said;



Picture. 1 Development of Green Investment

Source: OJK Institute, Sustainable Sharia Finance Webinar

The conception of sustainable economics and finance is actually in line with the intent of Islamic economics. Umer Chapra (1997) also explained the same thing. According to him, the Islamic economic system is one that prioritizes social and economic justice, as well as a balance between material and spiritual needs. This is a universal Islamic economic concept that is in line with national development, as well as sustainable development goals (SDGS).

On Islamic economics and sustainability. Notes from the Environment and Forestry, in 2018. There are quite interesting figures showing that the proceeds from the issuance of the Republic of Indonesia Green Sukuk in 2018 were worth 1.25 billion USD will be exclusively distributed to environmentally friendly projects according to the Green Framework of the Republic of Indonesia (PPID.MENLHK, 2018). This issuance is recognized as the world's first sovereign green sukuk.

The importance of green sukuk can also be seen from the allocation of green sukuk on environmentally friendly projects. In 2020, Bank Indonesia's Sharia Economics and Finance Report explained that this Islamic financial instrument had a significant environmental and social impact. Especially in the sustainable transport project, which turns out; In the resilience to climate change project for highly vulnerable areas and sectors / disaster risk reduction, the allocation of green sukuk can support the provision of 275.5 M3 of drinking water supply, the development of 1,071 water source units, the securement 920.4 Ha of land from flooding, the rehabilitation of 134,700 Ha of tertiary irrigation networks, and the revitalization of 12,000 Ha of rice fields. Meanwhile, the allocation in the waste to energy and waste management project, there are 2,059,094 households that benefit from improved waste management (Bank Indonesia, 2021).

The notes above are investment steps in Islamic finance that synergize with the concept of environmentally friendly and sustainable development. The presence of innovative Islamic financing instruments based on sustainable development such as Green Sukuk in Indonesia is potential and important to support economic development that is in line with environmental conservation efforts (Karina, 2019). In the study of *maqashidus sharia* itself, it is actually in line with the purpose (*hifz alMāl*) or protection of property or such as; a) Prioritizing social care; b) Paying attention to economic development and development; c) Encouraging human welfare (H. Abdul Helim, 2019). The Green Sukuk step as an investment instrument in Islamic finance that synergizes with sustainable development is an interesting and important study. However, on its way there are many opportunities and challenges for the development of green sukuk in Indonesia. Through this research, several alternatives and strategic steps will be offered to develop green sukuk in the future. This research will focus on the discussion of green sukuk, the potential in it and the impacts in it.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The data collection technique in this research is obtained from primary data in the form of related literature, such as recent books and journals and primary data sources from related reports such as;

- a. KLHKI, Roadmap Determined Contribution (ADC) Climate Change Adaptation, 2020.
- b. Bank Indonesia, Report on Sharia Economics and Finance 2021 (Bangkit dan Optimisi; Synergy and Innovation in Sharia Economics and Finance for the Country).
- c. Financial Services Authority, Sustainable Finance Roadmap Phase II (2021-2025); The Future of Finance.
- d. Indonesia Stock Exchange Annual Report 2021.
- e. Financial Services Authority, Indonesia Sharia Finance Development Report 2021 Maintaining the Resilience of Sharia Finance in the Momentum of Economic Recovery; and so on.

While this research is included in library research, qualitative methods are used and the approach used is descriptive. The purpose of using this approach is to be able to describe the green sukuk optimization strategy in this paper competently. Furthermore, the presentation process as a collection of organized information which then becomes the result in this paper.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Sustainable Development

Various parts of the world are experiencing crises that will threaten the environment and human survival. These crises then present a movement to protect and prevent in the study of SDGs (United Nations, 2022). This concept is present because human life cannot be separated from sustainable development, which is necessary in order to maintain a good life in the future. This sustainable development is then the joint commitment of every nation and country in order to maintain a better life on earth and reject damage (Nurlita Pertiwi, 2017).

Anxiety about the condition of the environment was then encouraged to give birth to efforts to save the environment and the earth. Anxiety that is global in nature which then gave birth to the body of the World Commission on Environment and Development (World Commission on Environment and Development) formed by the United Nations in 1983 (Nurlita Pertiwi, 2017). In September 2015, during the UN General Assembly, the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) agenda emerged with the aim of maintaining environmental conditions and the welfare of society in a sustainable manner from generation to generation. (<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/sekilas-sdgs/>). Sustainable Development is a global movement that has interests from several aspects ranging from social, economic and environmental. The main purpose of sustainability leads to 17 goals

that have been measured by the United Nations as a world agenda, this development is for the benefit of humans and planet earth (Trimulato, Nur Syamsu, 2021).

These things are promoted due to several factors, such as the changing weather and climate, which directly and indirectly affect the social conditions and health of residents. Extreme weather can lead to various problems such as floods, landslides, and droughts. Not solely that, it also has the potential to trigger disease and disease transmission. (ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id). Sustainable development has become a global movement, various elements continue to move in support of the program. The vision of the Sustainable Development Program Goals (SDGs) program is actually in line with the pillars and principles of Islamic teachings that reject the attitude of "ifsad- filardhi" or destruction of the earth, indirectly, sustainable issues have actually been taught in religious teachings that each of us has a responsibility for managing the earth and the environment.

The concept of sustainable development became popular after it was announced by the Bruntland Commission under the leadership of Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland who worked from October 1984 to March 1987 and gave birth to the book "Our Common Future" published by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WECD) in 1987 (Suparmoko, 2020). The concept of sustainable development is a concept that connects economic development, environmental quality and social equality. Mohan Munasinghe (1993) in Rogers, et. al (2008) outlines the three pillars of sustainable development, namely: a. Economic, namely maximizing income by maintaining or increasing capital reserves. b. Ecological, namely preserving and maintaining physical and biological systems. c. Socio-cultural, namely maintaining the stability of the social and cultural system.(Nurlita Pertiwi, 2017) Indonesia's existence is present as an agreed part in the success of sustainable development. This commitment is then actualized in strategic steps (Statistik, 2016)

2.2 Islamic Finance in Indonesia

Islamic Finance, is a financial system based on sharia principles sourced from the Quran and Sunnah. Wiroso (2009) elaborates that sharia principles are rules based on Islamic law between various parties in it, in the context of Islamic finance, sharia principles are closely related to the contracts and mechanisms that occur in it which have several principles. For example, mudharabah (profit sharing), musyarakah (the principle of equity participation cooperation, murabahah (buying and selling with the aim of profit), Ijarah (leasing), etc (Mashuri, 2014).

The Ministry of Finance notes that the development of Islamic finance in the last decade has become the fastest growing sector in the global industry, even surpassing conventional finance. A report from the Global Islamic Economy Report in 2020 stated that global Islamic finance assets increased by 13.9% in 2019. In Indonesia itself, amid the Covid pandemic in 2021, Islamic finance is growing positively (Indrawati, 2021).

The Islamic financial market, such as sukuk in Indonesia, is experiencing rapid growth. As a source of financing and in an effort to develop national Islamic finance, our government joined the movement by passing a bill on SBSN (State Sharia Securities). The existence of the law will be a reference for the issuance of sukuk or SBSN at the national level (Dede Abdul Fatah, 2011). The development of national Islamic finance continues to show its innovation, both in terms of financial sustainability and the sharia side, this was revealed by the Minister of Finance in his remarks at the 5th AIFC event. Specifically for Islamic finance, the Government considers that there is enormous development potential in the sector because it emphasizes Islamic principles or values such as justice, in Islamic financial practices, especially through risk-sharing schemes. Head of the Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance, Febrio Kacaribu said "Islamic finance is a way, a framework, which regulates assets and transactions based on the principles of justice and willingness. I hope that the interpretation of these principles will be implemented into the process of developing Islamic finance, especially in designing better risk-sharing schemes." (Indrawati, 2021).

2.2.1 Sukuk

Sukuk is linguistically derived from the word "sakk" which means certificate or document. This word comes from Arabic which is plural or plural. In the Book of *Mujam Al Mustholaat Al Iqtishodiyah Wal Islamiyah*, sakk is defined as securities (Fasa, 2016). Based on Fatwa DSN-MUI No. 32 / DSN-MUI / IX / 2002 which elaborates sukuk or sharia bonds are securities with long-term characteristics that have sharia principles in them, sukuk are issued by the government and also issuers with the aim of paying income to sharia bondholders in the form of profit sharing /margins/fees, and then repaying the principal investment funds when the maturity has arrived (NASIONAL, 2002). The SBSN Law defines sukuk as securities with sharia principles as evidence of participation in certain assets or projects.

Today, sukuk is a strong investment instrument in Islamic finance. Over time, sukuk has contributed to the growth of global and national finance in the context of developments at that level. (Fasa, 2016). Sukuk has several characteristics, including

- a) Proof of ownership of the asset
- b) As an investment instrument with rewards through coupons, margins, profit sharing and other mechanisms in accordance with sharia principles.
- c) Free from the elements of maysir, gharar, usury
- d) There is an underlying asset in it
- e) The use of proceeds must be in accordance with sharia principles

Sukuk, in its issuance, has the aim of expanding the source of state or corporate financing base, encouraging innovation in Islamic finance as well as an alternative diversification for investors. There are several advantages of investing in sukuk, especially

in the *ijarah* concept, which provides competitive returns, is safe and avoids usury, *gharar*, and *maysir* (gambling).

2.2.2 Green Sukuk in Indonesia

Lately, the world population is faced with a serious problem, namely extreme weather changes to natural disasters, some of the things that cause development are ordered to dismiss the environment and sustainability. Responding to climate change that threatens sustainability, then in 2008 the World Bank issued the concept of green bonds. This was initiated in order to save the earth from the above problems.

Green bonds are fixed income securities that aim to raise capital for projects that provide specific environmental benefits. Green bonds are issued by companies as a form of positive marketing to broaden the investor base to include investors who are motivated to invest their capital in environmentally friendly projects without being exposed to the risks associated with individual projects. Green bonds provide funding and investment for new and ongoing projects with environmental benefits in mind. Examples of green bond projects are Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Waste Management, Sustainable Land Use, Biodiversity Conservation, Clean Transportation, Sustainable Water Management, and Climate Change Adaptation. (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 2016).

On the sharia finance side, it is known as green sukuk, Green sukuk is part of the sukuk itself. Green sukuk, or other terms for green sukuk is a sharia investment concept issued to finance clean and renewable energy projects or investments in order to maintain environmental assets or natural resources owned. Green sukuk is a potential financial instrument to support sustainable economic development. Green sukuk contains two standards, namely to fulfill the mandate of environmental care and sharia compliance (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 2018).

The issuance of green sukuk aims to harmonize development with environmental preservation to achieve environmentally friendly economic growth targets. There are several conditions that must be met in environmentally friendly development. Among them, renewable energy, sustainable development, green tourism, energy efficiency, green buildings, climate change resilience, waste-to-energy and waste management, sustainable agriculture, sustainable natural resource management.

The existence of green sukuk in Indonesia continues to be optimized, recently in the framework of the G20 international meeting is still being held. The Fiscal Policy Agency this time organized a side event with the theme 'Opportunities & Challenges in Green Sukuk'. "Indonesia is highly committed to fighting climate change. The country is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and understands that the Government must respond effectively and systematically. There is no denying that climate change action is costly. Government spending on climate change has so far been recorded at IDR 373.5 trillion (or USD 26.68 billion) in the 2016-2019 period. However, this amount can only fulfill

climate mitigation financing needs by 34% of the total funds needed to achieve the NDC target (Kemenkeu, 2022).

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Keuangan Syariah dan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Sustainable finance is a form of support from the financial services industry for sustainable development (Sustainable Development) resulting from the compatibility between economic, social and environmental interests. Sustainable Development Goals, abbreviated as SDGs, is a movement that leads to 17 goals with 169 measurable achievements that have been determined by the United Nations as a world development agenda for the benefit of humans and planet earth (Trimulato & Rahmatia, 2019).

Man was created by God on earth to be nothing but a leader or caliph. The primary task of the caliph is to prosper the earth. Prospering in this discussion is the same as development. Meanwhile, development is very dependent on the quality of human beings themselves, or, according to Ibn Khaldun "the rise and fall of a civilization depends on the quality of human beings". So that development based on the principles of maqashid sharia should prioritize the safety of human life. Development must prioritize the availability of the necessities of life. Because the essence of maqashid sharia is not only physical development calculated by the level of GDP or per capita income figures, but prioritizes the quality of human life (Indonesia, 2021).

Indirectly, the concept is in line with the purpose of sharia finance. Director of the Center for Islamic Economics and Business at the University of Indonesia, Rahmatina Awaliah Kasri, said that the concepts of sustainable finance and ESG have the spirit and similarities with the economic concept of Islamic finance. In practice, Islamic finance adheres to sharia goals and objectives which are manifested in the ESG focus (Republika.id, 2020).

Islam also teaches that the goal of development is not only focused on meeting short-term needs, but also medium and long-term needs. In the economic principles of Islamic development, development does not only focus on how to increase economic value (output) for a certain period. Development must have an output in the future so that it is always maintained. The objectives of Islamic development economics in this context are in line with the contemporary development paradigm, namely prolonged development. Not only that, this third goal of Islamic economic development is also in line with the maqashid sharia goal of protecting the next generation (Indonesia, 2021). For Umer Chapra, Islamic Economics is a branch of knowledge that aims to realize human welfare through the allocation and distribution of energy sources that are rarely compatible with Islamic teachings without severely hindering people's freedom, realizing long-term macroeconomic and ecological balances.(Bank Indonesia, 2020). Previous research from Trimulato UIN

Alauddin Makasar and Rahmatia IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo (2020). that the existence of Islamic Economics and its components including Islamic finance have the same concept and are important in the goals of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For example, Islamic banking contributes to SDGs through its green loan concept. Furthermore, through the Islamic Non-Bank Financial Industry (IKNB Syariah) can contribute to SDGs through various products and access to investment (Trimulato & Rahmatia, 2019). Some investment access is like green sukuk. The urgency of ESG Implementation turns out to be able to improve the company's business performance by 88%, and make share prices grow by 80%, this is based on Oxford, Sustainable Finance Group, 2022 delivered by Rahmatina Awaliah Kasri (Director at the Center for Sharia Economics and Business, University of Indonesia) in the Webinar on the Readiness of the Islamic Financial Services Industry in Supporting Sustainable Finance in 2022. There are several actions from Islamic financial instruments such as green loans in banking, to green sukuk in the Islamic capital market industry etc.

3.2 Existence of Green sukuk (Benefits and Potential)

The Financial Services Authority explains that sukuk is a new term introduced as an alternative replacement for Islamic bonds. Terminology sukuk is the plural form of the word "saak" which in Arabic sentences has the meaning of a certificate or proof of ownership (OJK, 2016). While green sukuk is an innovation in the form of Islamic financial investments with distribution and mechanisms oriented towards the environment, social and sustainability. The existence of green sukuk has urgency for a country, the emergence of green sukuk can add to the diversification of investment products and as a form of innovation in national Islamic investment products. The existence of green sukuk is also proof of the commitment of the government of the Republic of Indonesia to combating climate change problems to protect economic, social and environmental conditions (Suherman, 2017).

The benefits of its existence, as an alternative source of state budget financing. This is necessary with the increasingly limited carrying capacity of the state budget to drive the development of the economic sector on an ongoing basis and the non-optimal utilization of other financing instruments, so other financing instruments are needed such as State Sharia Securities, or this State Sukuk. Second, financing the development of infrastructure projects. The second benefit of the existence of sukuk can actually be a driver of national development. Third, for investors sukuk is able to become a safe investment instrument with attractive potential returns and in accordance with sharia principles, this can make sukuk a sort in investing.

Previous research from Maurizka et al, presented at the 2020 National Conference on Management Economics and Accounting (KNEMA), University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta, stated that one of the largest allocations of green sukuk, both for the series in 2019 and 2019, is Resilience to Climate Change for Highly Vulnerable Areas & Sectors / Disaster Risk <https://journal.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/aksy/index>

Reduction, which in the process of execution is in the form of funding for prevention in areas to be safe from the threat of flood disasters, namely by building and improving dikes, retention ponds, flood canals, check dams, as well as maintaining existing infrastructure and natural features such as rivers and cliffs. The sector has a strong long-term vision towards low-carbon development and climate change (dark green) ((Maurizka Alifia Risanti et al., 2020).

The great potential of sukuk has also been described by Sri Mulyani Indrawati (Minister of Finance) whom explained that the total state sharia securities or sukuk reached US\$23.65 billion. This figure has 23.11 percent of the global sukuk market. In June 2022. The government has also issued Sovereign Green Sukuk worth US \$ 750 million, which is also the pride of being the largest green sukuk in the world. The existence of Green sukuk has a very potential influence for Indonesia. There are several aspects that will be touched by the benefits of the green sukuk. Among them, contributing to controlling climate change problems in Indonesia and globally. On the one hand, Green sukuk is also included in the form of alternative investment options and innovation in the Islamic finance segment. The issuance of green sukuk can also be one of the government's proofs of its commitment to its country in supporting the sustainable finance program.

3.4 Existence of Green sukuk in Supporting Sustainable Islamic Finance Benefits and Potential)

In 2020, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia announced a target commitment to reduce greenhouse gas (GRK) emissions by 26%; not only that, it will even be 29% by 2030. This was done in order to prove the government's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Suherman 2017). Based on the above, it is necessary to support each element in order to contribute to sustainable development, one of which is the financial sector. If you look at the climate change issue, Indonesia has relatively many and varied sources of financing, both domestic and foreign sources of funding. Not only that, if left unchecked, the cost of sustainable development would be a loss for the country. The loss was conveyed by the Ministry of Environment in the Roadmap Determined Contribution (ADC) for Climate Change Adaptation, that some of the effects if neglecting sustainable are:

Table 1
Natural phenomena, impacts and losses

Phenomenon	Impact	Loss
↑Sea Level 0,35 – 0,8 m ((KLHK 2017)	Flooding of ponds and residential areas in coastal Cirebon in 2008 and 2009.	IDR 1.29 Trillion/ha/year

↑ Sea Level 0.01 m/year (KLHK 2017)	Inundated area in Semarang Coastal region to reach more than 1.7 thousand ha by 2030	IDR 6.1 Trillion
Temperature increase of up to 3OC (by 2030)	A 3OC increase in temperature and a 30% decrease in precipitation will reduce the water capacity for hydropower generation.	IDR 7.5 Trillion
Increase in temperature by 3OC and decrease in rainfall by 30% (by 2030)	A 3OC increase in temperature and a 30% decrease in rainfall will increase the use of cooling systems in Indonesia by 29%.	IDR 1.39 Trillion

Source: KLHKI, Roadmap Determined Contribution (ADC) Climate Change Adaptation, 2020.

Changes in weather and climate have both direct and indirect effects on people's health and social conditions. Extreme weather can lead to problems such as floods, landslides and droughts. Not only that, it also has the potential to trigger disease and disease transmission. Especially in the aftermath of floods are ARI (Acute Respiratory Infection) problems, dengue fever, diarrhea, leptospirosis, malaria, skin diseases, and bird flu (ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id).

These unsatisfactory things have prompted encouragement from various parties so that Indonesia can carry out its commitments in preparing a national action program for mitigation. Responding to the above in one of the Ushul Fiqh Rules "Harm To Be Eliminated", or in the Arabic editorial *Darul Mafasid Muqaddim ala Jalbil Masholih*, (Rejecting mafsadah / damage takes precedence over taking advantage), which actually, if you look at the phenomenon and the rules of ushul fiqh, should be able to arouse our thoughts and actions together to be more concerned about the environment in the future and must start contributing together and simultaneously so that the existing environment can be better preserved in the future.

The things listed in the table above can actually be countered slowly towards sustainable Islamic finance. Some of the contributions of green sukuk, for example, to the development of the country, including those recorded in the 2021 Islamic finance development report, published by OJK:



Figure 2

Project Sukuk in Indonesia

Source: OJK, Sharia Financial Development Report 2021

From the records above, there are 3,447 projects that have been funded, and some of them are aimed in a fairly good direction, such as national parks, water supply, education, and laboratories. The Ministry of Finance has issued impact for green sukuk since its opening in 2018 until 2020. Director of Government Securities at the Directorate General (Dirjen) of Financing and Risk Management of the Ministry of Finance, Deni Ridwan, said that the green sukuk product has succeeded in reducing CO2 or carbon dioxide emissions by 10.3 million tons. (Katadata.co.id, 2021).

Seeing the valuable record of sustainable-based sukuk funding above, it should be the concern of the relevant parties. In this study, there are several alternative steps as a strategy for optimizing green sukuk in the future, this step is intended so that the concept-oriented objectives of Islamic finance and its benefits reach the wider community. If this is achieved, it will make the initial foundation of green sukuk implementation more widely accessible, and more people will contribute to it.

The development of corporate sukuk is quite interesting, even the number of outstanding corporate sukuk through public offerings has increased by 16.67% compared to the previous year. However, what still needs to be optimized is the Outstanding Value which is still low compared to other Islamic capital market instruments. Even in terms of market share, it is still far behind with the State Sukuk, more details in the table below.

Table 2
Islamic Capital Market Instruments

Product	Sum	Value	Market Share of Securities Value
Sharia Stocks	495	3.983,65	48,27
Corporate Sukuk through public offering	189	34,77	7,84%
Sharia Mutual Funds	289	44,00	7,61%
State Sharia Securities (State Sukuk)	69	1.157,06	18,99%

Seeing the phenomenon above requires more stimulus so that the existence of corporate sukuk is able to show its existence, and developments can grow closer to the value and market share of state sukuk. Some steps that can be actualized are providing convenience for prospective issuers who want to issue green-oriented sukuk. Not only that, it needs more appreciation such as rewards or awards for issuers who have implemented sustainable development, and those who have issued green sukuk. This needs to be carried out in order to spur other issuers to follow these steps, so that it will facilitate the growth of green sukuk in the corporate sector.

4. CONCLUSION

The Sustainable Development Goals have become a national and global strategic issue. Every layer and element work hand in hand to support and support the program. One of them is the Islamic financial industry through green sukuk. Its existence is not only as an Islamic financial investment instrument, but also an alternative to sustainable financing that has a good influence on social and sustainable programs.

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