

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Adamowicz, M. (2022). A green concept of economic growth and development. *Economic and Regional Studies/Studia Ekonomiczne i Regionalne*, 15(2), 158–180.
- Ajija, S. R., Sari, D. W., Setianto, R. H., & Primanti, M. R. (2011). *Cara Cerdas Menguasai EViews*. https://scholar.google.co.id/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=id&user=Kn12yoAAAAJ&citation_for_view=Kn12yoAAAAJ:YsMSGLbcyi4C
- Allifah, S., Syaukat, Y., & Wijayanti, P. (2022). Dampak Tenaga Air dan Bahan Bakar Fosil terhadap Implementasi Ekonomi Hijau di Indonesia. *Jurnal Sumberdaya Alam Dan Lingkungan*, 9(3), 102–112. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jsal.2022.009.03.3>
- Anggraini, D., Uksan, A., & Widodo, P. (2023). Analisa Konflik Lingkungan Hidup pada Program Food Estate di Kalimantan Tengah ditinjau dari Perspektif Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan*, 7(2), 2497–2504. <http://journal.upy.ac.id/index.php/pkn/article/view/5833%0Ahttps://journal.upy.ac.id/index.php/pkn/article/download/5833/3406>
- Arindya, R. (2018). *ENERGI*.
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). (2020). Economic Impact of Covid-19 Outbreak on ASEAN. *Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)*, 1(April), 1–17. https://asean.org/storage/2020/04/ASEAN-Policy-Brief-April-2020_FINAL.pdf
- Bank Dunia. (2010). *Metadata Glossary*. Bank Dunia. <https://databank.worldbank.org/metadataglossary/jobs/series/NY.GDP.MKT.P.KD.ZG#:~:text=GDP is the sum of gross value added,or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.>
- Bank Dunia. (2022). *Realizing the Potential of Energy Efficiency in Latin America and the*. https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099854005092338445/pdf/ID_U0541d1c4104cf0449a089b90f7882cb769c0.pdf
- Baz, K., Cheng, J., Xu, D., Abbas, K., Ali, H., Fang, C., & Ali, I. (2021). Asymmetric impact of fossil fuel and renewable energy consumption on economic growth: A nonlinear technique. *Energy*, 226.
- Besari, M. S. (2008). *Teknologi di Nusantara: 40 abad hambatan inovasi*. https://books.google.co.id/books/about/Teknologi_di_Nusantara.html?hl=id&id=8ByjqGxHDRkC&redir_esc=y
- Cheng, Y., Du, K., & Yao, X. (2021). Environmental regulation, green technology innovation, and industrial structure upgrading: The road to the green

- transformation of Chinese cities. *ScienceDirect*, 98. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0140988321001523>
- Danish, & Ulucak, R. (2020). How do environmental technologies affect green growth? Evidence from BRICS economies. *Science of The Total Environment*, 712.
- Demirbas, A. (2010). Global Energy Sources, Energy Usage, and Future Developments. *Energy Sources*, 26(3), 191–204. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/epdf/10.1080/00908310490256518?needAccess=true>
- Du, K., & Li, J. (2019). Towards a green world: How do green technology innovations affect total-factor carbon productivity. *Energy Policy*, 131, 240–250.
- Du, K., Li, P., & Yan, Z. (2019). Do green technology innovations contribute to carbon dioxide emission reduction? Empirical evidence from patent data. *Elsevier*, 146, 297–303.
- Energy Information Administration. (2023). *ECUADOR*. <https://www.eia.gov/international/analysis/country/ECU>
- Fatika, H. L., & Safrina, R. (2021). *Energy Efficiency as the Industry's Way to Survive the Covid-19 Crisis* (2021).
- Ferdiansyah, M. R. A., Andriansyah, M. R., Maretasari, A., & Yuliwindarti. (2023). Penerapan Green Economy: Seberapa Hijau Ekonomi Indonesia Ditinjau dari Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Populasi dan Energi Terbarukan Tahun 1990-2020. *Jurnal Ilmiah Penalaran Dan Penelitian Mahasiswa*, 7(1).
- Fontana, R. (2008). Incentives and uncertainty: an empirical analysis of the impact of demand on innovation. *EconPapers*, 32(6), 927–946. https://econpapers.repec.org/article/oupcambridge/v_3a32_3ay_3a2008_3ai_3a6_3ap_3a927-946.htm
- García, F., Moreno, A., & Schuschny, A. (2020). Análisis de los Impactos de la Pandemia del COVID-19. *OlaDe*, 1–65. <http://biblioteca.olade.org/opac-tmpl/Documentos/old0452.pdf>
- Ghozali, I. (2019). *Desain Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif*.
- Grossman, G. M., & Krueger, A. B. (1991). Environmental impacts of a North American free trade agreement. 3914.
- Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2009). *Basic Econometrics*.
- Haryanto, A. (2017). *Energi Terbarukan*.
- Hdom, H. A. . (2019). Examining carbon dioxide emissions, fossil & renewable electricity generation and economic growth: Evidence from a panel of South American countries. *Renewable Energy*, 139, 186–197.

- Ho, C. M., Nguyen, L. T., Vo, A. T., & Vo, D. H. (2021). Urbanization and the Consumption of Fossil Energy Sources in the Emerging Southeast Asian Countries. *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, 12(1), 90–103. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0975425321990378>
- International Energy Agency. (2023). *Latin America and the Caribbean is well placed to thrive as the world moves into a clean energy age.* <https://www.iea.org/reports/latin-america-energy-outlook-2023/executive-summary>
- International Monetary Fund. (n.d.). *GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: AN ECONOMY'S ALL.* IMF. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/fandd/issues/Series/Back-to-Basics/gross-domestic-product-GDP>
- IRENA. (2022). *Investment Forums in South America.* <https://www.irena.org/Energy-Transition/Partnerships/CIP/South-America>
- Kementerian PPN/Bappenas. (2020). *Pembangunan Rendah Karbon Indonesia.* 24.
- PERATURAN PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 5 TAHUN 2006 TENTANG KEBIJAKAN ENERGI NASIONAL, (2006).
- Land, R., Related, R., Of, D., & Upazila, D. (2021). *Impact of Fossil Fuels Consumption.* 598746.
- Lau, H. C., Zhang, K., Bokka, H. K., & Ramakrishna, S. (2022). A Review of the Status of Fossil and Renewable Energies in Southeast Asia and Its Implications on the Decarbonization of ASEAN. *Energies*, 15(6). <https://doi.org/10.3390/en15062152>
- Liu, D., Guo, X., & Xiao, B. (2019). What causes growth of global greenhouse gas emissions? Evidence from 40 countries. *Science of the Total Environment*, 661, 750–766.
- Loureiro, T., Pozza, C., Mexis, F. D., Olivero, S., Csiky, C. de, & Bogi, A. (2021). *Integration of Finance in Energy Efficiency.* 7. <https://doi.org/10.3390/environsciproc2021011007>
- Maryono, Y., & Istiana, B. P. (2008). *Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi.* https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=en&user=BzL0sUAAAAAJ&citation_for_view=BBzL0sUAAA AJ:2osOgNQ5qMEC
- McGrath, A., & Jonker, A. (2019). *What are Greenhouse Gas Emissions? / CLEAR Center.* <https://clear.ucdavis.edu/news/what-are-greenhouse-gas-emissions>
- McKenzie, B. (2022). *Thailand: The wait is over! New round of renewable energy auctions have officially been launched – Bidding ends in November 2022.* https://www.globalcompliance news.com/2022/11/09/https-insightplus-bakermckenzie-com-bm-energy-mining-infrastructure_1-here_11022022/
- Mensah, C. N., Long, X., Dauda, L., Boamah, K. B., Salman, M., Appiah-Twum,

- F., & Tachie, A. K. (2019). Technological innovation and green growth in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development economies. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 240, 118–204.
- Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources. (2019). *Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia*.
- Mitic, P., Kresoja, M., & Minovic, J. (2019). A Literature Survey of the Environmental Kuznets Curve - Scientific Figure on ResearchGate. *ResearchGate*. https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Environmental-Kuznets-Curve_fig1_333990972
- Mohsin, M., Hesary, F. T., Iqbal, N., & Saydaliev, H. B. (2022). The role of technological progress and renewable energy deployment in green economic growth. *Renewable Energy*, 190, 777–787.
- Nepal, R., Phoumin, H., & Khatri, A. (2021). Green technological development and deployment in the association of southeast Asian economies (ASEAN)—At crossroads or roundabout? *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(2), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13020758>
- Nurdin, Z. (2016). *INOVASI PROGRAM KAWASAN BEBAS ASAP ROKOK DI DESA BONE-BONE KECAMATAN BARAKA KABUPATEN ENREKANG*. <https://doi.org/oaip:repository.unhas.ac.id:123456789/18199>
- OECD. (2022). *Towards Greener and More Inclusive Societies in Southeast Asia*. <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/d3b36e78-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/d3b36e78-en>
- OECD Data. (n.d.). *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)*. OECD.Org.
- Our World in Data. (n.d.). *Annual Greenhouse Gas Emission*. <https://ourworldindata.org/explorers/co2>
- Ratmono, D. (2017). *Analisis Multivariat Dan Ekonometrika Teori, Konsep, Dan Aplikasi Dengan Eviews 10*. BP UNDIP Semarang.
- Reddy, B. S., & Srinivas, T. (2009). Energy use in Indian household sector – An actor-oriented approach. *ScienceDirect*, 34(8), 992–1002. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0360544209000437>
- Rehman, S., & Holý, O. (2022). Is green and sustainable technological innovation a potential driver of environmental performance? an empirical investigation across the ASEAN region. *Frontiers in Environmental Science*, 10(August), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2022.958203>
- Sharif, A., Kocak, S., Khan, H. H. A., Uzuner, G., & Tiwari, S. (2023). Demystifying the links between green technology innovation, economic growth, and environmental tax in ASEAN-6 countries: The dynamic role of green energy and green investment. *Gondwana Research*, 115, 98–106.
- Sohag, K., Husain, S., & Omar, N. (2021). Innovation, militarization, and

- renewable energy and green growth in OECD countries. *Springer Link*, 28, 36004–36017.
- Sugiyono, D. (2013). *Metode penelitian pendidikan pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*.
- Suki, N. M., Suki, N. M., Arshian, S., Afshan, S., Kasim, M. A., & Hanafi, S. R. M. (2022). *How does green technology innovation affect green growth in ASEAN-6 countries? Evidence from advance panel estimations*.
- Sukirno. (2013). *Makro Ekonomi, Teori Pengantar*.
- Sullivan, N. (2023, February 7). Carbon Emission Intensity Explained. *CarbonBetter*. <https://carbonbetter.com/story/carbon-emissions-intensity/#:~:text=Carbon%20emissions%20intensity%20is%20important,their%20impact%20on%20climate%20change>
- Ukhurebor, K. E., Aigbe, U. O., Onyancha, R. B., UK-EGhonghon, G., Balogun, V. A., & Egielewa, P. E. (2022). Greenhouse Gas Emission: Perception during the COVID-19 Pandemic. *BioMed Reseearch International*, 2022.
- UNDP. (2022). The challenges of climate mitigation in Latin America and the Caribbean: Some proposals for action. *UNDP Latin America and the Caribbean*, 1–30. www.undp.org/latin-america/UNDPLACPDSN°.40
- UNDP. (2023). *Why low-emissions transport is key for Latin America and the Caribbean*. <https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/why-low-emissions-transport-key-latin-america-and-caribbean>
- UNDP. (2024). *SDGs in Action*. https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQjwncWvBhD_ARIsAEb2HW8BcmkujhXP3ddr9zfR5DmRky8tC7nxAS-bpIw3pIAhI3I09cDCTK4aAklWEALw_wcB
- United Nation. (2023). *State of the Climate in Latin America and the Caribbean 2022*. <https://caribbean.un.org/en/239006-state-climate-latin-america-and-caribbean-2022>
- USAID. (2022). VIETNAM.
- USAID. (2023). *Peru Climate Change Country Profile*. <https://www.usaid.gov/climate/country-profiles/peru>
- Valdecantos, S. (2023). *The Green Transition Dilemma: the Impossible (?) Quest for Prosperity of South American Economies*. 271(271).
- Zhao, L., Zhang, Y., & Ngo, T. Q. (2021). Testing green fiscal policies for green investment, innovation and green productivity amid the COVID-19 era. *Economic Change and Restructuring*, 56, 2943–2964. <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>