

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the relationship between economic growth and ecological footprint within the framework of the Environmental Kuznet Curve (EKC) hypothesis. Furthermore, renewable energy consumption, technological innovation, and information & communication technology (ICT) are included in the model as a control variables to prevent bias in the calculation results. This study uses panel data covering ASEAN-6 countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam and Singapore) in 2009 – 2018.

By using the fixed effect model approach, the results show an inverted U-shaped relationship on economic growth and ecological footprint. This confirms the existence of the EKC hypothesis in ASEAN-6. In addition, the research results also show a significant relationship between the variables of technological innovation and ICT on the ecological footprint. Meanwhile, the renewable energy consumption variable is not able to control the level of ecological footprint in ASEAN-6 because it has insignificant regression results.

Keywords: Ecological Footprint, Economic Growth, Environmental Kuznet Curve, Fixed Effect Model



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