

ABSTRACT

Improving environmental quality is one of the Qatari government agendas. This goal can be seen from the inauguration of Qatar National Vision 2030 with 4 main pillars, namely development in the economic, environmental, human resources, and social sectors. One of the proxies used to measure environmental quality is the ecological footprint.

The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI), economic growth, and Natural Resources Rents (NRR) to ecological footprint in the State of Qatar from 1990-2021. This study uses the Augmented Dickey Fuller and Phillips Perron methods to test the stationarity of the data. Furthermore, this study also uses Johansen-Fisher cointegration test to determine the long-term relationship of the variables studied. Fully Modified Ordinary Least Square (FMOLS) then used to determine the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable.

The results of the analysis show that the variable of Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) does not has a significant influence on ecological footprint in the State of Qatar. Furthermore, Natural Resources Rents (NRR) variable has a significant negative effect on the ecological footprint in the State of Qatar, and economic growth variable has a significant positive effect on the ecological footprint in the State of Qatar.

Keywords: *Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI), economic growth, Natural Resources Rents (NRR), ecological footprint, Qatar National Vision 2030*

