

ABSTRACT

Current development still tends to be exploitative and threatens environmental sustainability. There needs to be sustainable economic development by reducing CO2 emissions. This study aims to analyze the Comparative Testing of the Environmental Kuznet Curve (EKC) Before and During the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) on the Asian Continent. The data analysis method used in this study is panel data regression analysis by combining cross section data and time series data.

The results of the dummy variable analysis show that prior to implementing the SDGs, economic development had a positive effect on CO2 emissions. However, during the implementation of the SDGs, economic development has a negative effect on CO2 emissions. Based on the results of testing the EKC hypothesis, it shows that there are differences in the results of testing the EKC hypothesis in Asia, both in high-income countries, upper middle-income countries or in lower middle-income countries. In high-income and upper-middle-income countries, EKC has occurred. However, in lower middle income countries, EKC has not yet occurred.

The limitation of this research is that the research focus is only on high-income, upper-middle-income and lower-middle income countries, so the results of this study cannot be used as a basic reference for all countries. The advice that can be given in this research is that high-income and upper middle-income countries need to maintain low-emission economic development. Meanwhile, lower middle income countries must prioritize economic development that is environmentally friendly and low in emissions.

Keywords: *Environmental Kuznet Curve (EKC), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS), high income countries, upper middle income, lower middle income*