

## **ABSTRACT**

*Environmental degradation is an important issue which is currently can be a threat to sustainable economic development in both developed and developing countries. This study aims to prove the existence of Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) which is inverted U-shaped. Research on environmental damage due to economic development actually has been done a lot in the previous research but most of them only uses CO<sub>2</sub> emission indicators to measure the level of environmental degradation. This study uses the concept of Ecological Footprint to see the level of environmental damage. More specific this study want to analyst Carbon Footprint that is the most important indicator from Ecological Footprint. The variables used in this study are variables of economic growth, population, Energy Consumption, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Crisis Economics on the level of Ecological Footprint in ASEAN 8 during the period 2000 - 2017. The method that used in the study is panel data regression with the Random Effect Model.*

*The results showed that the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis was proven in ASEAN 8 countries. Population and energy consumption variables have a positive and significant effect on the level of Ecological Footprint, while foreign direct investment has a positive effect and appropriate with Pollution Heaven Hypothesis, but does not significantly affect the Carbon Footprint.*

*Keywords: Environmental Kuznets Curve, Population, Energy Consumption, Ecological Footprint, Carbon Footprint, Foreign Direct Investment, Pollution Heaven Hypothesis, Random Effect Model*