

Intisari

Diskusi mengenai pembangunan berkelanjutan telah ada sejak kemunculan dokumen *our common future* pada tahun 1987. Pada era globalisasi ini pemodal asing melalui FDI merupakan hal penting dalam mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi. Akan tetapi, terdapat *trade-off* antara FDI, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Kerusakan Lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat pengaruh FDI terhadap kerusakan lingkungan dan menguji berlakunya hipotesis *Environmental Kuznets Curve* yang menyatakan adanya hubungan U terbalik antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dan Kerusakan lingkungan dengan objek kajian negara-negara di kawasan Asia-Pasifik. Estimasi model ekonometrika dengan spesifikasi model *Fixed Effect Robust Standard Error* menunjukkan adanya pengaruh positif FDI terhadap kerusakan lingkungan yang diproksi dengan Emisi CO₂ dan menunjukkan berlakunya hipotesis *Environmental Kuznets Curve*.

Kata kunci: FDI, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Kerusakan Lingkungan, Emisi CO₂,
Environmental Kuznets Curve

Abstract

Discussion about sustainable development has been exist since released the our common future report in 1987. In this globalization era, foreign capital through FDI is important in achieving economic growth. However, there are trade-off between FDI, Economic Growth and Environmental Degradations. This study aims to look at the effect of FDI on environmental degradation and testing the validity of the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis which states that there is an inverted-U relationship between economic growth and environmental degradation with the object of study countries in the Asia-Pacific region. By Estimating econometric model with the specific model Fixed Effect Robust Standard Error shows the positive effect of FDI on environmental degradation proxy by CO₂ emissions and shows the validity of the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis.

Key words: FDI, Economic Growth, Environmental Degradation, CO₂ Emissions, Environmental Kuznets Curve