

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mengetahui apakah TIK, Keterbukaan Perdagangan, dan FDI dapat mendorong Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Hijau di Kawasan Emerging-7, serta mengetahui rata-rata cluster negara Emerging-7 dengan menggunakan pendekatan IV kuadran. Variabel penelitian ini yaitu pertumbuhan ekonomi hijau, *fixed telephone subscription*, *fixed mobile cellular subscription*, *individual internet user*, keterbukaan perdagangan, FDI, *financial development*, *electricity*, *agriculture*, *servis*, dan *manufactur industry*. Data menggunakan data panel tujuh negara *Emerging* dengan periode 1997 sampai 2021. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Metode yang digunakan yaitu *Fully Modified Ordinary Least Square* (FMOLS). Adapun teknik analisis data yang digunakan yaitu uji unit root, uji kointegrasi, dan uji FMOLS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel TIK dengan indikator *fixed telephone subscription* memiliki hasil positif signifikan, sedangkan indikator *fixed mobile cellular subscription* dan *individual internet users* memiliki hasil negatif signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi hijau. Sementara variabel keterbukaan perdagangan dan FDI memiliki hasil negatif signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi hijau. Pertumbuhan ekonomi hijau merespon *fixed telephone subscription* positif, sedangkan *fixed mobile cellular subscription*, *individual internet users*, keterbukaan perdagangan, dan FDI negatif. Serta *fixed telephone subscription* berkontribusi lebih besar terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi hijau, dibandingkan *fixed mobile cellular subscription*, *individual internet users*, keterbukaan perdagangan, dan FDI.

Kata kunci : Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi, Keterbukaan Perdagangan, Investasi Asing Langsung (FDI), Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Hijau, *Fully Modified Ordinary Least Square* (FMOLS).

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze and determine whether ICT, Trade Openness, and FDI can encourage Green Growth in the Emerging-7 Region, as well as determine the average cluster of Emerging-7 countries using the IV quadrant approach. The variables of this study are green growth, fixed telephone subscription, fixed mobile cellular subscription, individual internet user, trade openness, FDI, financial development, electricity, agriculture, services, and manufacturing industry. The data uses panel data of seven Emerging countries with the period 1997 to 2021. This research uses a quantitative approach. The method used is Fully Modified Ordinary Least Square (FMOLS). The data analysis techniques used are unit root test, cointegration test, and FMOLS test. The results showed that ICT variables with fixed telephone subscription indicators had significant positive results, while fixed mobile cellular subscription indicators and individual internet users had significant negative results on green economic growth. While trade openness and FDI variables have significant negative results on green economic growth. Green economic growth responds positively to fixed telephone subscription, while fixed mobile cellular subscription, individual internet users, trade openness, and FDI are negative. And fixed telephone subscription contributes more to green growth than fixed mobile cellular subscription, individual internet users, trade openness, and FDI.

Keywords : *Information and Communication Technology, Trade Openness, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Green Growth, Fully Modified Ordinary Least Square (FMOLS).*