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Economic growth, natural resources, and ecological footprints: evidence from Pakistan

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[Syed Tauseef Hassan](#) ¹, [Enjun Xia](#)¹, [Noor Hashim Khan](#)¹ & [Sayed Mohsin Ali Shah](#)²

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Abstract

The ecological footprint, a measure of human demand on earth's ecosystems, represents the amount of biologically productive land and sea area that is necessary to supply the resources a human population consumes and to mitigate associated waste. This study estimates the impact of economic growth and natural resources on Pakistan's ecological footprint using an autoregressive distributive lag (ARDL) model for long-run estimation. The empirical findings indicate that natural resources have a positive effect on an ecological footprint that deteriorates environmental quality and that natural resources help to support the environmental Kuznets hypothesis (EKC). Bidirectional causality is found between natural resources and the ecological footprint, along with a long-run causality

between biocapacity and the ecological footprint. The innovative findings have important implications for policy.

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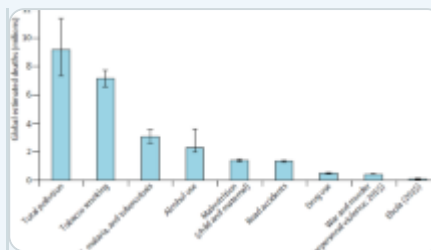
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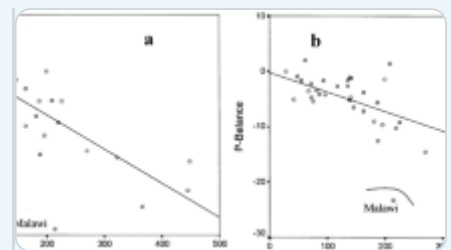
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Author information

Authors and Affiliations

School of Management and Economics, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing, 100,081, China

Syed Tauseef Hassan, Enjun Xia & Noor Hashim Khan

Central University of Finance and Economics, Beijing, 100,081, China

Sayed Mohsin Ali Shah

Corresponding author

Correspondence to [Syed Tauseef Hassan](#).

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