# Article information:

Nexus between carbon emissions, energy consumption, and economic growth: Evidence from global economies | PLOS ONE  
<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0287579>

# Article summary:

1. The study examines the relationship between renewable and non-renewable energy consumption, carbon emissions, and economic growth in 152 countries from 1990 to 2019.

2. The findings show that there is no Granger-causal relationship between GDP and renewable energy consumption outside of Economies in Transition. However, there is a bi-directional link between GDP and carbon emissions in Economies in Transition, a uni-directional relationship in developing countries, and no significant association in developed and least-developed countries.

3. The study emphasizes the importance of reducing carbon emissions and promoting renewable energy while also stimulating economic growth for a more sustainable future.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Nexus between carbon emissions, energy consumption, and economic growth: Evidence from global economies" explores the relationship between carbon emissions, energy consumption, and economic growth in 152 countries over the period of 1990-2019. The study aims to fill gaps in the existing literature by examining this relationship across different country groups and using various techniques.

One potential bias in the article is the lack of discussion on the limitations of the data and methodology used. While the authors mention that Granger-causality was used as the methodology to investigate the link between variables, they do not provide details on how this analysis was conducted or any potential limitations of this approach. This lack of transparency raises questions about the reliability and validity of their findings.

Additionally, there is a lack of discussion on potential confounding factors that could influence the relationship between carbon emissions, energy consumption, and economic growth. Factors such as population growth, industrialization levels, and government policies are known to impact these variables but are not adequately addressed in the article. This omission limits the comprehensiveness of their analysis and weakens their conclusions.

Furthermore, while the article acknowledges that there is inconsistent evidence on the relationship between renewable and non-renewable energy consumption and economic growth, it does not explore possible reasons for these inconsistencies or provide a comprehensive review of existing literature. This narrow focus limits the reader's understanding of the broader context surrounding this topic.

The article also lacks a balanced presentation of both sides of the argument. It primarily focuses on promoting renewable energy sources as a solution to reduce carbon emissions without adequately discussing potential drawbacks or challenges associated with transitioning to renewable energy. This one-sided reporting undermines the credibility of their claims and suggests a biased perspective.

Moreover, there is limited discussion on potential risks or unintended consequences associated with reducing carbon emissions and increasing renewable energy use. For example, there may be economic costs or job losses associated with transitioning away from fossil fuels, particularly in developing countries heavily reliant on these industries. The article does not address these potential risks, which is a significant oversight.

Overall, the article presents an incomplete and potentially biased analysis of the relationship between carbon emissions, energy consumption, and economic growth. It lacks transparency in its methodology, fails to consider important confounding factors, and promotes a one-sided perspective without adequately addressing counterarguments or potential risks.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors influencing the relationship between carbon emissions
* energy consumption
* and economic growth
* Limitations of Granger-causality analysis in studying the link between variables
* Impact of population growth and industrialization on carbon emissions
* energy consumption
* and economic growth
* Government policies and their role in shaping carbon emissions
* energy consumption
* and economic growth
* Inconsistencies in the relationship between renewable and non-renewable energy consumption and economic growth
* Potential risks and unintended consequences of reducing carbon emissions and increasing renewable energy use

# Report location:

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