Abstract

his study investigated the hypothesis that socio-economic development affects carbon roductivity on a sample of 18 countries covering the time period from 1990 to 2019. op 18 CO_2 emitters that are contributing about 82.14% of the total world's CO_2 missions have been selected for empirical analysis. For testing this hypothesis, various conometric tools have been used such as CD tests, CIPS stationarity test and panel ointegration techniques namely CCEMG and AMG. The findings revealed the GDP per apita, trade and FDI increased the carbon productivity. On the other hand, energy onsumption and urbanization decreased the carbon productivity. So, it is recommended hat necessary policies should be designed to tackle this issue to obtain maximum enefits from socio-economic development.

Keywords: Carbon productivity, CCEMG, AMG, CIPS, and CD