# Article information:

Full article: CARBON EMISSIONS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN AFRICA: ARE THEY RELATED?  
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23322039.2020.1850400>

# Article summary:

1. The article discusses the relationship between carbon emissions and economic growth in Africa, and examines the validity of the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis.

2. The article reviews existing literature on the topic, and applies recently developed econometric techniques to 42 African countries.

3. The results indicate that the EKC hypothesis is rejected in 79% of the sample, while it is accepted in only 21% of the countries in the study.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the relationship between carbon emissions and economic growth in Africa, as well as an analysis of existing literature on this topic. The authors have applied recently developed econometric techniques to 42 African countries, which is a commendable effort. However, there are some potential biases and issues with trustworthiness and reliability that should be noted.

First, there is a lack of evidence for some of the claims made in the article. For example, while it is stated that “human activities often require the combustion of fossil fuels that degrades the environment through the release of harmful Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)”, no evidence or sources are provided to support this claim. Additionally, while it is stated that “the current trajectory in GHG emissions suggests some inconsistencies may compromise efforts directed towards limiting global warming below 1.5 degrees or 2 degrees”, no evidence or sources are provided to back up this statement either.

Second, there is a lack of exploration into counterarguments or alternative perspectives on this issue. While it is acknowledged that carbon emissions have increased significantly since 1950s in Africa, there is no discussion about other factors that could be contributing to this increase such as population growth or industrialization. Additionally, while it is stated that “Climate Change has brought about rising sea-level leading to flooding” there is no exploration into other potential causes for flooding such as deforestation or urbanization.

Finally, there appears to be a lack of consideration for possible risks associated with climate change mitigation strategies such as carbon taxes or cap-and-trade systems which could potentially have negative impacts on economic growth in Africa if not implemented properly.

In conclusion, while this article provides an interesting overview of carbon emissions and economic growth in Africa and reviews existing literature on this topic effectively, there are some potential biases and issues with trustworthiness and reliability which should be noted when considering its conclusions.

# Topics for further research:

* Carbon emissions and economic growth in Africa
* Climate change mitigation strategies in Africa
* Impact of population growth on carbon emissions
* Impact of industrialization on carbon emissions
* Impact of deforestation on flooding
* Potential risks of carbon taxes and cap-and-trade systems in Africa

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/7f0ec46a240a3fb21b18f723eb73a2fe>