# Article information:

Study of CO2 emissions in China's iron and steel industry based on economic input-output life cycle assessment-所有数据库  
<https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/full-record/WOS:000370068700013>

# Article summary:

1. This article evaluates the direct and indirect carbon emissions in China's iron and steel industry, based on an economic input-output life cycle assessment (EIO-LCA) model.

2. The results show that coke and coal produce the most direct CO2 emissions, while raw chemical materials, medical and chemical fiber manufacturing, transportation storage and the postal industry, the electricity heat production and supply industry, nonmetal mineral production, petroleum processing of coke and nuclear fuel processing, coal mining and dressing are the six sectors that produce the largest indirect CO2 emissions.

3. Suggestions are provided to improve the quality of coke and coal, increase efficiency of coke and coal blending technology, use high-strength iron and steel instead of ordinary one, adjust industrial structure by increasing proportion of third industry in Shandong Province, Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province and Shanxi Province.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

This article provides a comprehensive evaluation of CO2 emissions in China's iron and steel industry based on an economic input-output life cycle assessment (EIO-LCA) model. The data used for this study is from 2010 to 2011 which is relatively recent but may not be up to date with current trends in the industry. Additionally, it is unclear if any other sources were consulted or if any other methods were used to validate these findings. Furthermore, there is no discussion about potential risks associated with this research or possible counterarguments that could be made against its conclusions. Additionally, there is no mention of any potential biases or partiality in the reporting which could lead to an incomplete picture being presented. Finally, it would have been beneficial if both sides of this issue had been presented equally as this would have allowed for a more balanced view on the topic at hand.

# Topics for further research:

* CO2 emissions in China's iron and steel industry
* Economic input-output life cycle assessment
* Risks associated with CO2 emissions
* Counterarguments against CO2 emissions
* Biases in reporting on CO2 emissions
* Balanced view on CO2 emissions

# Report location:

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