

ABSTRACT

Increased carbon dioxide emissions are often associated with high economic growth. Based on the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis, this study aims to analyze the relationship between economic growth and carbon dioxide emissions. This study also seeks to analyze the relationship between economic globalization and fossil fuel electricity consumption on carbon dioxide emissions. To measure economic globalization, this study uses the globalization index. The sample used is panel data from 8 ASEAN countries from 2000-2020 and employs the fixed effect method.

The analysis results show that the EKC is proven. In the initial stages, economic growth can increase CO₂ emissions. However, at a certain point, economic growth can reduce CO₂ emission levels. Economic globalization and fossil fuel electricity consumption each have a positive and significant impact on carbon dioxide emissions, indicating that the more globalized a country's economy is, the higher the emissions will be.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Economic Globalization, Carbon Dioxide Emissions, Environmental Kuznets Curve.