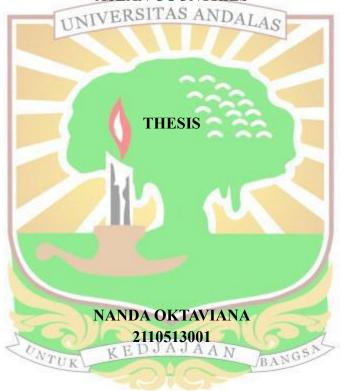


THE SIMULTANEOUS IMPACTS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND CO₂ EMISSIONS IN ASEAN COUNTRIES



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The Simultaneous Impacts of Renewable Energy Consumption on Economic Growth and CO₂ Emissions in ASEAN Countries

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This study investigates the joint impact of renewable energy consumption on economic growth and CO₂ emissions in seven ASEAN nations, applied from 2001 to 2021, based on the Instrumental Variables-Three Stage Least Squares (IV-3SLS) technique. The method deals with endogeneity and accounts for feedback effects between GDP per capita, CO₂ emissions, and renewable energy consumption. Findings suggest that renewable energy consumption contributes positively to economic growth and negatively to CO₂ emissions, thus supporting feedback hypothesis and Ecological Modernization Theory. Rapid economic growth also drives the introduction of renewable energy technology, promoting a virtuous cycle. Findings from this study are enlightening for transitioning toward renewable energy paths to achieve sustainable development in developing countries and offer important policy recommendations for ASEAN policy-makers and stakeholders to develop integrated strategies that ensure simultaneous development and environment sustainability.

Keywords: Renewable energy, economic growth, CO₂ emissions, ASEAN

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