

TABLE VII:
THE COEFFICIENT OF ΔEC IN QUANTILE REGRESSION

Quantile	Developing countries		Developed countries		All countries	
	coefficient	P value	coefficient	P value	coefficient	P value
5	1.933629	0.000	-.0118725	0.006	-.0082538	0.330
10	1.749787	0.000	-.0053187	0.424	-.0012678	0.881
20	1.862032	0.000	-.0111043	0.088	-.008271	0.610
30	1.824124	0.000	-.0143886	0.016	-.0152879	0.373
40	1.679002	0.000	-.0098076	0.113	.0035186	0.816
50	1.485489	0.000	-.0008235	0.888	.0077623	0.573
60	1.493355	0.000	.0015019	0.794	-.004224	0.732
70	1.446559	0.000	.0032587	0.603	.000187	0.989
80	1.387233	0.000	.007793	0.285	.0005414	0.966
90	1.299558	0.000	.0061829	0.393	.0031765	0.754
95	1.213437	0.000	.011755	0.026	.0034503	0.741

IV. CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The main aim of this study is to explore the impact of FDI, economic growth and energy consumption on carbon emissions. We use panel quantile regression method to achieve the objectives. This method takes the unobserved individual heterogeneity and distributional heterogeneity into consideration. In addition, to avoid an omitted-variable bias, certain related control variables are included in the model. We believe that panel quantile regression models can help us obtain a more complete picture of the factors that affect carbon emissions. This study covers the annual sample period from 1970 to 2013 in ten selected countries.

The three group shows that in different stages of economic development, leading industries of national economy may differentiate; so may the production and development of leading industries and the level of the impacts primary energy consumption and carbon emissions. Energy of constant change and transformation is an important symbol for human society development. Once the countries intend to promote economic growth and promoting economic development, it will surely produce a large amount of carbon emissions, and damage to the natural environment and climate change. What's more, the current international traditional energy reserves and environmental carrying capacity are limited; hence every country can't continue to keep the current economic growth model. Therefore, it is significant for the developed countries and developing countries to deal with energy consumption and carbon emissions issues with effective measures.

Based on the results of the study, the following policy implications must to be pursued in to improve environmental quality in the world. Firstly, host countries should attempt to estimate the environmental impact of FDI before introducing foreign investors into the country according to the pollution haven hypothesis and the halo effect hypothesis in different countries. Moreover, high-emissions countries should improve the level of FDI. Secondly, in terms of energy consumption, energy development program to shift from fossil fuels, such as oil, to clean and renewable energy, based on the existing condition of each country. Third, our findings suggest that high-carbon emissions countries could benefit the most from

the economic growth. Therefore, carbon emissions control measures should be tailored differently across low-emissions and high-emissions nations.

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