# Article information:

Poverty eradication in a carbon constrained world | Nature Communications  
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-017-00919-4>

# Article summary:

1. The UN has adopted two agreements, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement, to end poverty and limit global warming.

2. There is a correlation between economic growth and poverty reduction, but this is dependent on technology and consumption patterns.

3. The bottom half of global income earners are responsible for only 13% of global carbon emissions, while lifting people out of extreme poverty would add 0.05°C above the IPCC base run by the end of the 21st century.

# 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:

The article provides an overview of the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Paris Agreement in relation to poverty eradication in a carbon constrained world. It presents a number of claims about the correlation between economic growth and poverty reduction, as well as the contribution of different income groups to global carbon emissions. However, there are some potential biases in the article that should be noted.

First, there is a lack of evidence for some of the claims made in the article. For example, while it states that “growth in energy use is correlated with economic growth and poverty reduction”, no evidence is provided to support this claim. Additionally, while it mentions that “only 18% of the current global population enjoy First World living standards”, no source or data is provided to back up this statement.

Second, there is a lack of exploration into counterarguments or alternative perspectives on these issues. For example, while it mentions that “aggressive limits on greenhouse gas emissions can limit the options for energy sector growth”, it does not explore any potential benefits or advantages associated with such limits. Similarly, while it states that “lifting people out of extreme poverty has only relative little carbon implications” it does not consider any potential risks associated with such an action or how these could be mitigated or managed effectively.

Finally, there is a lack of balance in terms of presenting both sides equally when discussing these issues; instead there appears to be a focus on promoting one particular perspective over another without exploring other points-of-view or considering alternative solutions or approaches to tackling these problems effectively.

In conclusion, while this article provides an interesting overview on poverty eradication in a carbon constrained world from one particular perspective, its trustworthiness and reliability should be questioned due to its potential biases and lack of evidence for some claims made as well as its failure to explore counterarguments or present both sides equally when discussing these issues.

# Topics for further research:

* Carbon emissions and poverty reduction
* Economic growth and poverty reduction
* Sustainable Development Goals
* Paris Agreement
* Carbon emissions and economic growth
* Carbon emissions and energy sector growth

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/05bc54b1307dc4ff1460f981d0de04e9>