

Cutting cities' emissions does have economic benefits – and these ultimately outweigh the costs

May 14 2019, by Peter Newman



Landcorp's WGV residential development in Fremantle is demonstrating the benefits of making the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy. Credit: [Josh Byrne & Associates](#)

The politics of climate change in Australia has always been about the costs of change. It's often debated in terms of [we can't afford](#) or [can afford](#) to pay for the changes needed to our power, transport and building systems. However, the [benefits can also be calculated](#) and in

general can be shown to [outweigh the costs in the long term](#).

We can also very easily see the short-term economic benefits in our cities. These benefits can be factored in to our calculations by carefully enabling the new economy to emerge as old power stations, buildings, transport infrastructure and vehicles are replaced.

The big [change](#) involves deciding no more coal, gas or oil-based systems will be built as replacements for ageing infrastructure systems in our cities. We can do this now that [new energy systems are emerging as cost-competitive](#).

Economic growth is decoupling from fossil fuels

We can see the data supporting this by examining the macro-economic perspective of the emerging economy. The global emergence of the non-fossil-fuel economy can be traced by looking at how [economic growth](#) – measured as gross domestic production (GDP) or gross national income (GNI) – is [decoupling from fossil-based emissions](#) of [greenhouse gases](#). This century global GNI has grown 60%. Fossil-based emissions have grown just 27% and have declined in the past few years.

Europe is doing this fastest. In Denmark, [GNI has grown by 65% since 2000](#) but [use of coal reduced by 26% and oil by 21%](#).

Australia has begun this transition as well. [Economic growth since 2000 of 130%](#) far [outstrips use of both coal \(-6%\) and oil \(+25%\)](#).

The United States has had [GDP growth of 99% since 2000](#) but already has [reduced oil consumption by 3% and coal by 13%](#). The US is unlikely to try to "grow great" by going back to more coal and oil as the advantages of the new economy become more and more obvious.

China's economy has [grown seven-fold since 2000](#). Yet its [coal use and oil use only doubled](#) and has recently begun to decline.

Driving these changes in fossil fuel use has been the [astonishing growth worldwide](#) in solar, wind, batteries and now electric vehicles (cars and trains). All of these developments are contributing to economic growth, mainly in our cities. Each is still increasing its rate of growth and every nation and [city](#) will [compete economically on how best to make these changes](#).

We can already see benefits locally

On a local level in our cities it is possible to see how this transition should not be feared but embraced. In Perth, Western Australia, [30% of households now have rooftop solar](#) panels. The total [output is equivalent to 1000MW](#), roughly the same as the biggest power station in WA.

As renewable energy output continues to grow in Perth at over 20% per year, there will be no need to replace the [South West Interconnected System's](#) three ageing coal-fired stations, or even the gas turbines as the grid adapts with [community and household battery systems](#).

[Research](#) for the [Cooperative Research Centre \(CRC\) for Low Carbon Living](#) on the [Josh's House](#) project in suburban Perth, involving two 10-star NatHERS-rated homes, shows the investment in solar and batteries was completely paid off in nine years. It's producing more renewable energy than the householders consume.

When the same kind of changes were built into project homes across Australia with passive solar design, PV systems on roofs and community-scale batteries, it took [just six years to pay off](#). Residents then had basically free power from the sun.

Such projects demonstrated how [10 million tonnes \(10MT\) of greenhouse gas can be removed](#) over the six years that the CRC in Low Carbon Living funded many of these demonstrations, without damaging the economy and indeed creating many benefits.

The project has been successfully scaled up to a suburb in the [White Gum Valley housing project](#) in Fremantle, Western Australia. Residents use peer-to-peer trading to share, as needed, the electricity generated and stored on site. The project provides a low-cost demonstration of how we can rebuild our cities while creating more economic benefits than costs.

The housing development sold much faster than the market modellers expected. A newly announced development close to Fremantle city centre, [East Village at Knutsford](#), goes even further. It will have not just 100% [renewable energy](#) but each house will have an electric vehicle charger and share the battery system, water recycling and waste minimisation.

There is [global interest in how this is being done](#) as it is the basis of the new economy in cities.

Australia can choose to do nothing or very little about greenhouse gas emissions, as those [who say Australia produces only a small fraction](#) of the world's emissions might suggest. But if we don't act we will quietly miss the opportunities being created for the future. The new [economy](#) is emerging and we should show leadership and not fear these changes.

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