# Article information:

Clean energy can provide 100% of a city’s electricity. Here's how | World Economic Forum  
<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/03/clean-energy-can-provide-100-of-a-city-s-electricity-here-s-how/>

# Article summary:

1. More than 40 cities around the world are already sourcing 100% of their electricity from renewables, demonstrating that it is possible to achieve this goal.

2. The challenges of transitioning to 100% renewable energy include economic, technological, and political barriers, such as working with utilities and implementing energy storage solutions.

3. Cities can take action by understanding their energy mix, developing ambitious targets, engaging with large energy users, and making renewable energy a political imperative.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Clean energy can provide 100% of a city’s electricity. Here's how" by Kyra Appleby, Director of Cities at CDP, highlights the growing trend of cities shifting to renewable electricity and the potential for cities to lead in building a sustainable economy. The author cites data from CDP showing that more than 40 cities are already sourcing 100% of their electricity from renewables, and over 80 UK towns and cities have committed to switching to 100% clean energy by 2050.

The article provides insights into the challenges faced by cities in transitioning to renewable energy, including economic, technological, and political barriers. For example, some cities may not have control over their utilities or face challenges with energy storage due to the variable nature of renewable energy technologies. The article also emphasizes the importance of political leadership in driving progress on renewable energy.

Overall, the article presents a balanced view of the potential for cities to transition to renewable energy while acknowledging the challenges they face. However, there are some areas where further exploration could be beneficial. For example, while the article notes that more than 40 cities are already sourcing 100% of their electricity from renewables, it does not provide information on how these cities achieved this goal or any potential drawbacks or limitations associated with this approach.

Additionally, while the article highlights the economic benefits of transitioning to renewable energy for some cities such as Vancouver, it does not explore potential risks or drawbacks associated with this shift. For example, there may be concerns about job losses in industries that rely on fossil fuels or potential increases in energy costs for consumers.

Overall, while the article provides valuable insights into the potential for cities to transition to renewable energy and highlights some of the challenges they face in doing so, further exploration is needed on both sides of this issue to fully understand its implications.

# Topics for further research:

* Strategies for cities to achieve 100% renewable energy
* Potential drawbacks of transitioning to renewable energy for cities
* Economic impacts of transitioning to renewable energy for cities
* Challenges with energy storage for renewable energy technologies
* Political barriers to transitioning to renewable energy for cities
* Job losses in industries that rely on fossil fuels during the transition to renewable energy

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/2b1bdaff0e9099dab4a16a6bfb4841c4>