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*Side-event*

# Path to New-type Urbanization and New-type Industrialization

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**The IEA works around the world to support an accelerated clean energy transition that is**

**enabled by real-world SOLUTIONS**

**supported by ANALYSIS**

**and built on DATA**

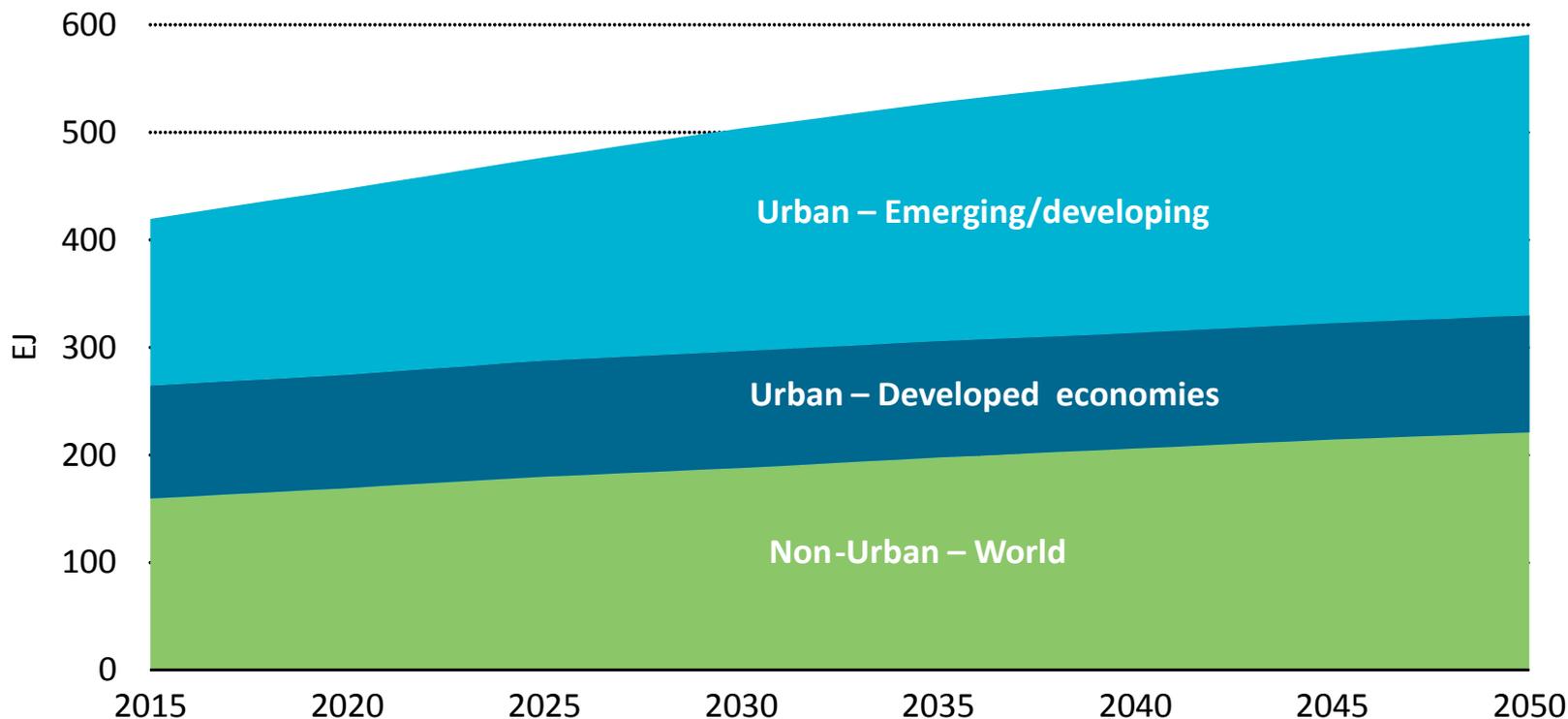
# China as an IEA Association country & beyond



- **Sept 2015: “opening doors” to emerging economies**
- **Nov 2015: China became IEA’s Association country**
  - *Chinese Energy Minister attended the IEA Ministerial for the first time*
  - *IEA Ministers endorsed steps to modernise the IEA*
  - *Association countries: China, Indonesia and Thailand*
- **March 2016: 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of IEA-China relations**
- **More engagements and analysis related to China**
  - *Three-year work programme*
  - *More personnel exchanges (NEA high-official and secondees), workshops (energy data), visits and meetings*
  - *Publications: WEO Air pollution report (2016), A report on Chinese companies in the sub-Saharan power sector (2016), WEO special report on China (2017)*

# Action in cities will be critical, notably in emerging and developing economies

## Final energy demand in the 4DS

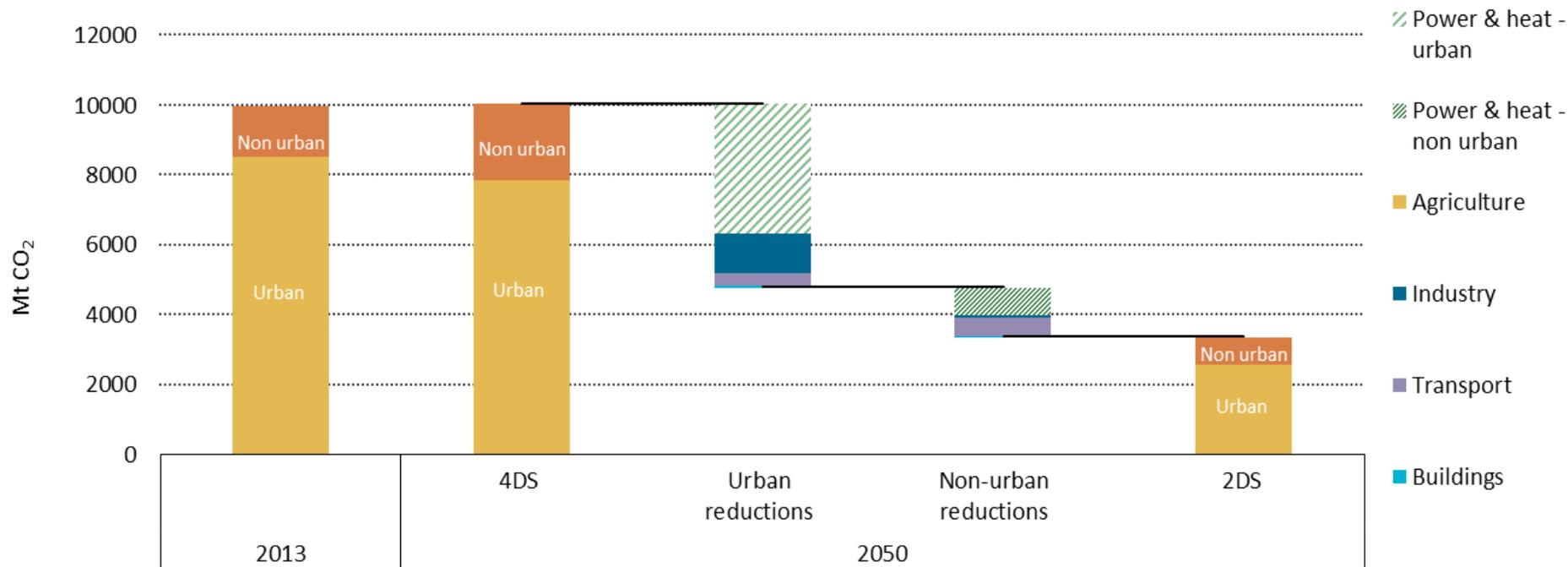


*Two-thirds of the growth in global energy demand to 2050 comes from cities in emerging and developing economies*

# Cities are key players in China's energy transition



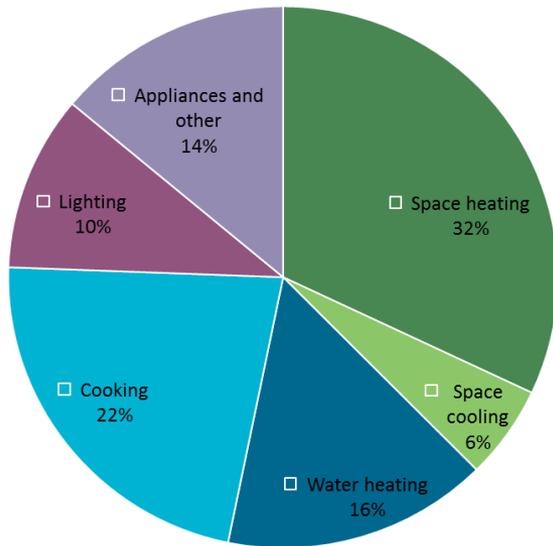
Urban and non-urban CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and emissions reductions by sector in the Chinese 2DS



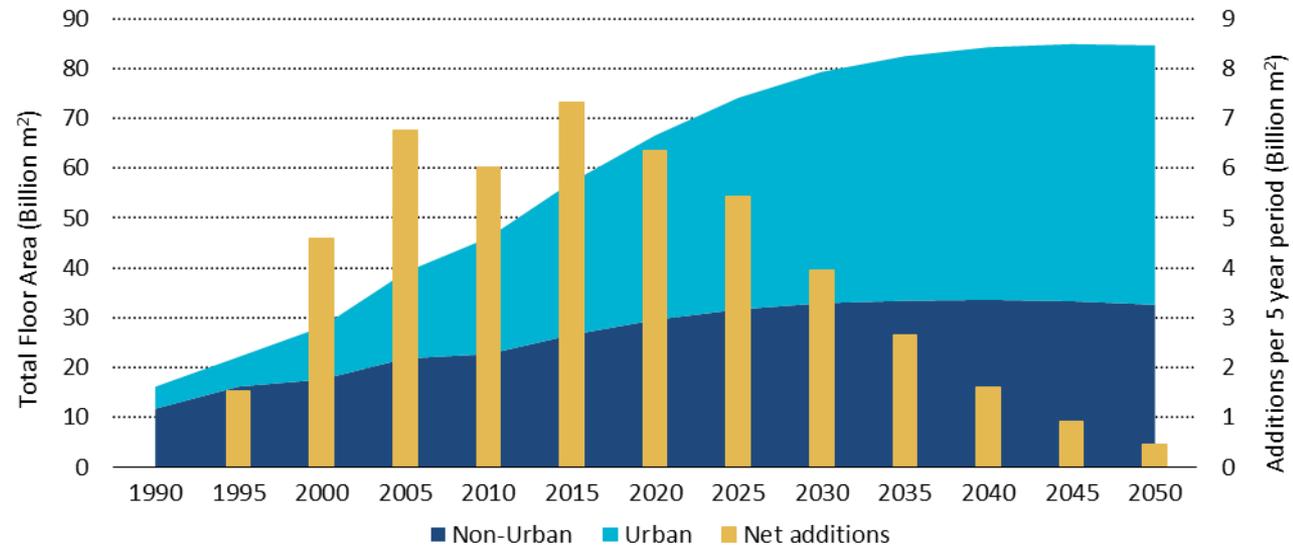
**Chinese cities hold 80% of the cost-effective potential to reduce emissions in the Chinese 2DS**

# Energy-Efficient Buildings in the Urban Environment

## Building Sector Energy Demand by End-Use in China (2014)



## Floor Area Growth in China to 2050



*Energy-efficient building envelopes, through rigorous, low-energy new building construction, will be critical to reducing energy demand in China's buildings.*

# Conclusions



- Urban areas will shape the global energy future, as they will account for the bulk of energy demand and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Cities in emerging and developing economies can lead the low-carbon transition globally while reaping many benefits
- Re-shaping urban development trends in Asia towards greater sustainability will be strategic to achieve the 2DS
- Efficient heating & cooling systems, better public transport and electric vehicles will be critical to decarbonise energy demand in cities
- Acting together with industry, national and local governments can drive innovation through international co-operation