Path to New-type Urbanization and New-type Industrialization

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Marrakech – China Pavillon, 16 November 2016
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:** 20th 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
Action in cities will be critical, notably in emerging and developing economies.

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 CO₂ 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 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\textsubscript{2} 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