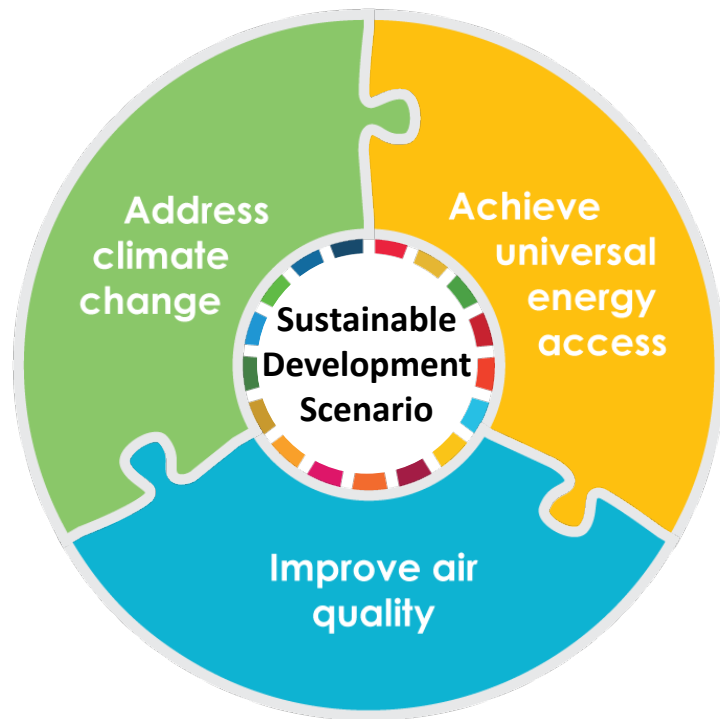


# World Energy Outlook 2017

## Air Pollution and the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario

Andrew Prag  
Saltsjöbaden VI Workshop  
Gothenburg, 20 March 2018

# A new strategy for energy & sustainable development

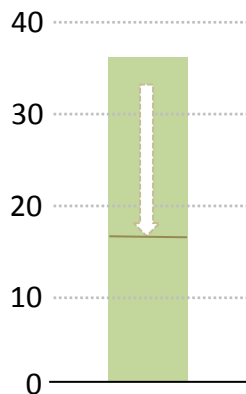


*The Sustainable Development Scenario reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to address climate change while also tackling air pollution and achieving universal energy access*

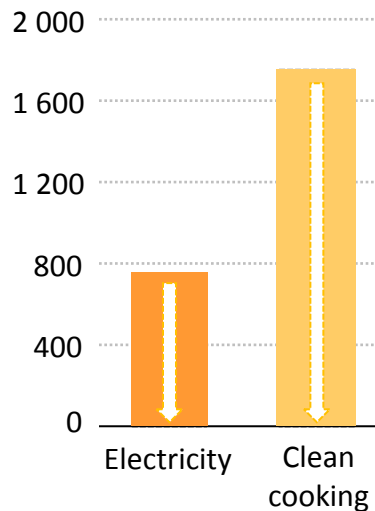
# Benefits of the Sustainable Development Scenario

Outcomes of the Sustainable Development Scenario vs. New Policies Scenario, 2040

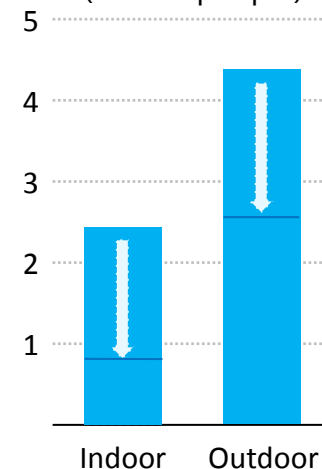
**CO2 emissions**  
(Gt CO2 in 2040)



**People without access to modern energy**  
(million people)



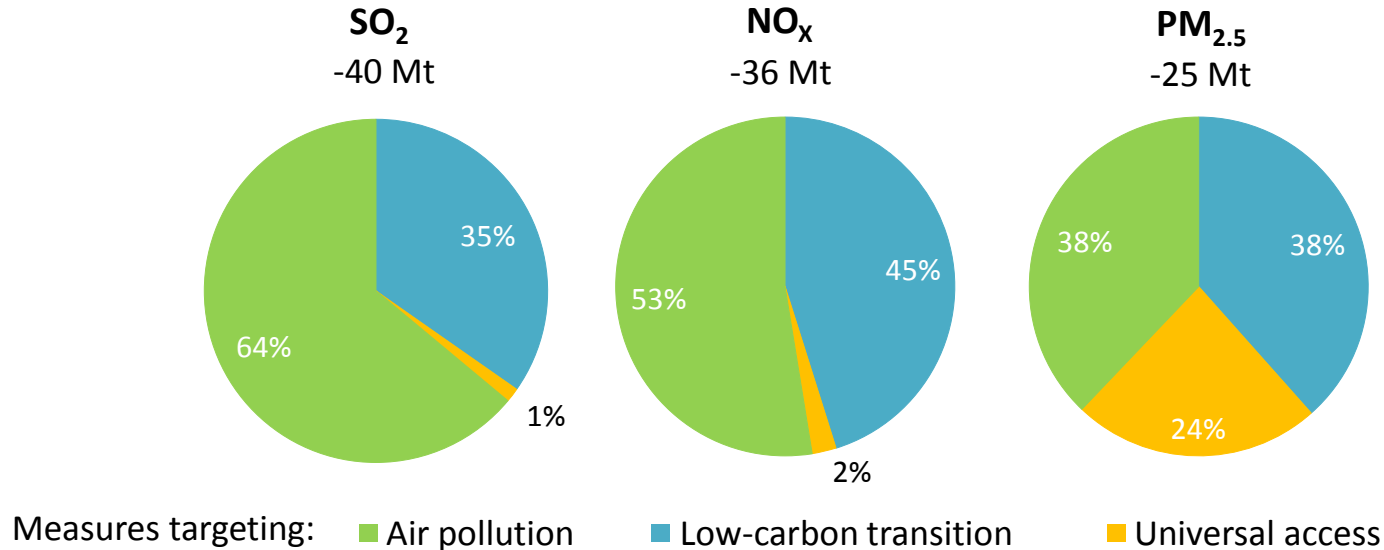
**Premature deaths from air pollution**  
(million people)



*In an integrated approach, universal energy access can be reached while also achieving climate goals and reducing air pollutant emissions, at little extra cost*

# Reducing air pollution requires multiple approaches

Drivers of air pollutant emissions reductions in the Sustainable Development Scenario, relative to the New Policies Scenario, 2040



*Air pollution control is the main contributor to reducing outdoor air pollution; achieving universal access to modern energy is important for reducing fine particulate matter*



# World Energy Outlook 2017

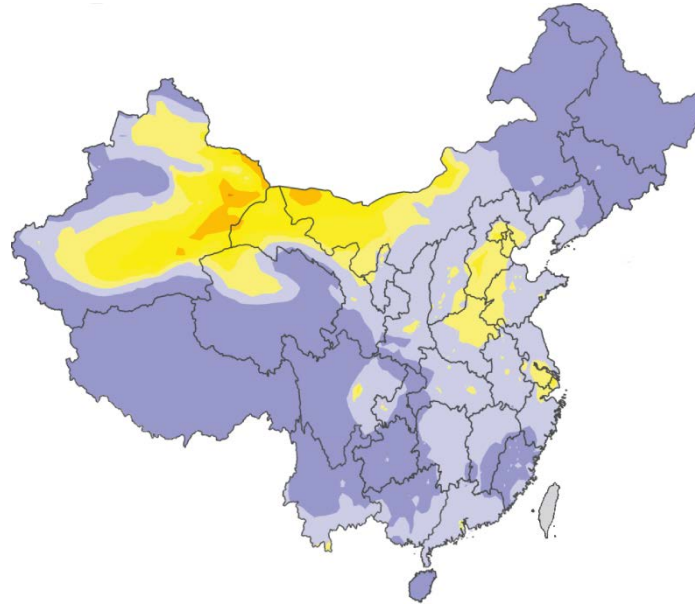
[iea.org/weo](http://iea.org/weo)

# Modelling air quality developments in China

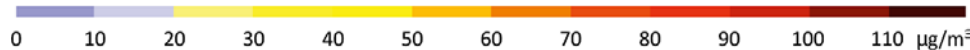
Concentration of fine particulate matter in China

Today

2040: New  
Policies Scenario



2040: Sustainable  
Development  
Scenario



This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area

Source: IEA analysis, IIASA

*Urbanisation & an ageing population increase vulnerability to health impacts in China, but a clean energy transition cuts pollutant emissions considerably*