'Plus-energy' a fairly new concept in building and settlement developments, which refers to a building or a group of buildings that can generate surplus energy than it consumes from renewable energy sources therefore the energy generated is green house gas emission (GHG) free. Although this concept has been emerged in developed countries primarily to address the issue of GHG emission from building sector however the inherent quality of generating surplus energy by such developments can offer more, especially in the current energy constraint world. Globally, fossil fuels are depleting gradually in contrast to the increasing energy demand especially in developing countries. It has been projected that current 51% of urban population will increase to more than 70% in 2050 resulting in a huge number of new constructions and urban development. An alternative urban development approach is deemed necessary, especially in developing countries in the current context of depleting fossil fuel resources and its suspected association with climate change.

This paper through an in-depth literature review argues that plus-energy urban development with plus-energy buildings can offer the most timely and appropriate answer for the future urban developments in developing countries. This possibility not only will significantly reduce the dependency on external fossil fuel resources but also will ensure green energy supply from renewable energy resources. In addition, plus-energy buildings in developing countries can play an important role to address the energy scarcity in these countries and thus can make a contribution towards a more socially and environmentally responsive built-environment development.

**Key words:** Plus-Energy, Urban Development, Developing Countries.