

The Global Exchange Platform for Energy Efficiency

Jeremy Sung DSM TCP Exco Meeting, 5 October 2017



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The Global Exchange Platform – Strategic importance

- Like energy, energy efficiency should flow across national borders
- Countries need resources and tools to learn from each other and exchange information
- IEA has been building up its data, information and engagements globally
- The Global Exchange Platform for Energy Efficiency will facilitate **policy exchange on a global scale.**

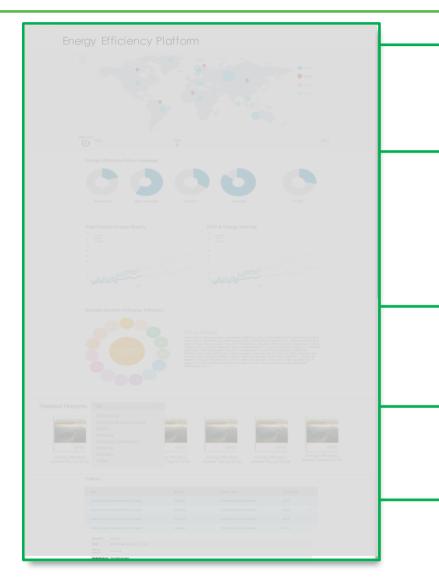
- Announced by IEA Executive Director in June at the Global Energy Efficiency Conference. Will be inaugurated in November at the IEA Ministerial
- The premier global source of data and information on energy efficiency policies and their impacts
- An engaging visual interface to improves access EE data and publications, and bring information to life through data visualisation tools
- Builds on existing resources and adds a range of new functions and content
- Will be enhanced and expanded over many years
- Your feedback and suggestions are highly valuable to its development



- PAMS database: Improvements and new functions.
- Create visualisations and build downloadable datasets.
- Improved access to EE info and publications that are sometimes "hidden".
- Collaboration tools for peer-to-peer information sharing between global EE policymakers and communicating directly to the IEA Secretariat.

The Global Exchange Platform – Key components





The Dashboard:

 The user interface, comprising all of the Platform's components

Data Navigator:

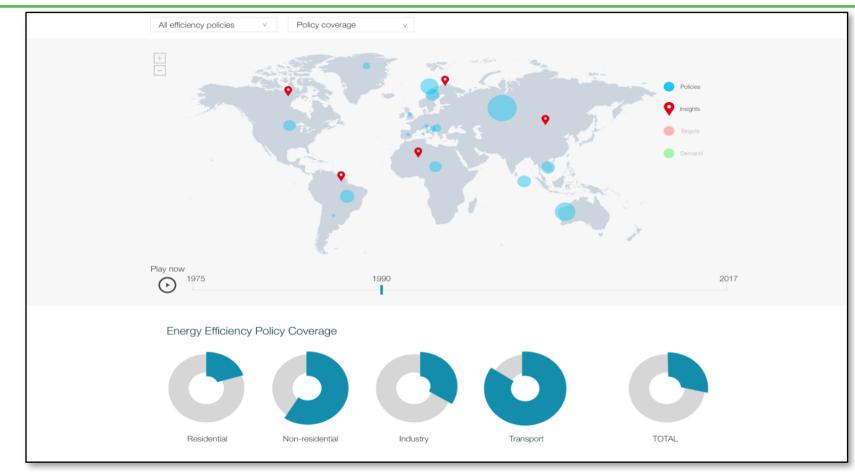
 Where EE data is displayed visually, primarily through a map-based interface but with other options in future

Policy Impacts Selector:

- Used to find info on the impacts of EE policies
- **Policy Insights Selector:**
 - Used to find info and publications on a range of EE policy topics
- Policy information:
 - Similar to PAMS but directly editable

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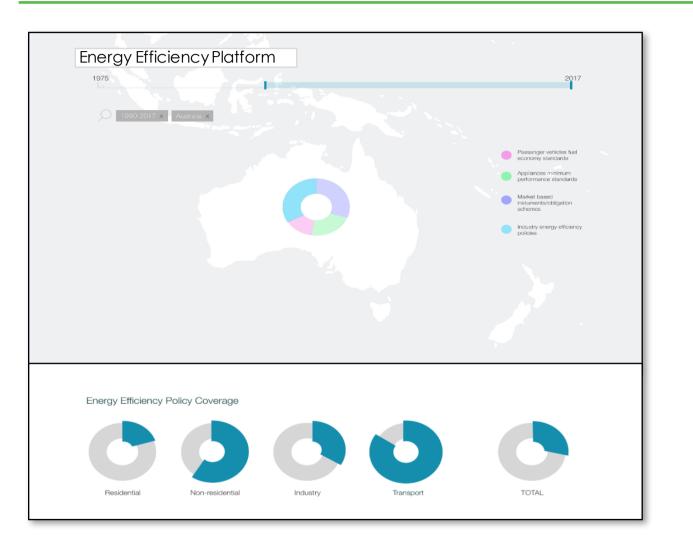
Key components: Data Navigator



- Used to visualise data on policies, targets, energy consumption, intensity, policy coverage, etc.
- Primary interface is map-based but other formats will be possible in future.

Key components: Data Navigator

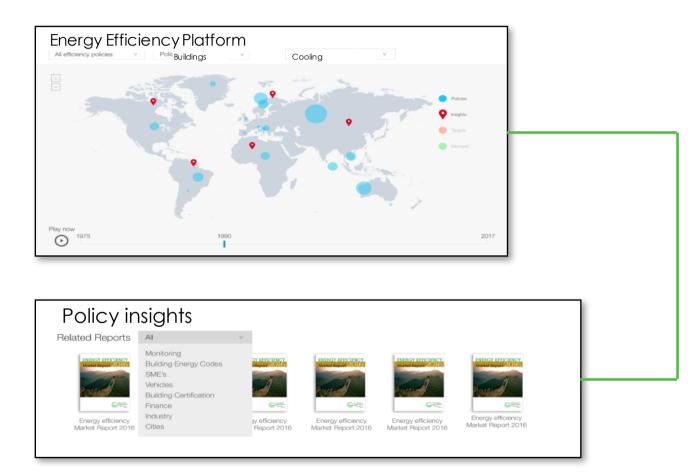




- Zooming in on the map brings up country-level data and insights
- Data will also be available by region (e.g. European Union, or ASEAN)

Key components: Policy Insights Selector

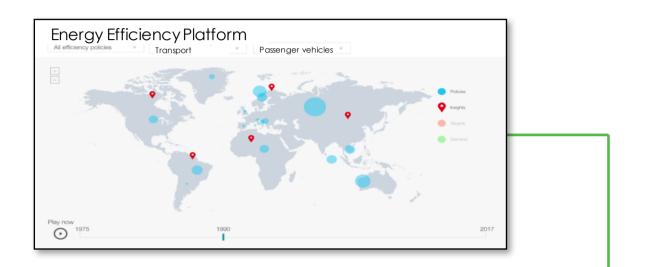


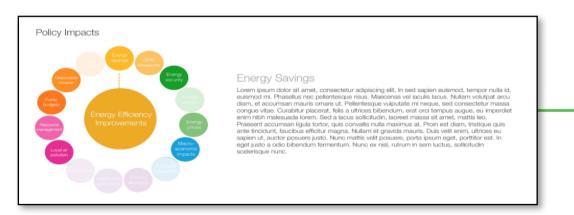


- Links to data presented in the Navigator
- A novel way of accessing IEA information and publications
- New content for 6 Nov includes information on targets, EE and the NDCs and space cooling and a series of Policy Pathways briefs

Key components: Policy Impacts Selector







- Links to data presented in the Navigator
- A novel way of accessing IEA information and publications
- New content for 6 Nov includes updated info on the multiple benefits of energy efficiency

Key components: Policy information



olicies					
Title		Region	Policy Type	Timeframe	
Ontario Green	License Plates Program	Canada	Information and Education	2016	٠
Ontario Green	License Plates Program	Canada	Information and Education	2016	٠
Ontario Green	License Plates Program	Canada	Information and Education	2016	٠
Ontario Green	License Plates Program	Canada	Information and Education	2016	٠
Country:	Canada				
Year:	Permanent as of July 1, 2016				
Policy status:	In Force				
Jurisdiction:	State/Regional				
Date Effective:	Permanent as of July 1, 2016				
Policy Type:	Information and Education				
Policy Target:	Transport>Fuel>Electric vehicles				
Agency:	Ontario Ministry of Transportation				
URL:	http://www.mto.gov.on.ca/english/vehicles/electric/green-licence-plate.shtml				
Description:	This program allows eligible owners of plug-in hybrid electric, battery electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles to apply for green licence plate as a sign of their commitment to a cleaner Ontario. Program allows vehicles with green licence plates have ongoing access to High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes and no-cost access to High Occupancy Toll (HOV) lanes on 400-series highways and the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW), even if there is only one person in the car. HOV lanes are otherwise reserved for vehicles carrying two or more people. HOT lanes are otherwise reserved for single-occupant vehicles with a permit or vehicles carrying two or more people.				

- Builds on PAMS but migrated to a new, more flexible database format
- Fills data gaps
- Allows selected users to submit changes to the IEA Secretariat through a "wiki" function.
- A model for other PAMS databases (RE and CC)



- 1. How could it be used to promote the work of the DSM TCP?
- 2. How could the Platform be linked to the DSM TCP's own online resources?
- 3. Could the existence of the Platform influence plans for future work streams?



• Please get with ideas for content, content presentation or to be involved in user testing:

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