



Outreach Event

50th Meeting of the Executive Committee Meeting Implementing Agreement Advanced fuel Cells

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The International Energy Agency



The IEA is

- Autonomous organisation: works to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its 29 member countries and beyond.
- Four main areas of focus are
 - energy security
 - economic development,
 - environmental awareness,
 - engagement worldwide.
- Works with a broad range of groups, committees and advisory bodies, including private sector and IEA nonmember country representatives.

Member Countries:

Mustralia Australia

Austria

Belgium

♥ Canada

Czech Republic

Denmark

Estonia

Finland

France

Germany

Greece

Hungary

Ireland

Italy

Japan

Republic of Korea

Luxembourg

The Netherlands

New Zealand

Norway

Poland

Portugal

Slovak Republic

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

Turkey

United Kingdom

United States



The International Energy Agency



The IEA's Main objectives are

- maintain and improve systems for coping with oil supply disruptions
- promote rational energy policy
- operate a permanent information system on the international oil market
- improve the world's energy supply and demand structure by developing alternative energy sources, and increasing the efficiency of energy use
- promote international collaboration on energy technology and
- assist in the integration of environmental and energy policies.



The International Energy Agency



IEA

Governing Board

Committees

- Standing Group on Emergency Questions
- •Standing Group on the Oil Market
- •Standing Group on Long-Term Co-operation
- Standing Group on Global Energy Dialogue
- •Committee on Energy Research and Technology (CERT) co-ordinates and promotes the development, demonstration and deployment of technologies to meet challenges in the energy sector.

- •Four working parties:
- •the Working Party on Fossil Fuels (WPFF)-
- •the Working Party on Renewable Energy Technologies (REWP)
- •the Working Party on Energy End-Use Technologies (EUWP)
- •the Fusion Power Co-ordinating Committee (FPCC)
- Experts' groups: the Experts' Group on R&D Priority-Setting and Evaluation and the IEA Collaborative Platform for Oil and Gas Technologies.

CERT

- •41 Multilateral Energy Technology Initiatives (formally IAs), including
- •Renewables: Wind, Bioenergy, PV, Hydrogen
- Fossil Fuels: Clean Coal, Oil and Gas Technologies, Fluidised Bed Conversion
- End Use technologies:
- Buildings: Energy Storage
- Electricity
- Industry
- •Transport: Advanced Fuel Cells, Advanced Materials for Transportation, Emissions Reduction in Combustion.

Working Party on Energy End-Use Technologies (EUWP)



The main objectives of the EUWP are to guide the work of the end-use technology IAs and to identify gaps in technologies and energy end-use systems. The EUWP builds relationships and engages with industry and partner countries through the work of the end-use IAs.

IAs in the end-use sector portfolio include:

Buildings

- Buildings and Communities (EBC IA)
- District Heating and Cooling (DHC IA)
- Energy Efficient Electrical Equipment (4E IA)
- Energy Storage (ECES IA)
- Heat Pumps (HPT IA)

Electricity

- Demand-Side Management (DSM IA)
- High-Temperature Superconductivity (HTS IA)
- Smart Grids (ISGAN IA)

Industry

Industrial Technologies and Systems (IETS IA)

Transport

- Advanced Fuel Cells (AFC IA)
- Advanced Motor Fuels (AMF IA)
- Advanced Transport Materials (AMT IA)
- Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (HEV IA)



Energy Technology Network



The IEA energy technology network is an ever-expanding, co-operative group of more than 6 000 experts that support and encourage global technology collaboration. At the head of this network is the <u>Committee on Energy Research and Technology (CERT)</u>. Made up of senior experts from IEA member countries, the CERT provides leadership and policy guidance based on expertise provided by four sector-specific working parties and ad-hoc and experts' groups.

At the core of the IEA energy technology network are a number of independent, multilateral energy technology initiatives – the Implementing Agreements (IAs). The IAs encourage technology-related activities that support energy security, economic growth, environmental protection and engagement worldwide. Through a flexible and effective framework, the IA mechanism enables IEA member and non-member countries, businesses, industries, international organisations and non-government organisations to share research and best practice on existing and breakthrough technologies, to fill existing research gaps, to build pilot plants and to carry out deployment or demonstration programmes. To date, more than 1 400 topics have been addressed.



Advanced Fuel Cells IA



The Implementing Agreement for a programme of research, development and demonstration on advanced fuel cells (AFC IA) began in 1990, and currently has 13 member countries.

Current Projects:

- Fuel cell systems for stationary applications
- Fuel cells for portable applications
- Fuel cells for transportation
- Molten carbonate fuel cells
- Polymer electrolyte fuel cells
- Solid oxide fuel cells
- Systems analysis of fuel cells
- Modelling for fuel cells
- Electrolysis

