

## Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>International Energy Agency (IEA)</b>	An autonomous organisation which works to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its member countries and beyond. The IEA's four main areas of focus are: energy security, economic development, environmental awareness, and engagement worldwide.
<b>IEA member countries</b>	There are 29 member countries of the IEA: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
<b>Accession countries</b>	OECD member countries that have begun the formal process to become members of the IEA: Chile, Mexico.
<b>Association countries</b>	Partner countries with which the IEA has established joint activities: China, Indonesia and Thailand.
<b>Partner countries</b>	At the IEA Ministerial meeting in November 2015, the Join Ministerial Declaration Expressing the Activation of Association formally welcomed China, Indonesia and Thailand as Association countries of the IEA. The activation of Association marks an important milestone in IEA engagement worldwide, reflecting several years of concerted efforts on the part of IEA member countries, partner countries and the Secretariat, and opening doors to a new era of international energy co-operation.
<b>IEA Committee on Energy Research and Technology (CERT)</b>	Established in 1975, the CERT is the senior technology committee of the IEA and reports directly to the Governing Board. The CERT is responsible for identifying the IEA strategy for energy research and development (R&D) and for overseeing the implementation of this strategy. It also reviews national energy R&D programmes and those of the TCPs.
<b>Working Parties (WPs)</b>	CERT Working Parties (WPs) provide advice and support the CERT in carrying out its mandate, and to the IEA on issues relevant to each WP. The WPs support and facilitate co-operation among IEA member countries in research, development, demonstration and deployment of the respective technologies. WPs also seek to expand collaboration with partner countries. Each WP regularly reviews the accomplishments of the TCPs and makes a recommendation to the CERT concerning the request for extension of the TCP mandate.
<b>Fusion Power Co-ordinating Committee (FPCC)</b>	Established in 1975, the objective of the FPCC is to enhance fusion research and development activities worldwide, promoting, initiating and co-ordinating international co-operation on fusion activities. FPCC is one of the four CERT WPs.
<b>Working Party on Energy End-Use Technologies (EUWP)</b>	Established in 1981, the EUWP provides advice to the CERT and other IEA bodies on trends and policies relating to energy end-use technologies. EUWP is one of the four CERT WPs.
<b>Working Party on Renewable Energy Technologies (REWP)</b>	Established in 1981, the REWP provides advice to the CERT and other IEA bodies on trends and policies relating to renewable energy and hydrogen. REWP is one of the four CERT WPs.
<b>Working Party on Fossil Fuels (WPFF)</b>	Established in 1981, the WPFF provides advice to the CERT and the IEA on fossil fuel technology-related policies, trends, projects, programmes and strategies which address priority environmental protection and energy security interests, including adequate, flexible, and reliable supply of power and electrical service of member countries. WPFF is one of the four CERT WPs.
<b>Experts' Group on R&amp;D Priority Setting and Evaluation (EGRD)</b>	The EGRD promotes development and refinement of analytical approaches to energy technology analysis; to R&D priority setting; and to assessment of benefits from R&D activities. The results and recommendations support the CERT and contribute to IEA analysis.
<b>Renewable Industry Advisory Board (RIAB)</b>	The RIAB is comprised of private-sector entities located within OECD member countries. The RIAB informs the Working Party on Renewable Energy Technologies and the IEA Secretariat of market-relevant information, industry advice and data.
<b>IEA Energy Technology Network</b>	Comprises the CERT, the four CERT Working Parties, advisory boards or experts' groups, and the TCPs.
<b>IEA Framework</b>	The IEA Framework for International Energy Technology Co-operation, adopted by the Governing Board in 2003, outlines who may participate in TCPs and the principal rights and responsibilities of the participants. The Framework also provides the minimum requirements of information and reports that each TCP is to transmit to the IEA Secretariat.
<b>IEA Governing Board (GB)</b>	The Governing Board is the main decision-making body of the IEA and is composed of energy ministers or their senior representatives from each IEA member country.

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<b>IEA Technology Collaboration Programmes (TCPs)</b>	The term indicates the collaborative programmes under the IEA Framework. Each TCP is formally organised under mechanism of an “Implementing Agreement”, which is also commonly used to describe the legal text of a TCP.
<b>Activity</b>	A project or programme carried out under the auspices of a TCP. An activity may include: building or operating a pilot plant; engaging in a joint study (basic or applied research); collecting data and managing a database; managing a model to produce scenarios; maintaining experts’ networks; facilitating technology or knowledge transfer through training, or workshops; project funding; scientist exchanges; or dedicated communication efforts.
<b>Annex</b>	IA project or study carried out under the auspices of a TCP. An Annex may comprise one or more sub-tasks. May also be referred to as a ‘Task’.
<b>Executive Committee (ExCo)</b>	The decision-making body of the TCP which supervises the programme activities. It is comprised of at least one representative from each of the TCP participants.
<b>Operating Agent (OA)</b>	The individual or entity that has been assigned with tasks related to all or some operational management of a TCP by the ExCo. Sometimes referred to as an ExCo Secretary.
<b>Participants</b>	Signatories to the TCP’s legal text (Implementing Agreement). There are two categories of participants: Contracting Parties and Sponsors.
<b>Contracting Party (CP)</b>	TCP participants that represent governments of OECD member or non-member countries, the European Union, or intergovernmental organisations. CPs may be also any entity, including national agencies and private corporations, that has been designated by a government to participate in a TCP.
<b>Sponsor</b>	Participants that are not designated by a government to participate in the TCP. This may include public and private sector entities, as well as non-intergovernmental organisations. Sponsors are not eligible to serve as a TCP Chair and Vice-Chair.
<b>Task</b>	A project or study carried out under the auspices of a TCP. A task may comprise one or more sub-tasks. May also be referred to as an Annex.
<b>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</b>	The mission of the OECD is to promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world. The IEA is an autonomous agency of the OECD.