

All paper accepted for the conference will be published in the ICFCHT 2017 proceeding

Selected high quality papers will be published in a Special Issues Journal Indexed by ISI or Scopus

Important Dates

Abstract Submission Deadline	30 November 2016
Deadline for Early Bird Registration	31 December 2016
Deadline for Full Paper Submission	1 February 2017

Registration Fees

International Participant (student)	USD600
International Participant	USD750
Local Participant:	RM1500
Local Student	RM1200

Intended Participants & Audience

Engineers, Policy-Makers, Researchers, Regulatory Officials, Scientist, Energy Managers, Energy Consultants, Technologists, Industrialist, Environmentalist, Educators/ Academics, Students and all interested individuals.

ICFCHT2017

6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FUEL CELL & HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGY

Putrajaya, Malaysia 11 - 13 April 2017



“ Clean Energy for Today:
Carbon Free On the Move



Organized by:
Fuel Cell Institute,
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia



Co-organized by:
Agency for The Assessment and Application of
Technology, Indonesia



Hosted by:
Perbadanan Putrajaya (City Council)

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FUEL CELL & HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGY

About The ICFCHT 2017

Clean energy is electric energy generated by utilizing renewable and non-renewable technologies with zero or lowest feasible emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants onsite. Energy systems based on fossil fuels, such as oil and methane gas, release large quantities of harmful carbon dioxide, radioactivity, and deadly waste products, which can cause climate change. Deploying clean energy systems is a solution that will reduce pollution and improve health while presenting much less daunting challenges to the welfare of the earth's environment and population. Carbon-free clean energy is believed to be the best option in tackling the issue of environmental and population costs due to the increasing global energy demand. In fact, it is becoming more feasible to rely on clean energy than on fossil fuel energy sources due to the former's declining cost. Clean energy-powered electricity generation presents a more efficient, flexible, and improved system than centralized grids powered by gas-fired and coal power plants. From the current cost perspective, it is also capable of being permanently de-coupled from the oil and gas markets.

However, it is imperative to exert robust efforts to overcome the related market failures and not simply depend on supply and/or demand forces to limit GHG emissions. There are many challenges ahead for clean energy such as inefficient technologies for the current clean energy production, short supply of energy-related materials, insufficient endeavors in recycling processes, limited understanding of the fundamental processes in the chemical reactions involved, and problems faced in large-scale adoption and implementation of more efficient, high-performing, and affordable alternative technological solutions. Fossil fuel-based GHG emissions need to be reduced drastically in order to give a significant impact on climate change, while low-carbon energy sources need broad and far-reaching actions in terms of policies and R&D.

Low-carbon technologies for electricity generation and storage are among the essential elements for the transition from high-carbon, fossil fuel-based energy generation to carbon-free, clean energy power generation. Clean energy minimizes dependence on fossil fuel-related system power and resources and therefore is essential for the economy, national security, and environment. Clean energy has made vast improvements and technologies are currently on the upward move, but there is still a long way to go before they can be as cost competitive with fossil fuels. Close collaboration, cooperation, and coordination between social scientists, climate and energy experts, and policymakers across all sectors of the energy systems

to accelerate innovation and drive the most promising ideas to the marketplace are essential, not only in the domestic scene but also international. Governments with clear, long-term, and measurable goals to have a carbon-free energy economy must be willing to invest on the R&D efforts for the clean energy industries more than their fossil fuel industries. Development and implementation of smart electricity technologies that utilize less gas-fired coal and power plants and, at the same time, reduce the customers' reliance on faceless and consumer-unfriendly utilities must also be undertaken. The zero-carbon dioxide economy is achievable and is also necessary for environmental protection and security as well as crucial in transforming global energy politics.

Call for Abstracts

Submissions are invited for a broad range of themes focusing on the latest developments and achievements in the areas of:

Topic of Interest

- Fuel Cells for Mobile and Stationary Systems
- Hydrogen Production Technology & Storage
- Hydrogen Sustainability and Economic Viability
- Hydrogen Refueling, Distribution & Safety
- Materials (Graphene, nanotech, etc.)
- Miscellaneous (Green Technology, etc.)



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