

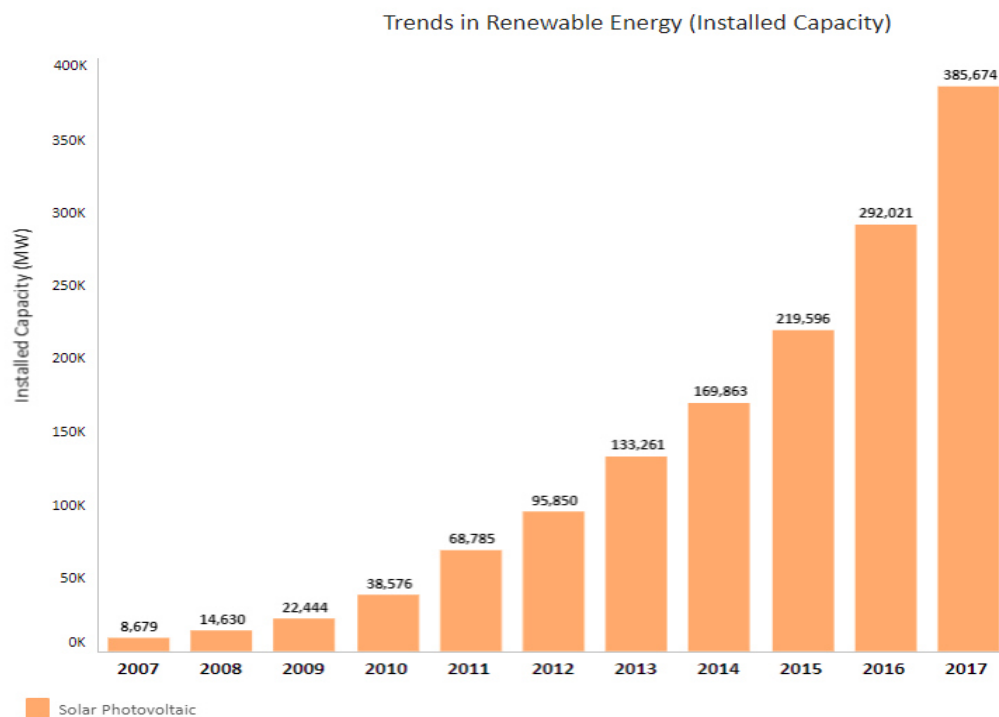


## Quality Infrastructure boosting PV markets

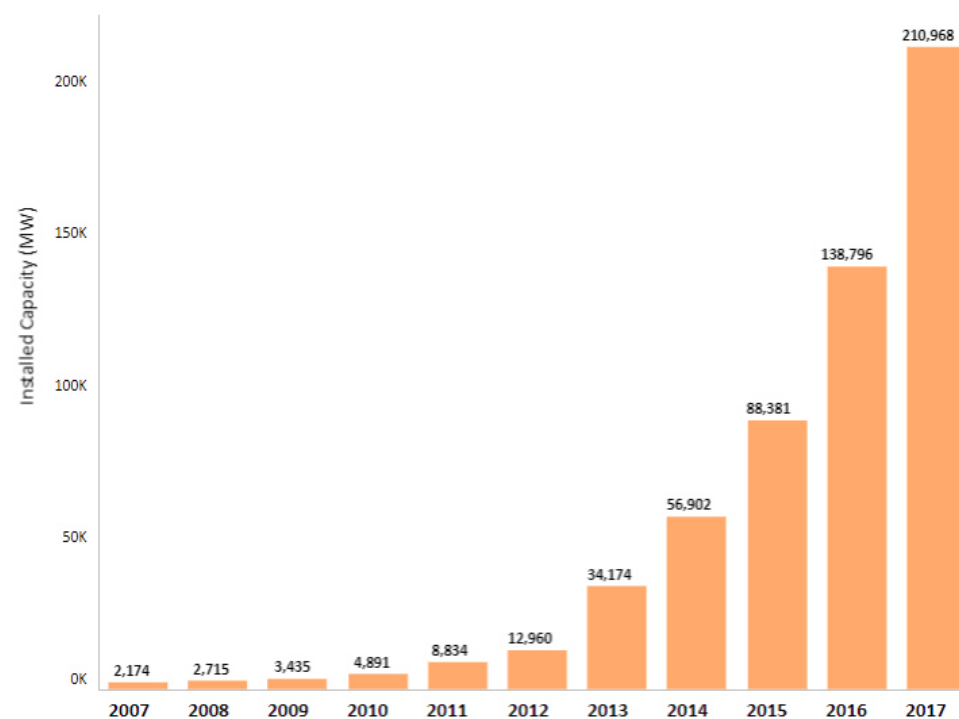
ACEF 2018  
Manila, Philippines  
8 June 2018

# Global PV market

## World



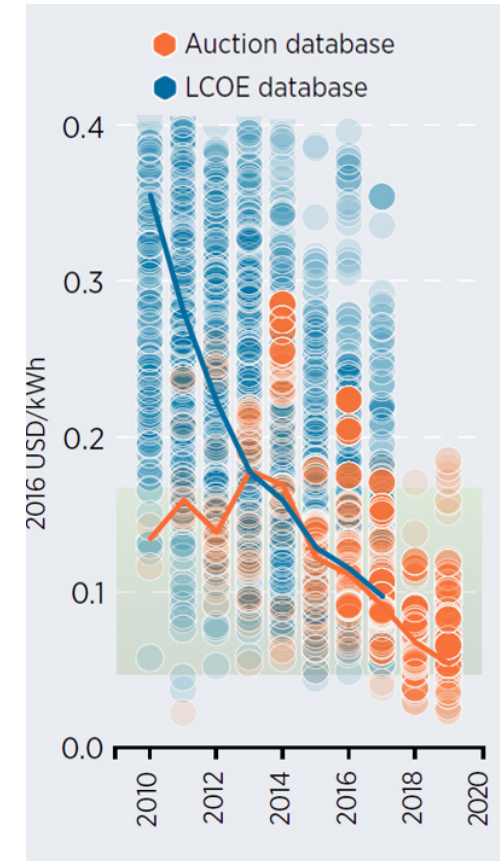
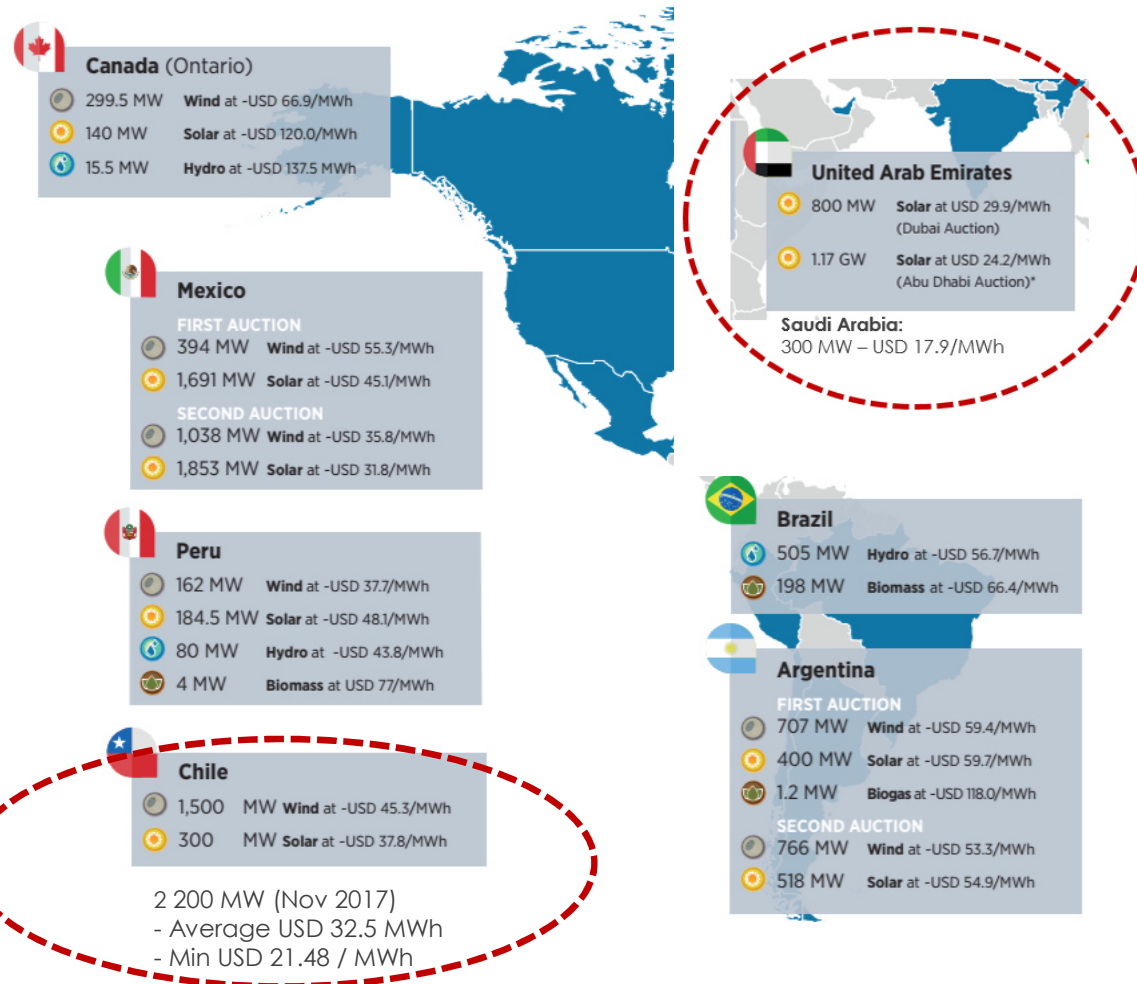
## Asia



**Globally:** 2017: 161 billion USD

2050: ~ 7 000 GW and > 6 trillion USD

# Record PV auction prices – what will be delivered?



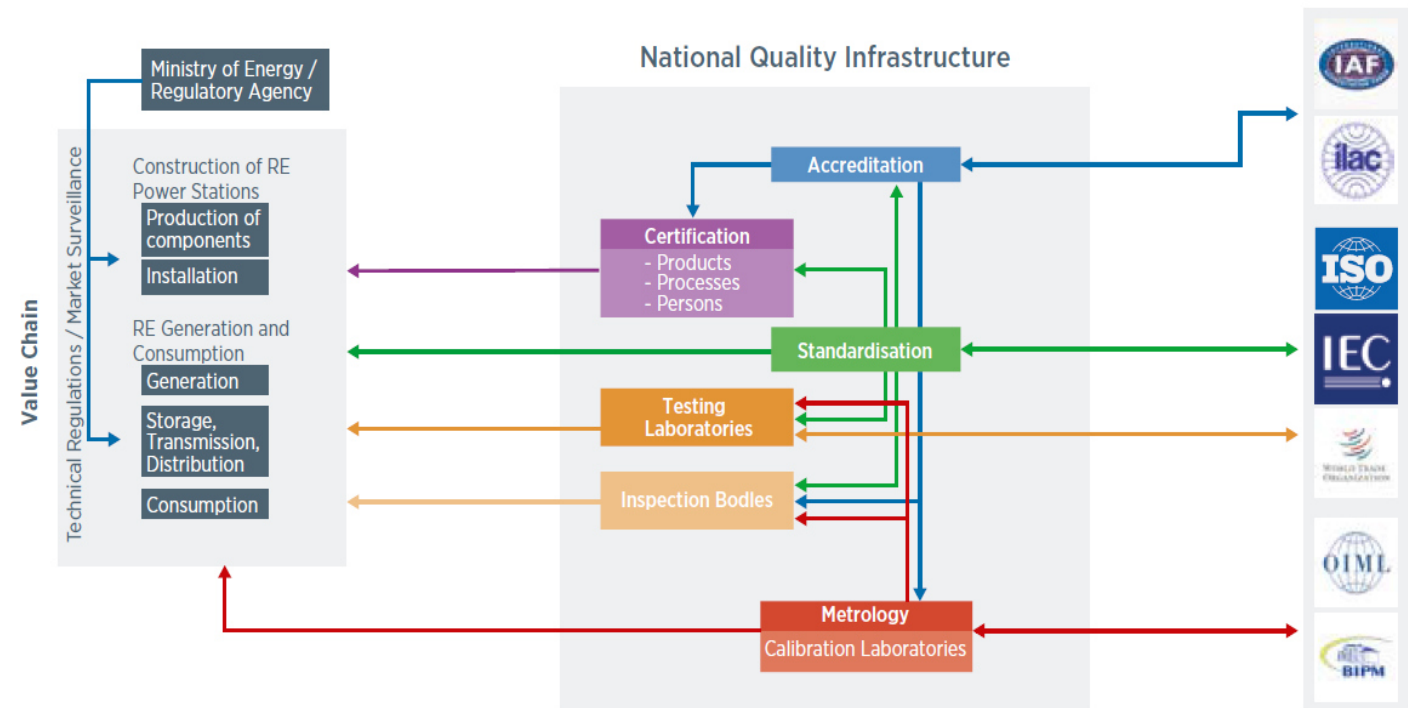
Sources:  
IRENA (2018), Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2017  
CNE Chile

# Quality Infrastructure to mitigate technical risk

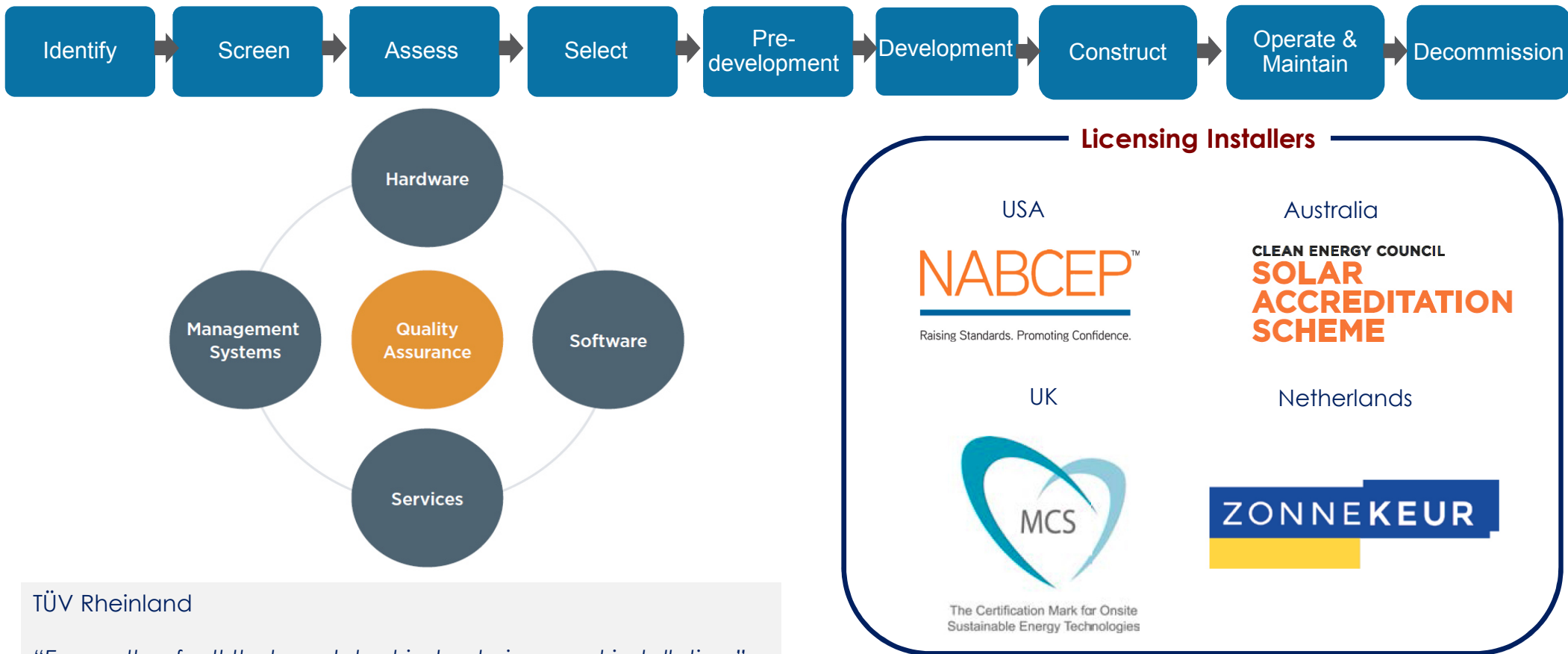
Which **instruments** do we have to mitigate technical risk, attract investment and public acceptance, and meet expectations by all stakeholders in a USD trillion market?

**Lenders' perspective:** revenues only important during first 10-15 years

- Risk of infant failures are passed to EPC
- Bankability assessments further minimize risks of midlife failure
  - ✓ Track record of company and modules
  - ✓ Quality of manufacturing facility
  - ✓ Warranty conditions
  - ✓ **Valid renown certifications**



# Holistic View - Quality Covers the Whole System, not Hardware only



TÜV Rheinland

*"Every other fault that we detect is due to incorrect installation."*

Source: TÜV Rheinland

IRENA (2013) "International Standardisation in the Field of Renewable Energy"



# Implementing a Quality Infrastructure

## INCREASING QUALITY ASSURANCE



Source: IRENA (2017) Boosting Solar PV Markets: the role of quality infrastructure

# It's not about equipment cost / it's about LCOE

## Calculating the levelised cost of electricity

$$\text{LCOE} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n \frac{I_t + M_t + F_t}{(1+r)^t}}{\sum_{t=1}^n \frac{E_t}{(1+r)^t}}$$

Where:

LCOE = the average lifetime levelised cost of electricity generation;

$I_t$  = investment expenditures in the year  $t$ ;

$M_t$  = Operations and maintenance expenditures in the year  $t$ ;

$F_t$  = fuel expenditures in the year  $t$ ;

$E_t$  = electricity generation in the year  $t$ ;

$r$  = discount rate; and

$n$  = life of the system.

Commonly a major criterion for investment

But not only relevant criteria:

- Installation and services
  - System performance
  - Durability
- QI aims to minimise the LCOE and maximise profit

Photo-voltaic Module	Inverter	Design and Installation	Commissioning
IEC 61730 and IEC 61215, or IEC 61646 as applicable	IEC 62109-1, IEC 62109-2, IEC 62093 (Qualification)	IEC 62548 <sup>1</sup> (Primary) and IEC 60364 series	IEC 62446
Performance and Operations	Grid-Code-Related	Off-Grid Specific	Utility-Scale Specific
IEC 61724 Future IEC 62446-2 (2017)	Country specific, but grid function testing per IEC 62116, IEC 62910	IEC 62257 Series for off-grid and rural electrification	Future IEC 62738 (2016)

## International standards across the project lifecycle

1



## POLICY OBJECTIVES

- Economic and affordable photovoltaic systems
- Support development goals
- Reliable photovoltaic systems
- PV integrated in power systems

2

## HOW QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORTS THE POLICY OBJECTIVES



- Attracts investment through risk mitigation
- Increases public acceptance
- Encourages efficient services
- Fosters good practices
- Promotes consumer protection

3

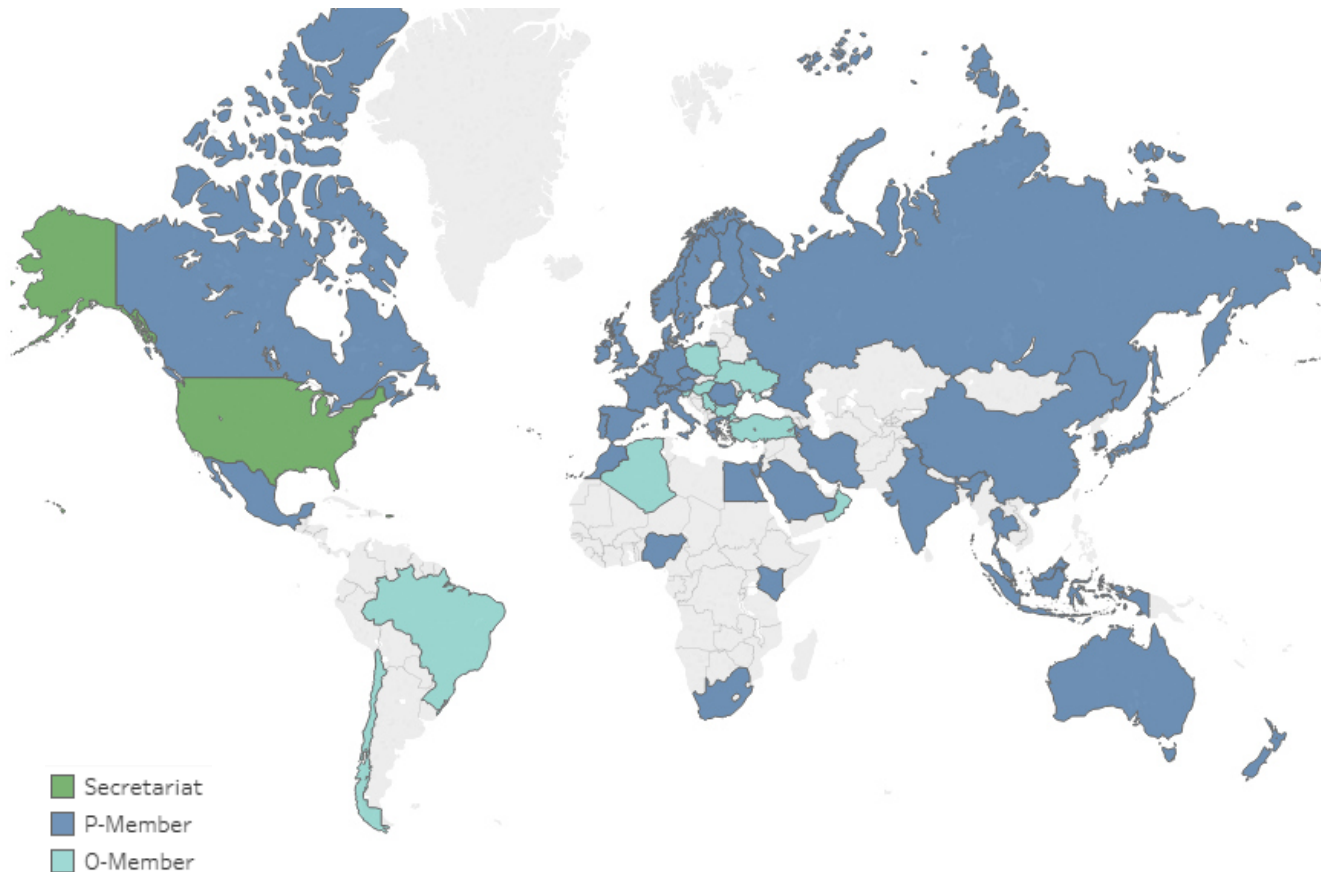


## WHERE TO APPLY QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE

- White papers
- Guidelines
- Regulations
- Incentives
- Industry guidebooks
- Vocational training



# Europe's engagement in international standardization IEC TC82



-Limited engagement from emerging markets

-Need for engagement in relevant international platforms

- IEC / IECRE
- PVQAT
- IEA PVPS (T13, T12)
- IRENA
- Others

-Work together

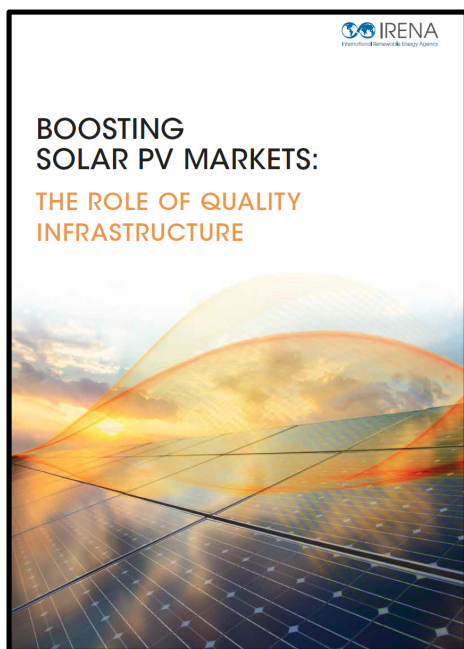
- Industry (SolarPower Europe – SolarBankability, SolarUnited)
- R&D institutes
- Financial institutions
- Commercial banks
- Insurance companies
- Policy-makers and regulators
- Communities and final consumers

## Take aways

- ❖ We entered into an era of low equipment cost and higher pressure on marginal profits | quality infrastructure is critical to mitigate risks and achieve the **expected LCOE**
- ❖ **Cost – benefit** ratio of assuring quality is positive
- ❖ **Quality is not about hardware only**, but a system approach is needed
- ❖ Progress on standards and conformity assessment schemes need to **accelerate the pace** to meet the existing and NEW markets needs
- ❖ Need to **engage emerging markets** and work closer with project developers and R&D bodies to adapt technology and technical requirements
- ❖ International and regional **cooperation networks** strengthen and accelerate the development and implementation of QI for PV systems. Leverage on existing initiatives
- ❖ **QI supports effectiveness of policies** for PV markets – all white papers should include the role of QI



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# Thank you

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