

Good practices in testing and certification for PV systems in Asia

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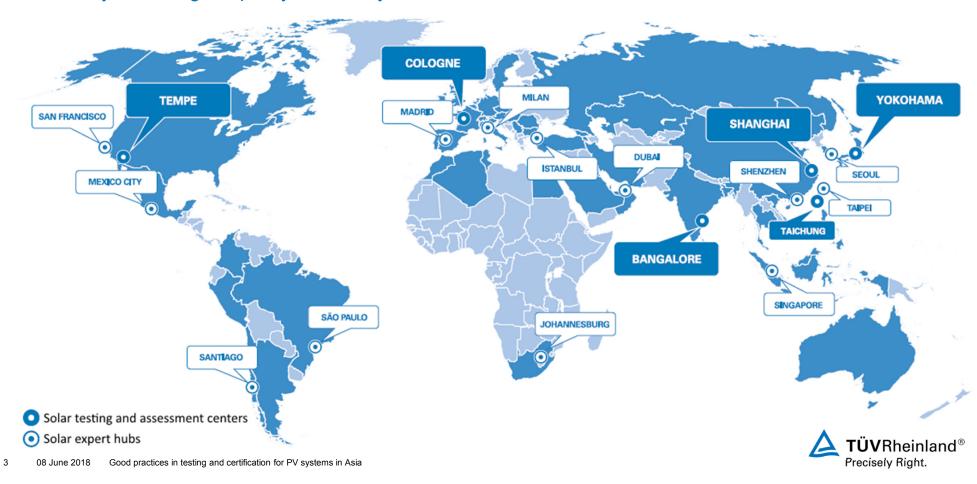
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TÜV Rheinland Global PV Network

We're always focusing on quality and safety



TÜV Rheinland Quality Monitor

Basis of the study:

- TÜV Rheinland has more than 12 GW (in 2015, today around 25 GW) plants inspected world wide (Europe, North America, South America, Central America, Asia and Africa)
- Basis of the study are
 100 plants (100 kWp 30 MWp)
 (Main regions: Germany, Europe, RoW)
- Two periods (2012 2013 / 2014 Q1. 2015)

Categorization:

- Particularly Serious Defects (PSD)
 Immediate action to prevent plant breakdown is required
- Serious Defects (SD)
 Plant operation is possible but defects must be repaired
- Less Serious Defects (LSD)
 No compelling need for action but monitoring of development is recommended



Cause of Defects in PV Power Plants – TÜV Rheinland Data 2014/ Q1. 2015

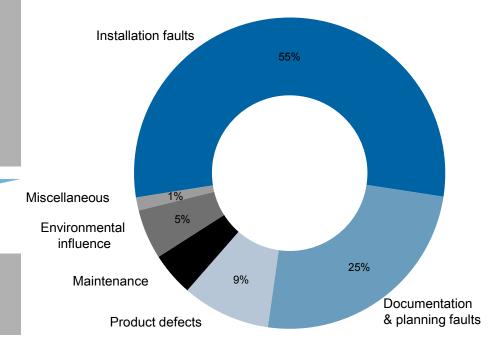
2014/Q1.2015

Main findings:

- 30 % of power plants show particularly serious and serious defects (incl. safety issues) or large number of issues
- > 50 % of defects are caused by installation errors

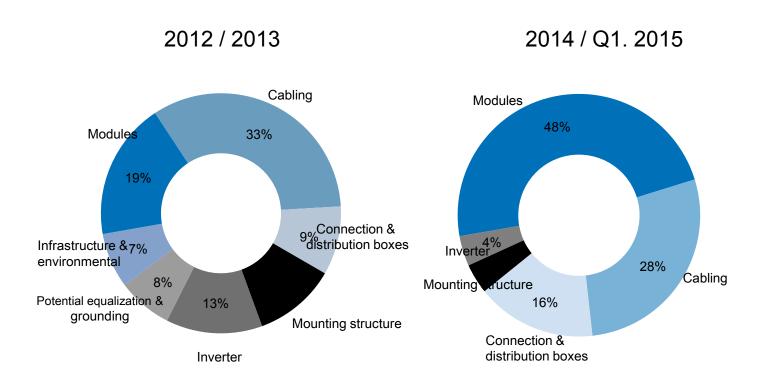


Systematic quality assurance is required Plant inspections and maintenance are imperative





Particularly Serious Defects in PV Power Plants



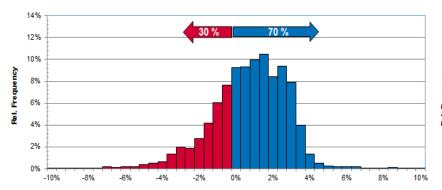
The study shows that Particularly Serious Defects are usually based on issues in relations to PV modules and Cabling.

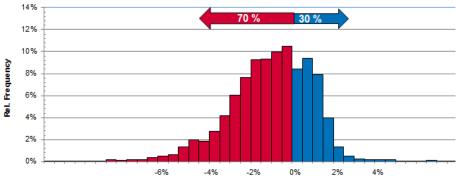
Comprehensive Quality Assurance for PV Modules required. For cabling appropriate designing and installation is crucial.



Risk analysis and control in PV systems

Technical Risks – Quality of PV Modules





PMAX Deviation to Low Tolerance Limit [%]

after LID

PMAX Deviation to Low Tolerance Limit [%] before LID

Unique SNs: 7179

Unique module classes: 935 Unique manufacturers: 190 Test period: 2015-2016



Source: Bloomberg Q1 2016 PV Market **Outlook Report**

"...We strongly recommend that module purchasers and banks do not use this list [TIER list] as a measure of quality, but instead consult a technical due diligence firm..."

MW/year Trina Solar* 4,700 Hanwha Q 4,300 CELLS* JA Solar* 4,000 4,000 3,800 Canadian Solar* First Solar 3,000 Zhongli 2,800 Talesun* Risen Energy 2.600 Suntech/ 2,400 Shunfeng Chint/ 2.000 Astronergy 1,600 Eging SolarWorld* 1,500 REC Solar* 1,300 SunPower^s 1,300 1,250 Seraphim* 1,200 Hareon LG* 1,100 Solar Frontier 1,050 ZNShine* 1,000 ET Solar 1,000 BYD* 1,000 HT-SAAE 1,000 Hyundai Heavy* 600 Sharp 500 Phono Solar 450 AUO/ BenQ* 435 Heliene 250 150 Winaico 50,285

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Note: Methodology



Risk Management for Investors and Lenders



Individual solution

- Rather for bigger PV Power plants (typically > 3 MW)
- Technical Due Diligence with flexible Scope of Work and individual Quality Assurance Program

Standardized solution

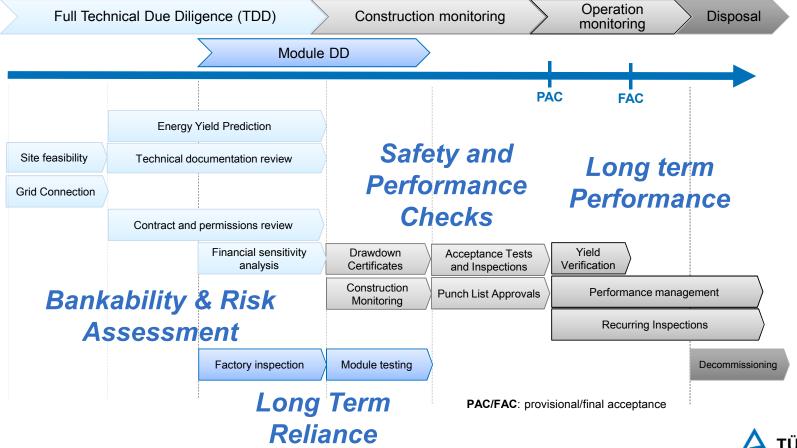
- Rather for smaller PV Power Plants (typically < 3MW)
- Standardized solution is more cost-effective for small plants





Technical Due Diligence

Project Phase – Lender Perspective



PV Power Plant Certification

Inspectors and Technical Reviewer

Assessments, inspections and testing of documents, components and PV plant based on criteria catalog. Identification of weaknesses and feedback.

The certification process and scope of work is divided in the following project phases:

- 1. Development
- 2. Engineering
- 3. Procurement
- 4. Construction
- 5. Commissioning
- 6. Acceptance
- 7. Operation

Technical Certifier

Evaluation of provided documents and reports. Verification and approval of results. Qualification report as final result.

Evaluation based on comprehensive criterion catalog.

Weighted score per each criterion.

Certification Body

Analysis of qualification report. Issuing of the Certificate.





Thanks for your attention

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