



INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

IECRE Conformity Assessment System



Frank Ormel

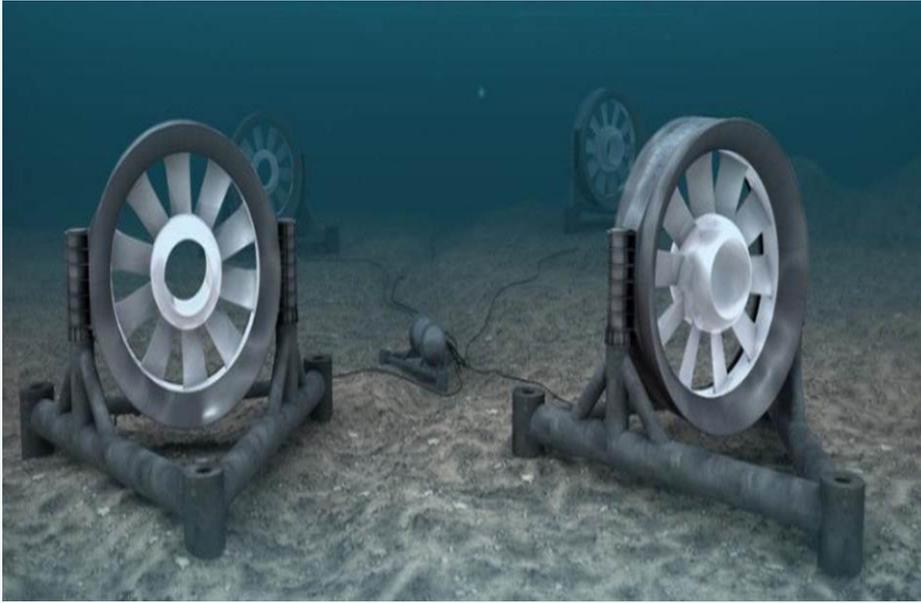
Chair of IECRE-Wind

- 1. What is IECRE**
- 2. Goals**
- 3. Organisation & membership**
- 4. Quality Assurance**
- 5. Implementation**

What is IECRE



IECRE Sectors



IEC Renewable Energy is a conformity assessment system under the IEC

IECRE secures the correct implementation and execution according to selected international standards

IECRE does not write standards, this is left to the various technical committees such as TC82 (Solar PV Energy), TC88 (Wind Energy) and TC114 (Marine Energy)

However, when standards are unclear these may be clarified under IECRE to ensure a uniform interpretation

Goals



The IECRE goal is to offer a harmonized application around the globe, which ensures a uniform:

- 1. implementation and mutual recognition between certification bodies and test labs**
- 2. implementation and delivery of information by suppliers, sub-suppliers, end users and others providing documentation for certification**
- 3. implementation and clear understanding of all suppliers, sub-suppliers, end users and other applicants for the elements and modules as well as reports, statements and certificates of the certification processes**

Organisation



IECRE Structure

IEC CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BOARD, CAB

Oversees IEC Conformity Assessment policy and Systems, eg IECEE, IECEX, IECQ, IECRE

IECRE Management Committee, REMC

Overall management of the IECRE System

National Members (Countries)

Officers + Executive, Scheme Chairs, IEC Gen. Sec

Expert Working Groups (WGs) – as needed

IECRE Secretariat

Technical Support

Administration

WE OMC

Wind Energy
Operational
Management Committee

National Members

TC 88 + SC Liaison

Committees + WGs

ME OMC

Marine Energy
Operational Management
Committee

National Members

TC 114 + SC Liaison

Committees + WGs

PV OMC

PV Solar Operational
Management Committee

National Members

TC 82 + SC Liaison

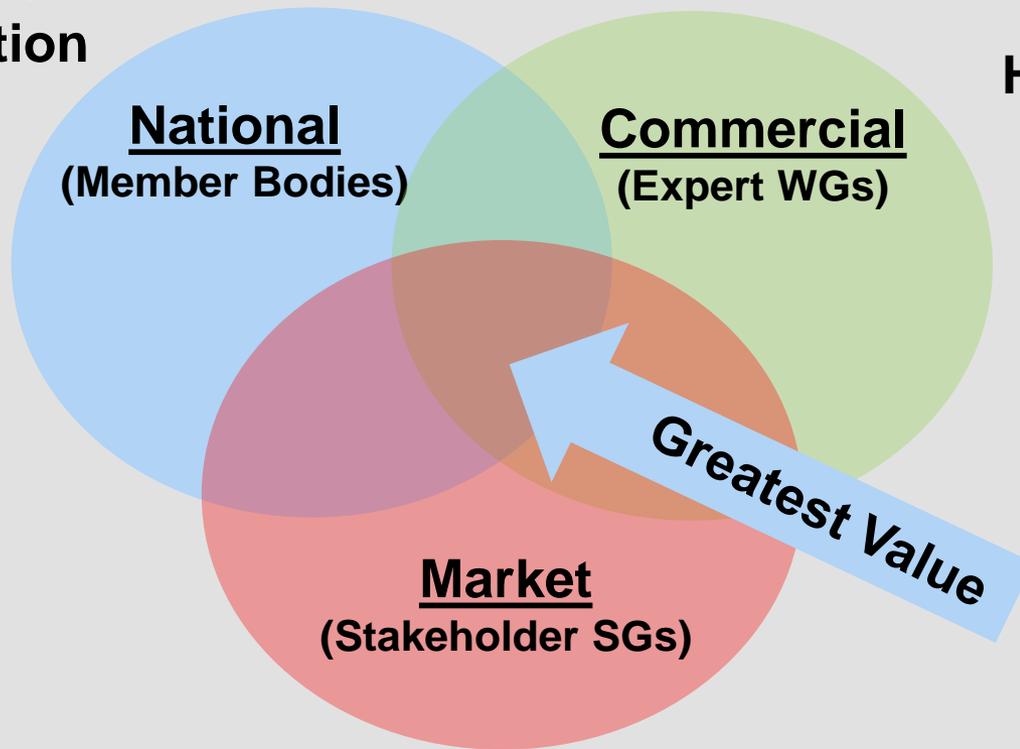
Committees + WGs



Balancing Multiple Competing Interests

**International
Harmonization**

**Commercial
Harmonization**



**Harmonized
Stakeholder Voice**

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------|----|---|--------------------|----|---|----------------|
| 1 |  | Austria | 7 |  | France | 13 |  | Netherlands |
| 2 |  | Canada | 8 |  | Hungary | 14 |  | Spain |
| 3 |  | China | 9 |  | India | 15 |  | United Kingdom |
| 4 |  | Denmark | 10 |  | Japan | 16 |  | USA |
| 5 |  | Egypt | 11 |  | Kenya | | | |
| 6 |  | Germany | 12 |  | Korea, Republic of | | | |

Various working groups at IECRE as well as sector level, such as:

WG001: Maintenance and Development of IECRE Rules

WG003: Customer Testing Laboratories

WG007: Personnel certification

WG360: Certification scope

WG402: Assessment procedures

WG501: Rules of Procedure

All in all 5 working groups at IECRE level, 3 for Marine Energy, 3 for Solar PV energy and 2 for Wind Energy

Apart from the expert-based working groups, we have also established stakeholder groups, especially for the wind energy sector:

- Certification Bodies
- Test Laboratories
- Original Equipment Manufacturers
- End Users
- Small Wind

Quality Assurance





Benefits of Conducting Conformity Assessment thru IEC

- IEC Brand
 - Global recognition - industry
 - International recognition, eg WTO + UN
 - IEC Reports and Certificates used Nationally
- Open and Transparent Process
 - Clear Rules
 - Transparency in process and results
- Industry have a say and provide direct input.
- Consistency in CA processes among participating Certification/Test Bodies

- Provide a global framework for independent assessment and certification of equipment and services associated with Renewable Energy applications
- Types of Certificates have yet to be defined

- Certification Bodies and Test Laboratories develop in-depth rules for quality assessments
- Review by stakeholders, experts and member bodies to create a strong, widely accepted set of rules
- Decision by member bodies
- Implementation through peer assessment

Implementation





Transition period

- Transition to the new CA system started in spring 2014
- Inaugural meeting in Boulder, September 2014
- Currently developing the rules of the system with acceptance from all industry parties
- First certificate expected later this year
- Transition period ends August 2017

- 10 certification bodies
- 21 test laboratories
- First test lab assessment in two weeks
- Certification body assessments will start in a few weeks
- Assessment procedure is designed & expected to reduce difference in interpretation of the standard as well as check for proper application of the standards

Thank You

