



# ELEP

## DG certification and authorization procedures

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ELEP – European Local Electricity Production

# Overview

- **REVIEW** of DG and RES certification and authorization current procedures across EU Member States
- Proposals for **BEST PRACTICES** of DG and RES certification & authorization procedures in EU
- Proposed mechanisms to introduce of an independent **AUTHORITY** concept to simplify procedures within the EU

# WP5: Participant Organisations



 CESI RICERCA

# Task 1

A benchmark comparison of the relative complexity of certification and authorizations processes across the EU-15 has been done.

This review has put in evidence many peculiarities of the procedures followed in these countries and an assessment of the degree of consistency between approaches taken.

As a conclusion of the comparison, some best practices have been identified.

## Task 2

The best practices suggested in TASK 1 have been developed in TASK 2, with the aim to simplify the current procedures.

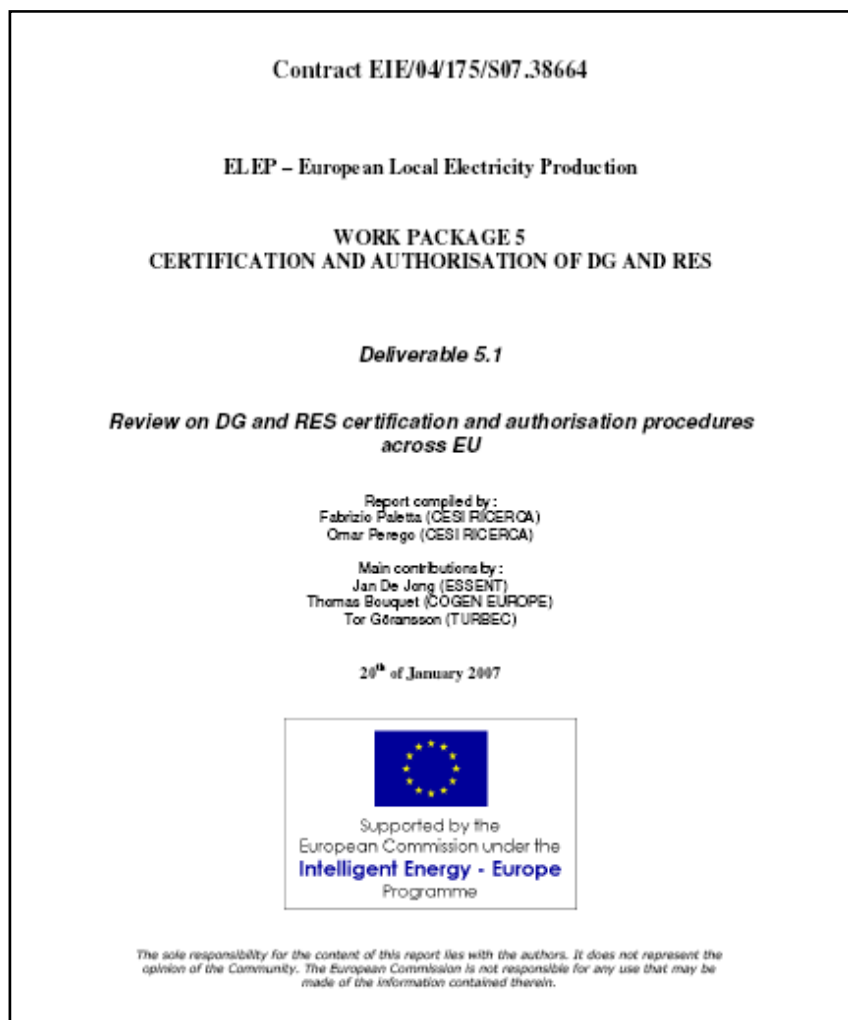
The final conclusion of the work is the indication of a way to remove a significant amount of unnecessary cost and installation delay from DG and RES schemes, prior to commercial operation, thus enabling these technologies to compete on a level playing field with alternative sources.

## Task 3

The main goal of TASK 3 was to succeed in introducing an independent authority for DG and RES authorization procedures within EU Member States.

This authority in particular should establish specific and standard rules, harmonize these rules across EU and ensure impartiality, to facilitate the action to knock down bureaucratic barriers that often obstruct procedures of installation, distribution and implementing of these services.

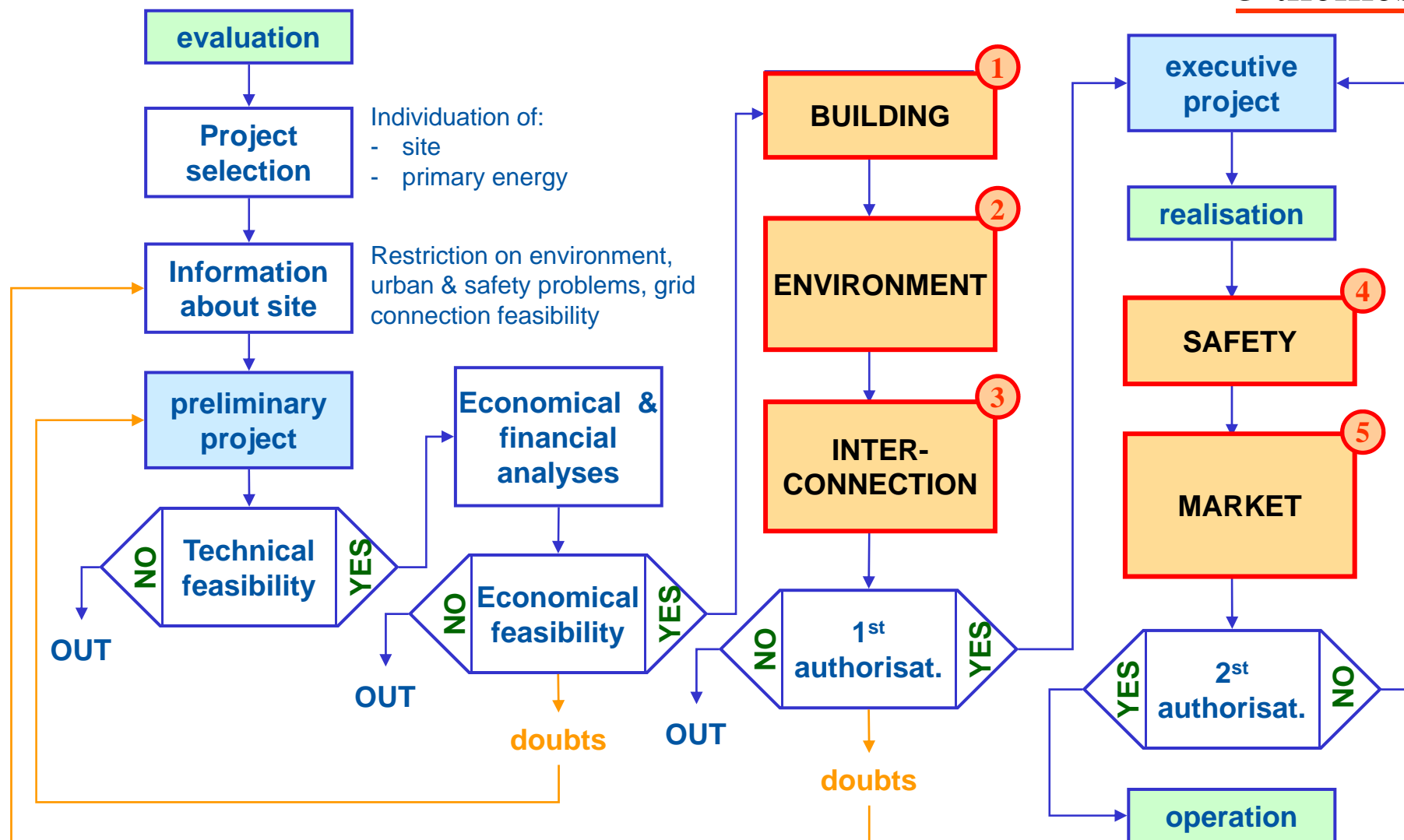
# Deliverable 5.1



- ▣ 1 WP5 Objectives & Expected Outcomes
  - 2 Related EU projects
- ▣ 3 Definitions
  - 3.1 Authorisation procedures & Certification protocols
  - 3.2 Different levels of certification
  - 3.3 Other aspects
  - 3.4 Certification VS. Standardisation
- ▣ 4 Benchmark comparison
  - ▣ 4.1 Austria
  - ▣ 4.2 Belgium
  - ▣ 4.3 France
  - ▣ 4.4 Germany
  - ▣ 4.5 Greece
  - ▣ 4.6 Ireland
  - ▣ 4.7 Italy
  - ▣ 4.8 Luxembourg
  - ▣ 4.9 Portugal
  - ▣ 4.10 Spain
  - ▣ 4.11 Sweden
  - ▣ 4.12 The Netherlands
  - ▣ 4.13 United Kingdom
  - ▣ 4.14 USA (California)
- ▣ 5 Case studies
- ▣ 6 Conclusions
  - 6.1 CE mark
  - 6.2 Best practices

# D5.1 - Authorisation process

5 themes





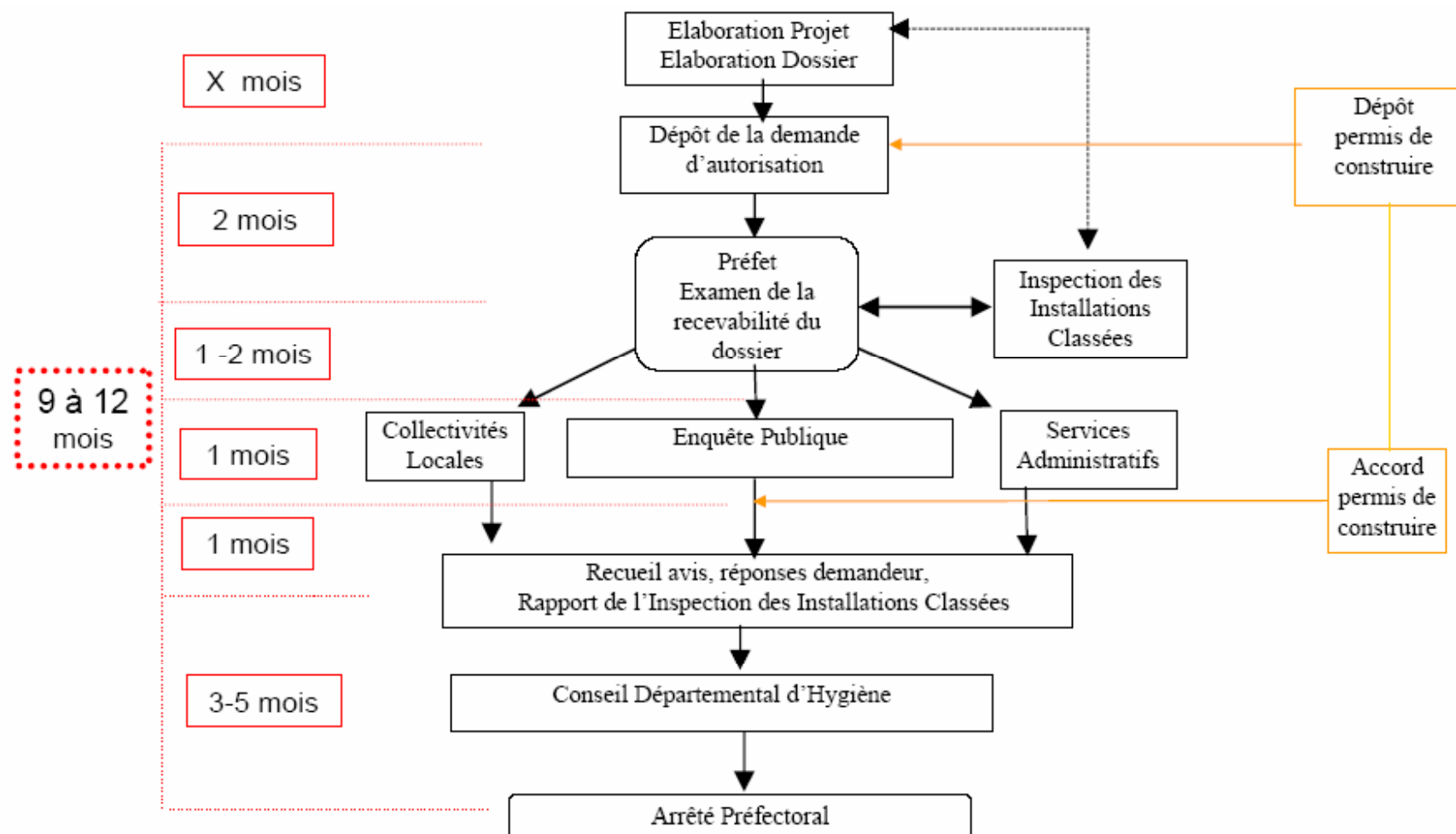
## D5.1 – List of information

For each country the following main information have been collected:

- ✓ Authorization procedures divided into 5 themes, highlighting duration & economical impact
- ✓ A mention to Certification Protocols, where they exist, highlighting Labelling & Guarantee
- ✓ A list of relevant documents & organisations and web-sites

5 DG or RES case studies have been analyzed in detail to verify the actual application of procedures.

# D5.1 - Procedure ICPE (France) Concerning Risk & Environment



## D5.1 – Results (1)

To assess the benchmark comparison among countries, some topics have been identified as most relevant:

- ✓ Degree of difficulty in **finding** information
- ✓ Transparency (difficulty in **accessing** the information)
- ✓ Degree of difficulty of **understanding** procedures
- ✓ Level of **competence** of Administrations
- ✓ Level of **power** of Administrations
- ✓ **Time** required to obtain all the Authorizations
- ✓ Economical impact of the **costs** of procedures
- ✓ Status of **certification** protocols
- ✓ Status of **Labelling**
- ✓ Level of **standardization**

# D5.1 – Results (2)

| Topics                      | AU | BE | FR | DE | GR | IE | IT | LU | PT | ES | SE | NL | UK | CA |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Finding information         | 😊  | 😊  | 😐  | 😊  | 😊  | 😊  | 😞  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😞  | 😊  | 😊  | 😊  |
| Transparency                | 😊  | 😊  | 😊  | 😊  | 😊  | 😊  | 😐  | 😊  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😊  | 😊  | 😊  |
| Understanding information   | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😊  | 😐  | 😊  | 😞  | 😐  | 😐  | 😊  | 😐  | 😐  | 😊  | 😊  |
| Administrations' competence | 😐  | 😐  | 😊  | 😊  | 😐  | 😐  | 😞  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😊  | 😐  | 😊  |
| Administrations' power      | 😐  | 😊  | 😊  | 😐  | 😊  | 😐  | 😞  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😞  | 😐  | 😊  | 😊  |
| Time for AP                 | 😐  | 😊  | 😞  | 😊  | 😞  | 😐  | 😞  | 😊  | 😐  | 😐  | 😞  | 😞  | 😞  | 😐  |
| Economical impact of AP     | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😊  | 😞  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😞  | 😞  | 😐  |
| Status of CP                | 😞  | 😊  | 😊  | 😊  | 😞  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😞  | 😊  | 😐  | 😊  | 😞  | 😊  |
| Labelling                   | 😞  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😞  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😞  | 😐  | 😐  | 😊  | 😐  | 😊  |
| Level of standardisation    | 😞  | 😊  | 😊  | 😐  | 😞  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😞  | 😞  | 😐  | 😐  | 😐  | 😊  |



- Good situation



- Neutral or unknown situation



- Bad situation

# Deliverable 5.2



- 1 introduction
- 2 Summary
- 3 A suite of certification Protocols
- 4 Best practices
  - 4.1.1 Define a convention
  - 4.1.2 Create a pool of experts
  - 4.1.3 Define a work of simplification
  - 4.1.4 Easy access to information
  - 4.1.5 Independent authority
  - 4.1.6 Reduce delays and costs
  - 4.1.7 System certification for DG
  - 4.1.8 Stimulate standardization
  - 4.1.9 "Permis Unique"
  - 4.1.10 "Conferenza dei servizi"
  - 4.1.11 "Sportello unico"
  - 4.1.12 California methode
- 5 Conclusions
- 6 Policy Recommendations

## D5.2 – Some “Best Practices” (1)

Because of the difficulties to propose a generic suite of authorisation procedures, we can only define a set of indications and suggest some “best practices”, taken from analyzed countries:

- ✓ Define a **convention** among involved authorities
- ✓ Create a **pool of experts** and consultants
- ✓ Simplify ramification of procedures, creating “**unique**” tests
- ✓ Simplify **access at information** (i.e. use of Internet and common language)

## D5.2 – Some “Best Practices” (2)

Other indications and “best practices”:

- ✓ Define an **independent authority** “super parties” (Task 3)
- ✓ **Avoid** unnecessary **delays** and costs
- ✓ Identify a **system certification** for DG systems
- ✓ Stimulate a higher level of **standardization**
- ✓ **Permis unique**<sup>1</sup> as in Belgium
- ✓ **Conferenza dei servizi**<sup>2</sup> as in Italy
- ✓ **Sportello unico**<sup>3</sup> as in Italy
- ✓ Outside the EU: **California method**

<sup>1</sup> Single permission

<sup>2</sup> Conference of issuing bodies

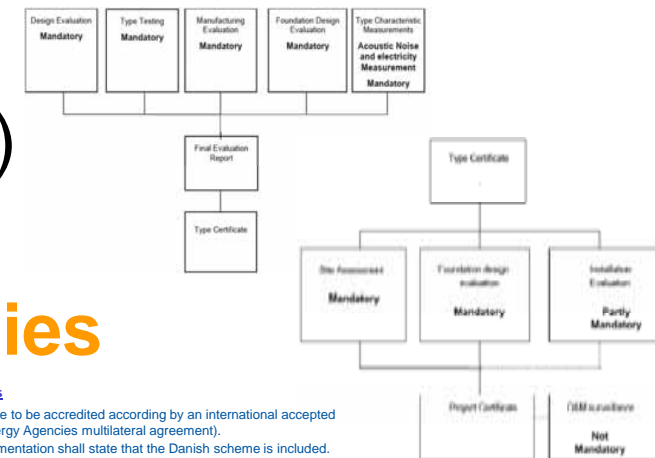
<sup>3</sup> Single window

## D5.2 – Certification Protocols (1)

The level of certification in EU countries is very different and in many cases certification is not yet applied or absolutely immature.

An example of “well applied” certification is the Danish certification mechanism for WIND, concerning:

- ✓ **Type** Certification (IEC WT-01)
- ✓ **Project** Certification
- ✓ Criteria for Certifying **Companies**



### Criteria for Certifying Companies

- Certification bodies have to be accredited according to an international accepted accreditation body (Energy Agencies multilateral agreement).
- The accreditation documentation shall state that the Danish scheme is included.
- On shore wind project can be certified by non accredited certification bodies (must be approved by DEA: Danish Energy Agencies ).
- All certification bodies must be registered at the secretariat of the Danish wind turbine certification scheme and report annually.
- Certification bodies are required to withdraw existing type certificate in case of serious safety related defects or in case of failed conditions.



## D5.2 – Certification Protocols (2)

EU-15 countries are members of CENELEC and IEC, so CE mark is fully implemented in all EU-15.

The compliance to CE protocols (even if it is not enough to put in operation the equipment) can simplify the whole authorization process.

The CE-mark can prevent issuing bodies to ask for additional information, if it is constituted by 3 parts:

- ✓ the **CE-mark** itself as label of an equipment
- ✓ the **CE-paper** reporting references to all the directives the CE-mark is in compliance with together with references to the certifying bodies
- ✓ the **CE-book** with in detail the description of tests performed by certifying bodies

# Deliverable 5.3



- 1 Summary
- 2 Purposes
- 3 Description of the roles
  - 3.1 REGULATOR:
  - 3.2 HARMONIZATOR:
  - 3.3 GUARANTOR:
- 4 Conclusions

## D5.3 – 3 roles

The main goal of TASK 5.3 is to succeed in introducing an independent authority for DG and RES authorization procedures within EU Member States.

This authority could be created with a triple role:

- ✓ **regulator**, with the responsibility to assess new DG and RES schemes
- ✓ **harmonizator**, to establish specific and standard rules for an homogeneous distribution of energetic systems and facilitate demolition of bureaucratic barriers providing independent certification of compliance recognised by European utilities.
- ✓ **guarantor**, to solve controversies, remove inhomogeneous tariffs system and answer to request of information and clarification.

## For more information:

- <http://www.elep.net/elep.aspx> (full deliverables are available for download from this page)
- Omar Perego ([perego@cesiricerca.it](mailto:perego@cesiricerca.it)) & Fabrizio Paletta ([paletta@cesiricerca.it](mailto:paletta@cesiricerca.it)) (lead authors of the report)