

IEC Global Impact Fund



Building a safer, more efficient and sustainable world by bringing the benefits of IEC International Standards and Conformity Assessment Systems to find solutions to some of the most pressing global challenges through scalable projects

- Build on the value IEC brings to society and highlight the positive impact it has on social, economic and environmental issues
- Increase awareness and understanding of IEC by engaging with stakeholders in an impactful partnership
- Champion energy efficiency, the renewable energy transition and next generation power systems
- Provide solutions and services for net zero, circular economy, and sustainable development



Policy, Partnerships and Projects



- G20 policy paper published under the 2023 G20 Presidency of India entitled *Standards and Conformity Assessment as a Global Institutional Framework to Promote Consensus, Transparency, and Diversity*
- Statements at UN ECOSOC on the critical role of standards and CA in underpinning SDG policies
- Green Accountability report



Climate Finance and Green Accountability



- Green Accountability — an approach to achieving more transparent, inclusive and representative decision-making in climate finance
- IEC GIF recognised as an example of Green Accountability mechanisms that could be replicated across the climate finance ecosystem.
- *“Standard development offices...are needed to develop inclusive standards and provide effective oversight of climate finance, while allowing flexibility to adapt to project and country-specific circumstances. International standards bodies can promote inclusive standards and robust conformity assessment processes that explicitly consider diverse needs and ensure all are met and no one is excluded or disadvantaged by the use or implementation of standards.”*

Policy, Partnerships and Projects

Implementing Partner	Entities carrying out project work through the IEC Global Impact Fund, including SMEs, NGOs, and research institutions.	Differ Community Power
Knowledge Partner	Entities aligned with the social mission of the IEC Global Impact Fund	To be announced Q2 2024
Enabling Partner	IEC NCs and other relevant stakeholders that support the IEC Global Impact Fund at national level and facilitate its engagement with others	NC of Australia NC of South Africa NC of Germany NC of Kenya NC of China
Financing Partner	Entities that invest in the IEC Global Impact Fund	Korea Agency for Technology and Standards

Policy, Partnerships and Projects

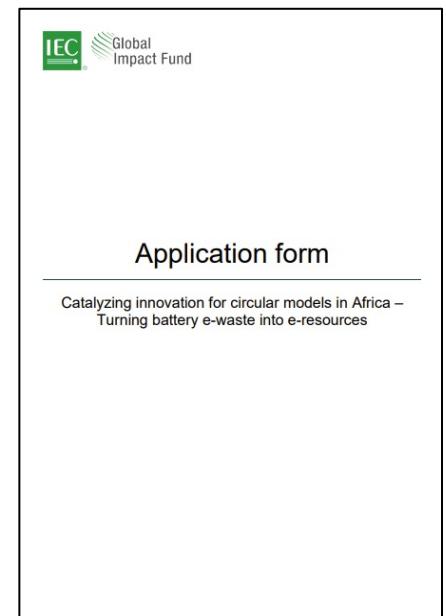
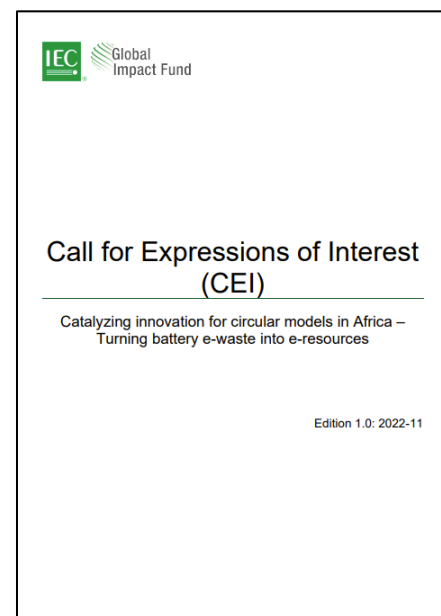
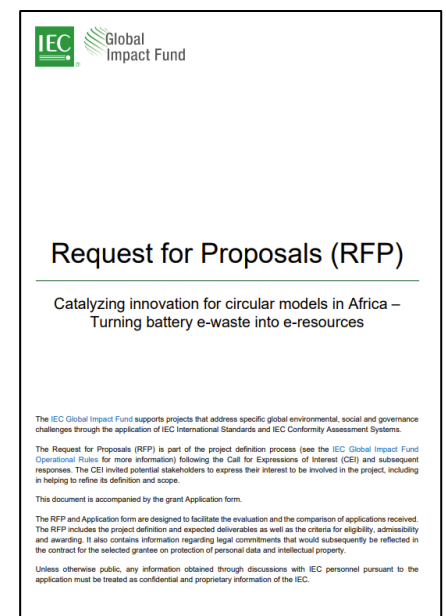
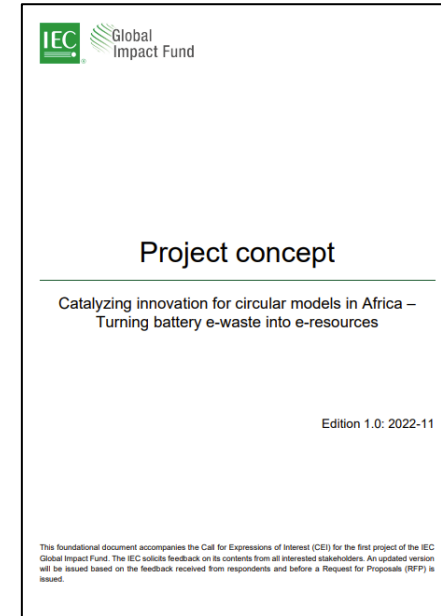


Policy, Partnerships and Projects

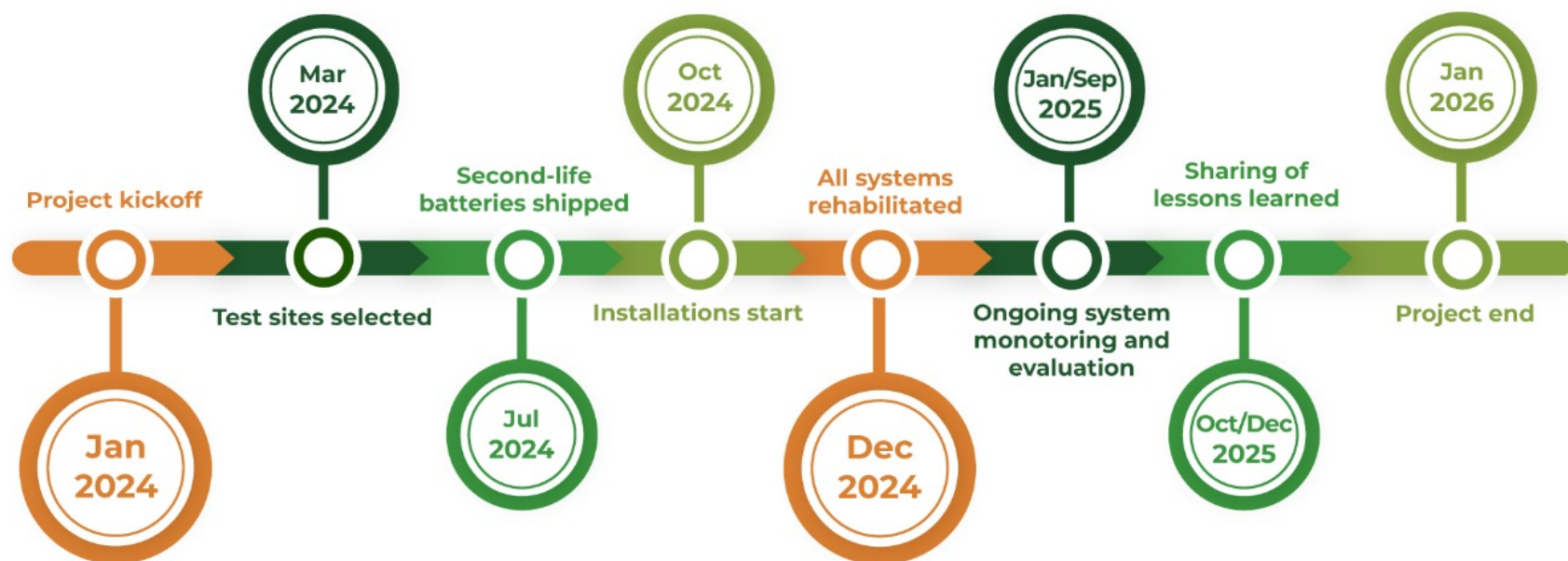
Catalysing Innovation for Circular Models in Africa - Turning Battery E-Waste into E-Resources



<https://www.iec.ch/global-impact-fund>



Policy, Partnerships and Projects



Project objectives



Showcase impact of
International Standards and CA
Systems



Develop scalable solutions for
positive environmental, social
and economic impact



Increase knowledge sharing



Create partnerships with
diverse stakeholders

Policy, Partnerships and Projects



Policy, Partnerships and Projects

Absence of Residual Current Device (RCD)	None of the facilities were outfitted with RCDs, essential for mitigating potential hazards such as electric shock and fire stemming from earth faults, a basic requirement for low-voltage installations	IEC 60364-5-3
Absence of Lightning Protection Systems	None had installed lightning protection systems, thus leaving their infrastructure susceptible to damage caused by lightning-induced electromagnetic impulses.	IEC 60364-5-3
Inappropriate PV Module termination	majority relied on stripped cable terminations and covered using an insulation tape rather than the utilisation of appropriate MC4 connectors	IEC 62852
Use of AC Cables Instead of Designated Solar PV Cables	Majority employed standard AC cables for PV array wiring rather than solar PV-rated cables	IEC 62930

Policy, Partnerships and Projects

Use of AC MCBs and Isolators in place of DC	A common substandard practice by installers to use AC MCBs and isolators instead of DC-rated MCBs rated. They serve a similar purpose though are very vulnerable in failing to protect high surge DC currents. This discrepancy undermines both the safety and functionality of the system.	IEC 60898 IEC 60947
Absence of Surge Protective Devices (SPDs)	None of the institutions had SPDs installed to safeguard their systems from overvoltage and potential lightning strike.	IEC 61643
High Earth Electrode Resistance test results	Majority of institutions displayed earth electrode results surpassing the recommended allowable value of 10 ohms	62305-3
Utilization of low-quality, dated and short warranty charge controllers and inverters	Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) charge controllers, an old and inefficient technology incompatible with lithium-ion batteries, were employed in the institutions. Additionally, the inverters lacked monitoring capabilities.	IEC 62109



**Global
Impact Fund**

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