Press Release

International Energy Agency Photovoltaic Power System Programme (IEA PVPS) has published two new reports on the integration of PV into distribution grids.

The massive deployment of grid-connected PV in recent years has brought PV penetration into the electricity grids to levels where the conventional fit-and-forget approach to interconnecting PV has reached its limits. In many cases, constraints and limitations of existing electricity infrastructure already have evolved as key barriers in delaying or impeding the realization of PV projects. The two new reports released today summarize the state of the art of grid integration technologies and their evolution.

The up-to-date reports from IEA PVPS Task 14 show a pathway for the transition from uni- to bi-directional grids and present solutions for technical challenges along the way towards PV as a major electricity source.

The recommendations and best practices are underpinned by selected case studies from countries where high-penetration PV is already a reality today.

This evolution to smarter grids already exists, but only as part of an upcoming transition: The provision of ancillary services by PV and the future interaction of smart grids, smart markets and smart inverters are key to the future evolution.

Both reports can be downloaded from the IEA PVPS website:

- High Penetration of PV in Local Distribution Grids - Case Study Collection  
- Transition from Uni-Directional to Bi-Directional Distribution Grids  

About IEA PVPS

The IEA Photovoltaic Power Systems Programme (PVPS) is one of the collaborative R&D Agreements established within the IEA and, since its establishment in 1993, the PVPS participants have been conducting a variety of joint projects in the application of photovoltaic conversion of solar energy into electricity. The 29 PVPS members are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, EPIA, the European Union, France, Germany, the International Copper Alliance, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, SEIA, SEPA, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

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