Paris, France, 20 May 2020 – The IEA PVPS has recently published 3 important documents:
- 2 technical reports about sustainability of PV and Built-integrated PV (BIPV)
- The annual report of the TCP (technology collaboration platform).

More informations about each publication below.

**Human Health Risk Assessment Methods for PV Part 3: Module Disposal Risks**

Having analysed the fire risks (Part 1) and beakage risks (Part 2) in the previous reports, this report of Task 12 working on sustainability presents specifically an analysis of potential human health risks associated with non-sanitary landfill disposal for three PV technologies, focusing on release of the highest-prioritized chemical element for each: lead (Pb) in crystalline-silicon (c-Si) PV modules, cadmium (Cd) in thin film cadmium telluride (CdTe) PV modules, and selenium (Se) in thin film copper indium selenide (CIS) PV modules. The prioritization of these chemical elements for analysis is based on stakeholder interest.

The publication is available [here](#).

**About the IEA PVPS Task 12**

Task 12 was established in 2010 within the IEA PVPS TCP. The goal of Task 12 is to foster international collaboration and knowledge creation in PV environmental sustainability and safety, as crucial elements for the sustainable growth of PV as a major contributor to global energy supply and emission reductions of the member countries and the world.

**Contacts for Further Information:**
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This report aims to identify areas where there is still a need for international standardisation on multifunctional characterisation of BIPV modules and systems and to recommend approaches which could be taken to meet this need.

The publication is available [here](#).

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**About the IEA PVPS Task 15**

The objective of Task 15 is to create an enabling framework to accelerate the penetration of BIPV products in the global market of renewables, resulting in an equal playing field for BIPV products, BAPV products and regular building envelope components, respecting mandatory issues, aesthetic issues, reliability and financial issues.

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**IEA PVPS Annual Report 2019**

To have an overview of all the IEA PVPS activities and the latest information’s related to PV in countries that are members of the TCP, the annual report is a traditional must read.

The publication is available [here](#).

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The International Energy Agency (IEA), founded in 1974, is an autonomous body within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The Technology Collaboration Program (TCP) was created with a belief that the future of energy security and sustainability starts with global collaboration. The program is made up of thousands of
The IEA Photovoltaic Power Systems Programme (IEA PVPS) is one of the TCP’s within the IEA and was established in 1993. The mission of the programme is to "enhance the international collaborative efforts which facilitate the role of photovoltaic solar energy as a cornerstone in the transition to sustainable energy systems." In order to achieve this, the Programme’s participants have undertaken a variety of joint research projects in PV power systems applications. The overall programme is headed by an Executive Committee, comprised of one delegate from each country or organisation member, which designates distinct ‘Tasks,’ that may be research projects or activity areas. This report has been prepared under Task 1, which deals with market and industry analysis, strategic research and facilitates the exchange and dissemination of information arising from the overall IEA PVPS Programme.

The IEA PVPS participating countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, and the United States of America. The European Commission, Solar Power Europe, the Smart Electric Power Alliance (SEPA), the Solar Energy Industries Association and the Copper Alliance are also members.