GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Department of
Energy and Economic Diversification

Kalgoorlie Vanadium Battery Energy Storage System

Expression of Interest: Stage One

November 2025

1. Background and Context

1.1. VBESS Election Commitment

Kalgoorlie and the Eastern Goldfields make a significant contribution to the economy of Western Australia (WA), accounting for around $19 billion of economic output annually. Having more than a century of experience in gold mining, the region has evolved into a globally significant hub for critical minerals including nickel, lithium and rare earths.

As the region transitions to a low-carbon future, new electricity infrastructure will be required to decarbonise the region's industry and unlock its full economic potential.

In support of this vision, the Cook Government committed $150 million in the 2025 State Election towards installing Australia's first locally manufactured, utility-scale vanadium flow battery in Kalgoorlie (VBESS), targeted for operation by 2029.

The proposed VBESS, with a capacity of 50 megawatts (MW)/500 megawatt-hours (MWh), will enhance the Eastern Goldfields' reliability of electricity supply and support the adoption of long duration energy storage technologies in WA. This initiative is a key part of the State's broader strategy to drive innovation in renewable energy.

The VBESS project aims to catalyse growth in WA's emerging vanadium industry creating opportunities across the supply chain. WA hosts some of the world's largest vanadium deposits and is recognised as a tier one mining jurisdiction. To further support vanadium mining in WA, the State Government has committed to reducing the applicable royalties on vanadium products from 5 per cent to 2.5 per cent.

Beyond mineral resources, WA also boasts a highly skilled workforce capable of supporting advanced manufacturing. The State Government is committed to ensuring that local businesses, workers and communities benefit from the economic opportunities created by the energy transition. These priorities are outlined in the Made in WA plan and are reflected in the State Government's ongoing support for the local manufacturing of batteries, wind turbines and transmission componentry.

The VBESS represents a significant opportunity for the successful proponent to underpin the future of energy storage and support WA's energy transition. Additional background and context including information on the progress of the energy transition in the South West Interconnected System (SWIS) (the State's main power system), the Eastern Goldfields' electricity supply arrangements and battery revenue streams in the Wholesale Electricity Market (WEM) are available in the Appendix at the end of this document.

1.2. Purpose of the Expression of Interest (EOI)

The EOI process has been designed to assess the ability of Respondents to deliver on the State Government's objectives while achieving value-for-money outcomes. The State Government proposes to work with industry and support a proponent to deliver the VBESS, delivering associated local content outcomes. Indicatively, funding would be provided to the successful proponent who would be responsible for building, owning and operating the VBESS (or

subcontracting one or more of these roles). The State Government does not propose to own or operate the VBESS.

To enable a comprehensive assessment of industry readiness and capacity, the EOI will be conducted in two stages:

- Stage One, outlined in the subsequent sections of this document, will focus on identifying and understanding existing capabilities in the market to deliver the VBESS. Insights gathered during this stage will inform detailed assessment criteria for the next stage. Stage One is not part of a procurement process and participation does not guarantee inclusion or advantage in future related processes. For any queries related to this, please contact us by the email provided in section 2.5.
- Stage Two will build on the outcomes of Stage One and guide the State Government's future decision-making regarding VBESS project delivery, including the appropriate structure of financial support for a suitable Respondent. Local content outcomes will be a critical part of the assessment and decision-making process in this stage. More information about Stage, Two, including participation in it, will be available at a later date.

The staged approach will ensure the evaluation process is transparent, strategic and aligned with the State Government's commitment to fostering local industry participation and supporting the energy transition.

2. Expression of Interest: Stage One

To participate in Stage One of the EOI, a Respondent is required to provide the information outlined below.

2.1. Required Information

2.1.1. Respondent Information

The Respondent is requested to provide the following details:

- legal entity name;
- if a company, the ACN or the ARBN, registered office, principal place of business;
- trading or business name;
- outline of organisational structure (including any relevant related entities to the delivery of the VBESS);
- years in operation;
- years involved in the vanadium and/or energy industry; and
- if possible, examples of the Respondent's experience including work within the energy industry (i.e., customer/project name, product/service supplied, and years supplied); and
- contact person (name, title, email address and telephone number).

Further, the Respondent is requested to indicate whether it is expressing interest in:

- delivering the VBESS;
- supporting the development of part (or all) of a local vanadium flow battery supply chain; or
- a combination of the above.

DEED recognises that some organisations may wish to submit a joint Response regarding their approach to delivering the VBESS and associated local vanadium flow battery supply chain outcomes. In these circumstances, the group must appoint a lead Respondent. The lead Respondent must submit one Response on behalf of the whole group which contains the requested Respondent information (above) in respect of each member of the group and each organisation's intended role in the delivery of the VBESS or local supply chain outcomes.

2.1.2. Required VBESS Information

In relation to the VBESS itself, the Respondent is requested to provide the following details:

- a high-level overview of the vanadium flow battery technology proposed for the VBESS;
- proposed inverter capability (grid-forming or -following);
- estimated VBESS footprint (km^2);
- estimated total VBESS capital expenditure;
- revenue requirements (including requirement for certainty via a power purchase agreement (PPA) or other arrangements);
- estimated construction jobs; and
- estimated ongoing operational and maintenance jobs.

2.1.3. Proposed Approach to Local Content

The VBESS is expected to support the implementation of the Made in WA plan, catalysing the development of a local vanadium supply chain and manufacturing capabilities.

The Respondent is requested to outline its approach to local industry participation, including its estimated proportion of local content in the VBESS (as a percentage of total capital expenditure). Additionally, the Respondent is requested to outline potential investments in a local vanadium flow battery supply chain including any proposed partnerships and arrangements with local businesses to deliver the project's requirements.

2.1.4. Delivery Sequencing and Timelines

The commitment is for the VBESS to be operational by 2029. Considering the State Government's local content objectives and an indicative July 2026 date for the commencement of financial support at the earliest, the Respondent is requested to outline indicative delivery sequencing and timelines for the VBESS and investments in the local supply chain. Being unable

to achieve VBESS operations by 2029 will not disqualify a Respondent from consideration through future stages.

2.1.5. Preference for the Structure of Financial Support

The State Government has committed $150 million toward supporting the installation of the VBESS and achieving associated local content outcomes. However, the disbursement and structure of the financial support will be dependent on the achievability of the State Government's objectives and subject to negotiation with a preferred Respondent. The financial support can be flexible to support the successful Respondent's needs.

The Respondent is requested to provide information on its preference for the structure of the State's financial support. Any support will likely be attached to the achievement of agreed project milestones and deliverables and have the objective of 'crowding-in' other financing for the VBESS and associated investments into the local vanadium flow battery supply chain.

2.2. Considerations

To receive financial support, a Respondent proposing to only support part or all of the vanadium flow supply chain would be required to work with another Respondent proposing to deliver the VBESS. With express permission of all parties, DEED may consider facilitating introductions between Respondents in advance of Stage Two of the EOI process.

The Battery and Critical Minerals Strategy 2024-30 has identified both vanadium extraction and processing as priority sectors of development to support economic diversification in WA. Responses which demonstrate commitment to developing the local vanadium industry and manufacturing capabilities will be viewed favourably by the State Government.

The State Government's objectives around the delivery of the VBESS complement the Commonwealth Government's Future Made in Australia and energy transition initiatives. Respondents are encouraged to engage with relevant Commonwealth Government agencies to discuss potential support for the VBESS and associated investments into WA's vanadium battery supply chain. Relevant agencies include:

- the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW);
- the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA);
- the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC); and
- the National Reconstruction Fund Corporation (NRFC).

The State Government will work with the successful Respondent from Stage Two of the EOI to support its engagement with the Commonwealth Government in relation to the VBESS and associated local vanadium flow battery supply chain outcomes.

2.3. Lodgement

The Respondent is requested to submit its Response electronically by emailing VBESS@deed.wa.gov.au by **17:00 AWST** on **Friday, 30 January 2026**.

2.4. Next Steps

Following the lodgement date, the State Government will assess the Responses submitted and determine the structure of the subsequent stages of the EOI process. An indicative timeline is set out below, however, this may be subject to change.

Stage One Closes	Stage One Assessment	Conduct Stage Two	Stage Two Assessment	Preferred Respondent Negotiations
30 January 2026	February 2026	March–April 2026	May 2026	June–July 2026

DEED will provide Respondents with details about the future stages of the EOI process in due course. At a high-level, Stage Two will involve Respondents being requested to provide detailed business cases which will be assessed against weighted criteria to inform a recommendation to the State Government on the preferred Respondent(s) to commence negotiations over the terms of support.

2.5. Contact Us

DEED encourages prospective Respondents to contact Clint Brimson if you have any questions or would like to discuss any aspect of this EOI.

Name: Clint Brimson

Title: General Manager Strategy and Commercial, Energy Policy WA

Email: VBESS@deed.wa.gov.au

2.6. Expression of Interest Conditions

By submitting a Response, the Respondent is deemed to have read and agreed to these EOI conditions.

2.6.1. Disclaimer

a) Except for these EOI conditions, nothing in this EOI creates a contract or any other legal relationship between the State and the Respondent. This EOI process is not a tender process and does not constitute an offer or invitation to treat.

b) The State has no obligation to complete the process outlined in this EOI, proceed with any other process following the provision of any information or to negotiate with any person or enter any legally enforceable obligations in relation to the subject matter of this EOI.

c) The Respondent is responsible for its own costs and expenses in connection with the preparation and submission of information and any discussions or enquiries with the State through DEED or otherwise before or after the submission of its Response.

d) The State may ask the Respondent for clarification or further information at any time following the EOI closing date. The State does not need to ask all Respondents for the same clarification or further information. The State may in its absolute discretion at any time discuss

and/or enter into any negotiations and/or legal obligations with any person in connection with the subject matter of this EOI.

e) Information contained in this EOI has not been independently verified. The State does not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of any information in this document or otherwise provided in connection with this EOI, and no reliance should be placed on the statements included, including as to any potential opportunities. Respondents should undertake their own due diligence.

f) The State does not accept any liability for any loss arising, directly or indirectly, from the EOI process or the information contained in this document or otherwise provided in connection with this EOI.

g) The EOI process does not bypass any government approvals, planning, environmental or other regulatory requirements.

2.6.2. Lodgement

If the EOI is not lodged in accordance with section 2.3. and by the closing time and date as detailed in the EOI, DEED may, at its sole discretion, reject or not consider the EOI submission.

2.6.3. Respondent Warranty

The Respondent warrants that all information provided in its Response is:

(a) not misleading or deceptive in any material aspect; and

(b) does not contain material that infringes a third party's intellectual property rights.

2.6.4. Disclosure of Response Information

For the purposes of evaluating the Response and preparing for engaging in subsequent stages of the EOI, the State may:

(a) make copies of the Response; and

(b) provide the Response to its officers, employees, agents and other contractors and any officer or employee of any other State agency involved in this EOI.

The Respondent agrees and acknowledges that its Response:

(a) is subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* (WA); and

(b) may be disclosed by the State under a court order, upon request to a Minister of the State of Western Australia, any house or committee of the Parliament of Western Australia or as may otherwise be required by law.

The Respondent releases the State from all liability whatsoever (including for negligence for any loss, injury, damage, liability, costs or expense resulting from the disclosure of its Response) under this section 2.6.4 by the State.

The Respondent agrees and acknowledges that the powers and responsibilities of the Auditor General for the State under the *Financial Management Act 2006* (WA) and the *Auditor General Act 2006* (WA) are not affected in any way by this EOI.

Subject to this condition 2.6.4., the State will not make public any part of the Response that the Respondent expressly and reasonably identifies as confidential which is not in the public domain.

2.6.5. Respondent's Intellectual Property

Nothing in this document affects the intellectual property rights of the Respondent in the Response, except that the State may make such copies of the Response for the proper evaluation of the Response and to assist it to prepare for and engage in further stages of the EOI.

All documents, materials, articles and information submitted by the Respondent in its Response to this EOI shall become, upon submission, the absolute property of the State and will not be returned to the Respondent at the conclusion of this EOI process provided that the Respondent retains copyright and other intellectual property rights therein.

2.6.6. Ownership and Use of EOI Document

The EOI document (and all intellectual property in this EOI document) is the property of DEED.

2.6.7. Definitions

DEED means the Department of Energy and Economic Diversification.

Respondent means any person who submits a Response to this EOI.

Response means the information submitted by the Respondent in response to Stage One of this EOI.

State means the State of Western Australia.

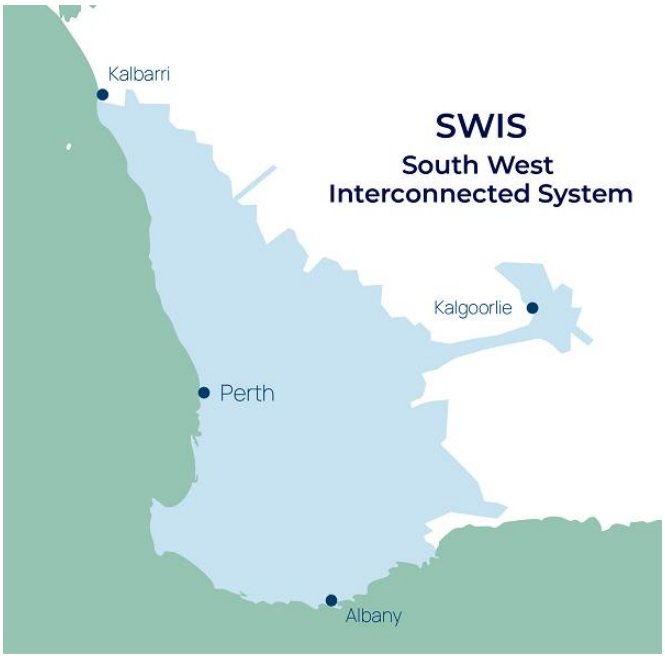
Context and Background Information

This appendix is part of the EOI document and should be read and considered by Respondents when preparing a Response.

1. The SWIS and the Energy Transition

The South West Interconnected System (SWIS) is WA's main power system. It extends from Kalbarri in the North, to Albany in the South and Kalgoorlie in the East. The SWIS supplies about 1.2 million customers who consumed 22 terawatt-hours of electricity in 2024-25, with a record peak demand of 4,486 megawatts (MW) set on 20 January 2025. The SWIS is not interconnected to any other system and is often referred to as the world's largest isolated power system.

The SWIS is undergoing a major transition from one being dependent on coal-fired generation, to one dominated by renewables firmed by gas and storage.



Utility-scale batteries are already making a significant impact in the SWIS, soaking up abundant solar energy largely produced on consumers' rooftops during the day and discharging at peak times. On 22 October 2025, batteries set a new record contribution by supplying 25 per cent of all electricity on the SWIS between 6:50 pm and 6:55 pm.

In the SWIS, utility-scale installed storage capacity is currently limited to 4 hours, which is extending to 6 hours for new storage facilities from October 2027. Longer-duration facilities are expected to enter the Wholesale Electricity Market (WEM) in the future and will play an increasingly important role as the SWIS continues to transition to a highly renewable power system. As the energy transition progresses, the ability of the power system to capture and store renewable energy produced during times of abundance to be used in times of scarcity (i.e., during system peaks, overnight and during wind/solar droughts) will be critical.

2. Roles and Responsibilities in the SWIS

In the SWIS, the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) is the system and market operator. AEMO manages the WEM which operates on a Security Constrained Economic Dispatch market model, where generators are dispatched on a least-cost basis considering network and system security constraints. AEMO also oversees the WEM's Reserve Capacity Mechanism (RCM). The RCM ensures there is sufficient generation and storage capacity in the SWIS by, for example, paying generators to be available at all times.

Western Power operates both the transmission and the distribution network in the SWIS. The networks are subject to a third-party access regime, governed by the Electricity Networks Access Code 2004 and regulated by the independent Economic Regulation Authority.

Only Synergy is permitted to retail electricity to customers who consume less than 50 MWh annually; however, it must compete with third-party retailers for larger customers. Synergy is the largest generator and retailer in the SWIS.

Both Western Power and Synergy are owned by the State, reporting to the Minister for Energy and Decarbonisation (the Minister). The Department of Energy and Economic Diversification assists the Minister in administering the Electricity System and Market Rules (ESM Rules) as well as the other legal and regulatory instruments which govern WA's electricity systems.

3. Eastern Goldfields' Electricity Supply Arrangements

3.1. Western Power's Network

Kalgoorlie and the Eastern Goldfields are connected to the SWIS by a single 220 kilovolt (kV) transmission line from Muja to West Kalgoorlie Terminal via Merredin. At the West Kalgoorlie Terminal, the voltage is stepped down from 220 kV to 132 kV and again onto the lower-voltage distribution network.

The Eastern Goldfields can be operated as an islanded power system, during planned and unplanned outages of the transmission network that supplies the region from the SWIS.

3.2. Local Load and Generation

The Eastern Goldfields is a net importer of electricity from the SWIS. It has approximately 150 MW of peak demand and more than 16,000 residential, commercial and industrial customers. This customer demand is met by around 160 MW of local utility-scale generation capacity (including 53 MW used as back-up during islanding events), with the remainder being imported or produced by consumer devices (e.g., distributed solar and batteries). The 220 kV network is able to transfer up to 150 MW of electricity from the rest of the SWIS.

3.3. Reliability and Related Activities

The Eastern Goldfields has had reliability challenges in recent years. Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie have experienced extended power outages due to faults on the 220 kV transmission line and the suboptimal performance of back-up generators. To address the challenges, the State Government, Western Power and AEMO have implemented several measures, including:

- upgrading Synergy's West Kalgoorlie Power Station, primarily used to provide back-up generation during planned and unplanned outages of the transmission network;
- securing additional back-up generation from TransAlta;
- upgrading the 220 kV line and related infrastructure through the East Enhancements Project;
- increasing inspections and maintenance; and

- improving operational and dispatch protocols during outages.

Additionally, Western Power is currently undertaking a procurement process for Reliability Services and System Strength Services in the Eastern Goldfields under the Non-Co-optimised Essential System Services (NCESS) framework in the WEM.

The VBESS is intended to complement Western Power's future NCESS arrangements and further strengthen the Eastern Goldfields' reliability and resilience, supporting the region's communities and industries.

3.4. Goldfields Regional Network

The State Government is investigating the potential for a new private sector-led, common use transmission network spanning from Kalgoorlie to Leinster via Leonora, the Goldfields Regional Network (GRN). The first stage concept study has been completed and work on the GRN is continuing. PoweringWA is further exploring the commercial, market and regulatory arrangements which may make the GRN viable.

At a high-level, the concept study found the GRN would provide more reliable and renewable power to assist industry to decarbonise at a lower cost than existing self-supply arrangements. The GRN could be available from 2033 and may provide additional commercial opportunities for generators and storage in the region, including the successful VBESS Respondent.

4. The Opportunity for Long Duration Energy Storage in WA

Long duration energy storage (LDES) technologies will play a key role in WA's energy transition. Power systems with a high proportion of renewables require significant storage capabilities (in duration and capacity) to make the best and most efficient use of renewable generation during times of relative abundance, and to support system reliability during periods of relative scarcity. As WA has very limited options to install pumped hydroelectric storage, batteries with increasing duration will be relied upon to support the power system as the energy transition progresses.

Vanadium flow batteries are emerging as a promising LDES solution for WA's energy needs due to their scalability, durability and their electrolyte's recyclability. Vanadium flow batteries present less of a fire risk than other technologies and maintain their performance in the high temperatures common throughout WA in summer months.

4.1. The SWIS

The VBESS is likely to be the first vanadium flow battery to be deployed in the SWIS. Demand for vanadium flow batteries and other LDES technologies is expected to increase in the SWIS as the State and industry progress actions to meet net zero by 2050 commitments.

As outlined below, the storage requirements of the WEM are changing due to the need to cover longer peak periods and to ensure that storage capacity is available to be discharged later into the evening and overnight.

The State Government views the VBESS as having the potential to underpin the commercialisation of utility-scale vanadium flow batteries in WA, especially if it leads to the

development of a local supply chain. It will provide a model for other LDES technologies to be deployed in the SWIS and will further enable the energy transition.

4.2. The North West Interconnected System (NWIS) and Microgrids

Outside of the SWIS, communities and industry have significant energy requirements and decarbonisation imperatives. This is true for the NWIS, covering much of the Pilbara, as well as the stand-alone microgrids throughout regional WA.

Supported by the State Government and the Australian Renewable Energy Agency, Horizon Power is currently undertaking LDES trials in its microgrids. Significantly, it has installed a 78 kilowatt/220 kilowatt-hour vanadium flow battery in Kununurra which is proving the technology's potential in the climate of the East Kimberley.

WA has a significant share of scope one and scope two emissions under the Commonwealth Government's Safeguard Mechanism[1]. As such, decarbonisation efforts will require mining operators and other heavy industries to transition their primary energy sources from gas and diesel to renewables firmed by storage. Vanadium flow batteries will be well placed to support this transition due to their durability and suitability for the harsh, hot climates of remote mine sites.

5. Overview of Battery Revenue Streams in the WEM

In the WEM, utility scale batteries are trading and providing a diverse range of services to the power system. This allows them to stack revenue from various streams to support their project economics. Generally, facilities may be able to earn revenue from a combination of the sources briefly outlined below. More information is available in the ESM Rules and on AEMO's website. Respondents should undertake their own enquiries and obtain advice on these matters.

5.1. Capacity

An important feature of the WEM is the Reserve Capacity Mechanism (RCM). The RCM is a key source of revenue for generation and storage facilities and provides market participants with revenue certainty. Facilities are certified and assigned capacity credits, with the certification process being different for the different technology types. Facilities are certified in three classes:

(1) firm capacity which is not energy-limited, such as coal and gas-fired generation which meet a 14-hour fuel availability requirement. These facilities are usually rated at their capacity at 41 degrees Celsius;

(2) firm capacity with some energy or availability limitations, such as batteries or demand side programs, with storage currently rated at their ability to maintain constant output over 6 hours; and

(3) non-firm capacity such as wind and solar which is not co-located with firming capacity, which are certified in accordance with a Relevant Level Method.

[1] The Safeguard Mechanism requires Australia's highest greenhouse gas emitting facilities to reduce their emissions in line with Australia's emission reduction targets of 43 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

After a facility is certified for capacity, it is assessed through the Network Access Quantity (NAQ) model which considers the facility's available network capacity including constraints. The NAQ assessment ultimately determines the amount of capacity credits a facility is assigned. If there is a predicted capacity shortfall, energy-producing facilities (classes (1) and (3)) can be prioritised through the NAQ assessment to ensure that there is enough generation to allow batteries (or other electric storage resources) to adequately recharge to be discharged at evening peak.

The ESM Rules promote longer-duration storage technologies to address longer peak demand periods. This includes an Electric Storage Resource Duration Requirement for at least 6 hours of storage for new facilities certified for capacity in 2027-28. New facilities which provide less than the Electric Storage Resource Obligation Duration (ESROD) will be de-rated in comparison to those which can. As more duration limited batteries enter the SWIS, the ESROD is expected to increase further into the future.

The VBESS, sized at 50 MW/500 MWh, could satisfy these requirements and may be well positioned in relation to other new entrant storage facilities to be certified for capacity in the relevant Capacity Year.

5.2. Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Services (FCESS)

Along-side energy and capacity, the WEM has three FCESS markets: Regulation, Contingency Reserve and the Rate of Change of Frequency Control Service. FCESS are the equivalent of ancillary services in other jurisdictions' markets.

AEMO procures FCESS in real-time via a market mechanism. Facilities are able to offer to provide the relevant services to potentially be cleared in dispatch. Batteries are providing Regulation and Contingency Reserve services in the WEM:

- Regulation is the service of frequently adjusting the injection or withdrawal of energy by a facility, acting in accordance with AEMO's centralised control scheme, within a trading interval to maintain system frequency within acceptable bounds; and
- Contingency Reserve is the service of holding the response capability of a facility in reserve so that it can rapidly adjust injection or withdrawal of energy to maintain system frequency in response to a contingency event.

5.3. Non-Co-optimised Essential System Services

AEMO and Western Power are both able to request the Coordinator of Energy, a statutory office within the Department of Energy and Economic Diversification established under the *Energy Coordination Act 1994*, to trigger the procurement of services under the NCESS framework.

The NCESS framework has been developed to address emerging power system needs and to efficiently procure, dispatch and pay for these services. Under the framework, Western Power is currently procuring Reliability Services and System Strength Services in the Eastern Goldfields. The successful VBESS Respondent may be able to take advantage of future procurements under the NCESS framework to address emerging power system needs.

5.4. Trading and Arbitrage

The WEM has significant intra-day pricing volatility, providing opportunities for batteries to trade engage in arbitrage. This volatility is caused by low clearing prices in the WEM associated with periods of relative abundance of renewable energy during the day, followed by higher prices during evening peak demand.

5.5. Offtake – Power Purchase Agreement

Most of the energy in the WEM is contracted bilaterally between market participants. These arrangements are usually between a generator and a retailer to suit their energy and/or FCESS requirements via a PPA. These contractual arrangements are intended to provide long-term revenue and cost certainty to the parties. To de-risk its revenue streams, the successful VBESS Respondent may need to consider entering into an arrangement with a retailer, for example, by negotiating a PPA.

6. Made in WA and Economic Diversification Objectives

The establishment of a local upstream supply chain for vanadium flow batteries is one of the State Government's key objectives through the VBESS commitment. WA hosts some of the world's largest vanadium deposits and is a tier one mining jurisdiction. As mentioned above, the Battery and Critical Minerals Strategy 2024-30 identified both vanadium extraction and processing as priority sectors of development. Additionally, to support vanadium mining in WA, the State Government has made a related commitment to reduce the applicable royalties payable on vanadium from 5 to 2.5 per cent.

In addition to large vanadium deposits, WA has a sophisticated skill base capable of supporting advanced manufacturing industries. The State Government is committed to ensuring that local businesses, workers and communities benefit meaningfully from the economic opportunities created by the energy transition. These commitments are outlined in the Made in WA plan and are reflected in the State Government's support establishing local battery, wind turbine and transmission componentry manufacturing.

Department of
Energy and Economic Diversification

Contact

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