



Youth Parliament of Western Australia

## **Green Energy Transition Act 2025**



## Explanatory Memorandum

As the world accepts the reality of climate change and the need for rapid decarbonisation, Western Australia is embarking on a massive shift towards renewable and sustainable energy sources, proven to be cost-effective and cleaner.

However the speed of the transition risks inequality and leaving people behind, unsupported by cleaner and cheaper energy sources. This Act employs a ‘no-one left behind approach’ to ensure everyone in Western Australia is brought along the Green Energy Transition and ensures reliable and equal energy delivery. To do so, the Act mandates the use of solar power equipment on all residential buildings in WA.

Part 3 of the Act enables future residential housing and major residential renovations to install renewable energy infrastructure such as solar panels and batteries, while also delivering solutions for Class 2 residents.

Climate change is already causing heating in our urban areas. While energy transition is important, Part 4 supports this transition by reducing energy consumption through mitigating the Urban Heat Island Effect and increasing urban tree cover.

Part 5 establishes a means-tested funding scheme to support Western Australians in transitioning to renewable energy by subsidising the cost of installing solar panel systems, batteries, or community solar banks. This will ensure equitable access to clean energy across Western Australia.

Leaving no-one behind means bringing people along on the journey. Part 6 strengthens public consultation under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, by requiring a longer mandatory public comment period, detailed notification, and a summary report for every proposal referred to the Authority, so that Authority-assessed projects include meaningful community input before a final decision

Part 7 outlines the practical framework required to support Western Australia’s transition to renewable energy and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

Finally, the Act inserts Green Energy Principles which will stand as a guide for energy and planning into the future.

Western Australia

# Green Energy Transition Act 2025

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Youth Parliament of Western Australia

## Green Energy Transition Act 2025

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No. 3 of 2025

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**An Act —**

- **to support the Green Energy Transition of WA's power grid;**
- **to ensure equitable access to renewable energy;**
- **to green urban spaces within Perth; and**
- **for related purposes.**

*[Assented to DATE MONTH 2025]*

The Youth Parliament of Western Australia enacts as follows:

## **Part 1 — Preliminary**

**1. Short Title**

This is the *Green Energy Transition Act 2025*.

**2. Commencement**

This Act comes into operation on the day on which this Act receives the Youth Governor's Assent.

**3. Terms used**

In this Act —

*Authority* refers to the Environmental Protection Authority established under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

*AS/NZS* means Australian/New Zealand Standard;

*Building Code* refers to the codes in the *Building Act 2011*;

*Centrelink* means a federal government agency that provide income support and other payments and services to Australians citizens and permanent residents;

*class* has the meaning given to it in the Building Code;

*community solar bank* means a shared renewable energy system that generates, stores and distributes electricity to multiple users in a similar proximity;

*dwelling* means anything that is used wholly or mainly for residential accommodation;

*DWER* means the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation;

*extensive green roof* means an area on a roof where vegetation can be grown in a shallow growing medium;

**to green; greening** means the action of adding vegetation to an area, property or building;

**GETS** means Green Energy Transition Scheme;

**Green energy; renewable energy;** means energy that comes from sources that are constantly naturally replenished, with these sources including geothermal heat, ambient energy, wind, solar, hydro and other ocean energy, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogas;

**Green spaces;** means any open, public area of grass, trees, or other vegetation that is not for sport or nature conservation within urban areas;

**homeowner** means a person(s) who owns residential property;

**household** means one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, residing in the same private dwelling;

**individuals & groups** means one person or a group of people;

**Landgate** means the Western Australian Land Information Authority;

**landlord** means a person(s) who owns residential property who rents or leases it to others;

**living green wall** means a wall covered in plants growing on a lightweight growing medium suspended by cable or frame structures;

**median strip** means the strip of land which separates opposing lanes of traffic on a road;

**multi-residential building** means a building which contains two or more households;

**native plant** means any species that is naturally occurring in the region in question;

***native plant nursery*** means a place where native plants are propagated and grown for government use;

***net zero emissions target*** means the target set out in the Paris Agreement;

***new building*** means a building which begins construction after the date of assent;

***non-profit*** means an organisation which does not operate for profit, personal gain, or any other benefits for its members;

***non-renewable energy*** means energy produced from sources that cannot be replaced within a short period of time, such as coal, oil, and natural gas;

***passive green wall*** means a wall covered by plants which grow without any growing medium;

***Perth Metropolitan Area***; means the meaning given to ‘metropolitan region’ given in section 4 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA);

***power grid*** means Western Australia’s electricity grid;

***preexisting Build*** means a residential building in existence before the date of assent;

***public consultation process*** means the system which a decision-maker engages with the affected members of the public.

***public consultation report*** means a published document that outlines the public consultation process in each decision.

***renter*** means a person who occupies residential premises under a rental agreement and has the right to exclusive possession;

***Residential; Residential Building***; means any building (maybe or structure) that is used primarily for people to live in;

***small scale renewable energy scheme*** means a federal government scheme that provides monetary incentive for eligible homeowners to install small-scale renewable energy systems, including solar panels;

***small scale technology certificates; STCs*** means a certificate provided by the government (as an incentive) that can be used to reduce the cost of solar panels upfront or later as a tax credit;

***solar panel system*** means a device that converts sunlight into electricity, that is made up of solar cells mounted in a frame and designed for installation on a roof or other structure;

***solar panel equipment*** means the equipment used in the collection and distribution of solar energy;

***Structure***; means any man-made, non-portable construction used for storage, support or containment;

***Urban***; means any place, region or territory with a population density of at least 200 people per square kilometre and comprises part of, or is contiguous with an incorporated place, region or territory with an average population density of at least 200 people per square kilometres and contains a minimum population of 5000 people;

***Urban Greening Plan*** means a plan under this act to increase vegetation of an area;

***Urban Heat Island effect*** means the phenomenon where urban areas experience higher temperatures due to lack of vegetation and the presence of heat-absorbing materials (UHI);

***urban forest*** means all the trees in an urban area.

## **Part 2 — Renewable Energy Mandates**

### **Division 1 — Mandates**

#### **4. Residential mandate**

All residential buildings in Western Australia must be connected to, and use, renewable energy as their main source of electricity.

#### **5. Solar mandate**

- (1) Households must install and use solar energy as their primary source of electricity.
- (2) Buildings used for both residential and commercial purposes are subject to section 4(1).

#### **6. New builds**

All new household constructions must comply with section 4 from the day of assent.

#### **7. Pre-Existing Builds**

- (1) Pre-existing builds must be brought in line with section 4(1) by 2040.
- (2) Households can apply for an extension through the Department of Housing and Works.

Penalty: \$1000 fine, and \$500 each year thereafter until work is commenced to become compliant with section 4(1).

#### **8. Funding**

- (1) Homeowners will be liable for the cost and installation of solar energy collection equipment.

- (2) Households that are yet to install their solar equipment, or are unable to in accordance with section 10, will be eligible for a percentage limit on price rises of non-renewable energy relative to renewable energy
- (3) This will be managed by the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

**9. Energy Collection**

- (1) Energy will be collected through individual solar panel systems and batteries on residential buildings, or through community solar banks for multi-residential buildings or multiple individual residential buildings as needed.
- (2) Individual rooftop solar panel systems must always be accompanied with a battery to store excess electricity.

**10. Exemptions**

- (1) Households exempt from section 7(1) are—
  - (a) households are connected to other forms of renewable energy;
  - (b) households scheduled to be demolished or repurposed from residential use; and
  - (c) other exemptions subject to the Department of Housing and Works.

**11. Community solar banks**

Community solar banks will be used for Class 2 buildings, and when individual solar panel systems would become impractical, including—

- (a) in regional areas with fewer residents;
- (b) where a household or group of households may not be structurally sound to support a rooftop solar panel system;

- (c) where a group of households would prefer to have a community solar bank;
- (d) where a local government find it be more practical; or
- (e) where directed by the Department of Housing and Works.

**Division 2 — Government lease and use of unused land**

**12. Criteria for assessment of unused land**

- (1) A property will be classed as unused provided—
  - (a) there are no structures of any kind present; or
  - (b) any existing buildings are no longer functional, in that;
    - (i) they do not meet the requirements of the Building Code; and
    - (ii) the owner cannot provide plans for renovation or rebuilding within the next two years;
  - (c) the property is located in the Perth Metropolitan area and is not subject to Native Title; and
  - (d) has remained under this criteria for five years.
- (2) Properties in the Perth Metropolitan area will be assessed for this criteria by Landgate every two years.

**13. Leasing of unused land**

- (1) If the criteria in Clause 12 is met, then –
  - (a) The Department of Housing and Works must declare the land unused and notify the landowner through:
    - (i) The post to their current residential address; and
    - (ii) An email to their email address if one can be found.
  - (b) The Department of Housing and Works will offer to purchase the unused property through the same notification.

- (2) The owner of the land can decline the purchase offer.
- (3) Refusal of purchase of unused land is not an offence.
- (4) The Government will purchase the unused land at the rate of the Unimproved Value of the property as assessed by Landgate.
- (5) The land purchased will be used for the purpose of community solar projects, including—
  - (a) Community solar banks;
  - (b) Production of solar equipment;
  - (c) As decided by the Department of Housing of Works, other uses related to the collection and storage of renewable energy to be used by Western Australian communities and industry.
- (6) The Government must commence developing and implementing plans for use within six (6) months of finalised purchase of land in accordance with this Act.
- (7) The Government is liable for the cost of installing and maintaining renewable energy infrastructure on any land purchased for that purpose.
- (8) The Government must hold and utilise the land purchased in accordance with this Act to generate and store renewable energy for a minimum of ten (10) years before the Department of Housing and Works may consider public sale.
  - (a) Land purchased in accordance with this Act must be sold at the Unimproved Value of the land as assessed by Landgate.
- (9) If land purchased by the Government in accordance with this Act meets the criteria of unused land, the land must be subject to public sale at the rate of the Unimproved Value of the land as assessed by Landgate.
  - (a) Section 9 must be enforced whether the land has been held for more or less than ten (10) years.

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Renewable Energy Mandates

**Division 2**

Government lease and use of unused land

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- (b) Land purchased in accordance with this Act will be assessed for the criteria outlined in Section 12 by Landgate every two (2) years.

## **Part 3 — Renewable Infrastructure Requirements**

### **Division 1 — *Building Regulations 2012* amended**

**14. *Building Regulations 2012* amended**

This Division amends the *Building Regulations 2012*

**15. **Regulation 18A(1)** amended**

In Part 3, regulation 18A(1) insert:

- (f) A person must not carry out building work to which this Part applies unless a Certificate of Renewable Energy Infrastructure Compliance has been issued in accordance with this Part.
- (g) The certificate must be provided to the permit authority before a certificate of design compliance can be issued.

### **Division 2 — Roof construction design principles**

**16. **Application****

- (1) This Division applies to any residential building work after assent—
  - (a) involving the construction of a new roof for a building that falls under a Residential Class under the Building Code;
  - (b) involving the substantial alteration or replacement of an existing roof, if the building work is carried out after the commencement of this act;
  - (c) involving the construction of a new building that falls under a Residential Class under the Building Code.
- (2) This Division does not apply to—
  - (a) Class 10 buildings as defined in the Building Code;

- (b) any building or class of buildings exempt by regulations; and
- (c) residential buildings located in heritage conservation areas where modifications affect

**17. Installation of solar photovoltaic infrastructure principles**

- (1) A roof to which this Division applies must be designed and constructed as to allow for the future installation of roof mounted solar infrastructure.
- (2) Therefore, the roof must—
  - (a) be capable of supporting the additional load of a standard photovoltaic or solar thermal system;
  - (b) include adequate structural reinforcement to withstand wind force consistent with Australian/New Zealand Standard 1170.2;
  - (c) avoid obstructions, such as skylines or vents, in areas most suitable for solar exposure; and
  - (d) maintain weatherproofing and drainage systems capable of being modified to accommodate future solar penetrations without compromising integrity.

**Division 3 — Electrical solar infrastructure design principles**

**18. Application**

This Division applies to new building work for the construction of a new building as defined in the Building Code.

**19. Pre-installation of compatible renewable electrical infrastructure**

- (1) The construction of a new residential building must ensure that the building includes electrical infrastructure sufficient to allow for the future installation and operation of a roof-mounted solar energy system.

- (2) Pre-installation of infrastructure must be appropriate to the residence's size and expected electrical load.
- (3) All Infrastructure must include and ensure—
  - (a) dedicated conduit pathways for the roof space to the electrical distribution board;
  - (b) space within the distribution board for solar circuit breakers;
  - (c) a designated location for an inverter and battery management systems that are compliant with electrical safety standards;
  - (d) installation of smart meters capable of recording and transmitting energy usage data;
  - (e) the electrical system can handle the additional load and bidirectional power flow of batteries appropriate to the projected or current capacity; and
  - (f) is prewired to hold a standard household battery compliant with AS/NZS 5139.
- (4) Class 2 Infrastructure that utilises community solar banks must—
  - (a) comply with AS/NZS 5033, 4777, and 5139;
  - (b) register with Western Power's DER register;
  - (c) enable fair and transparent crediting of electricity to participants via virtual net metering or an approved peer-to-peer mechanism; and
  - (d) be subject to public reporting, safety inspections
- (5) Class 2 Infrastructure that will utilise Virtual Power Plants must—
  - (a) use invertors that support the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers 2030.5 Communication protocol;

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**Part 3** Renewable Infrastructure Requirements

**Division 3** Electrical solar infrastructure design principles

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- (b) abide by Australian Energy Market Operator Distributed Energy Resource Register minimum technical standards; and
- (c) use infrastructure by an approved Electricity Generation and/or Aggregation Licence holder.

## **Part 4 — Green Design & Heat Islands**

### **Division 1 — Urban Greening Plan for Local Government areas**

#### **20. Urban tree canopy goal**

- (1) The Perth Metropolitan area must have 40% tree cover by 2040.
- (2) Trees in each local government area must have no more than;
  - (a) 5% of one tree species
  - (b) 10% of one genus; or
  - (c) 20% of any one family.
- (3) Tree species planted must either be native to Western Australia or well suited to the area, including water reliance.
- (4) DWER will assess the progress made by each local government area in the Perth Metropolitan area every 2 years to ensure that they are adequately contributing towards the Urban Tree Canopy Goal by 2040:
  - (a) DWER will prepare and publish a report on DWER's website with the results of each assessment including:
    - (i) increase in percentage tree cover in the period since the last report;
    - (ii) the species, genera and family of trees planted and the quantity of each;
    - (iii) the geographical location of trees planted;
    - (iv) the temperature change in each local government area since the last report;

#### **21. Green development of roadside space**

- (1) The median strip of all roads in the Perth Metropolitan area must be covered by vegetation, provided—

- (a) it is over 1.5 meters wide;
  - (b) the vegetation will not—
    - (i) obstruct road signs or traffic lights;
    - (ii) obstruct vehicles;
    - (iii) obstruct drivers' view of the road;
    - (iv) pose any other safety risk; or
    - (v) pose a fire risk.
  - (c) a site assessment deems the land suitable for growing vegetation.
- (2) Plant species used must be native to the area in which it is planted.
- (3) If such a native plant cannot be acquired, then native plants from other areas can be used.

**22. Criteria for effective green spaces**

- (1) A green space is considered effective, provided—
- (a) at least 70% of the area is covered by vegetation;
  - (b) at least 50% of the green space is specifically trees;
  - (c) there is a wide variety of vegetation species.
- (2) Local government areas can declare any green space in the area an effective green space if it meets all the criteria.

**23. Integration of effective green spaces**

- (1) Local government areas must ensure all future green spaces built in their area meet the effective green space criteria.
- (2) Local government areas must convert all existing green spaces to meet the effective green spaces criteria by 2040.

**Division 2 — Green structure requirements for residential buildings**

**24. Residential green building criteria**

- (1) A residential building will be recognised as a green building provided—
- (a) at least 50% of roof space not covered by solar panels is occupied by a functioning extensive green roof;
  - (b) vegetation does not obstruct solar panels; and
  - (c) at least 1 wall is occupied by a functioning living or passive green wall.

**25. Green residential buildings goal**

New buildings built in the Perth metropolitan area must strive to generate as little greenhouse gases as practically possible in order to assist the State to reach its Net Zero goals through green building initiatives, such as:

- (a) green roofs
- (b) solar panels
- (c) community solar banks or batteries
- (d) green spaces

**26. Subsidies for building new green residential buildings**

- (1) The Government will provide subsidies to individuals & groups, non-profits, and businesses who commit to building green residential buildings
- (2) Recipients of subsidies are to the discretion of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

**27. Incentives for converting preexisting builds**

- (1) The Government shall provide financial incentives to individuals, groups of individuals, households, organisations, and businesses who wish to green existing residential buildings, provided they submit a building plan which will allow for a green building initiative to be safely installed in line with the Building Codes outlined within the Building Act 2007 (WA).
- (2) The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation, and Attractions will determine the subsidy amount as deemed appropriate, to a maximum value of \$35,000 per subsidy.

## **Part 5 — Funding**

### **Division 1 — Green energy transition scheme**

#### **28. Green Energy Transition Scheme established**

This Act establishes the Green Energy Transition Scheme (GETS), to be operated by the Department of Housing and Works.

#### **29. Scope of the GETS payment**

- (1) GETS can be claimed for initial cost and installation of a solar panel system and battery, or a community solar bank.
- (2) Every household will be entitled to a GETS payment.
- (3) Homeowners can apply for a GETS payment for each dwelling they own, with the means testing to apply.
- (4) Homeowners can claim federal schemes including the Small-Scale Renewable Energy Scheme and STC scheme alongside GETS.

#### **30. Testing criteria for GETS**

GETS will be a means-tested scheme to determine the appropriate payment amount. Payments will cover a minimum of 30% for partial subsidy, and up to 100% for a full subsidy.

#### **31. Homeowner eligibility for GETS payment**

- (1) A household is entitled to a full subsidy if—
  - (a) the homeowner/s have a valid Concession in the case of an individual building; or
  - (b) all homeowners have a valid Concession, in the case of a multi-residential building; or
  - (c) the household classified as social housing.

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**Part 5** Funding

**Division 1** Green energy transition scheme

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- (2) A homeowner that does not does not qualify under section 32 (1) will be entitled to a partial subsidy of a minimum of 30% of the cost and maintenance of solar energy equipment. Determinations for a partial subsidy will be made by the Department of Housing and Works in accordance with the Principles under Schedule 1.
- (3) In the case of community solar banks, each household will apply to GETS for a subsidy.
- (4) These criteria will be assessed by the Department of Housing and Works.

## **Part 6 — Public Participation Principles for Renewable Development**

### **Division 1 — Reform of the public consultation process**

**32. Act amended**

This Division amends the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*

**33. Section 40(2) amended**

(1) After subsection (2)(c), insert:

- (d) the Authority must ensure that a public consultation process is conducted for all proposals assessed under this part; which must include a mandatory period of no less than 30 days for the public to provide feedback before a decision is made on the proposal; and
- (e) after the consultation period ends, the Authority must publish a public consultation report which includes—
  - (i) confirmation that the notification requirements under subsection (7) were met;
  - (ii) documentation of each notification method used; such as advertisements in newspapers or social media or public notices;
  - (iii) a list of locations and platforms where the notices were posted or distributed;
  - (iv) the dates on which each notification was made available to the public;
  - (v) a summary of the issues raised in public submissions; and
  - (vi) the Authority's response to those submissions, including whether and how concerns were addressed in the final assessment.

**34. Section 40(3) amended**

Delete section 40(3) and insert—

(3) Before making an assessment decision, the Authority must consider all public comments received as part of the public consultation process.

**35. Section 40(2b) inserted**

After section 40(2a), insert:

- (2a) The authority must develop an opt-in community notification service, which must—
- (a) allow individuals, organisations, and community groups to subscribe for alerts related to proposals in their local area, by post code, electorate or proposal type; and
  - (b) send alerts via email or SMS at key stages of the consultation process, including—
    - (i) notice of the opening of the consultation period;
    - (ii) a reminder one week before consultation period closes; and
    - (iii) publication of a summary report and decision.

**36. Section 40(7) inserted**

After subsection (6), insert—

- (7A) notice of the availability of information or reports must be—
- (a) published on the official websites of local governments in affected areas;
  - (b) provided to every Member of the Legislative Assembly representing electorates directly affected by the proposal, with a request to publish the notice on at least one major social media platform;
  - (c) displayed at public libraries, community centres, and other such institutions, with the assistance of the

relevant local government authority responsible for the affected area;

- (d) published in local newspapers, and letterbox mail in the affected electorates; and
- (e) made available in plain English, with translated materials in the two most common non-English languages spoken in the electorate.

### **Division 2 — Public participation in solar infrastructure and community solar banks**

#### **37. Public consultation for community solar banks**

- (1) Before the development or installation of community solar banks, the proponent must hold a community engagement process.
- (2) The responsible authority, DWER, must publish a notice of intent on the DWER website and on the websites of all affected local governments; and
- (3) A public consultation report is published on the Authority's website within 10 working days of the close of the public comment period.

### **Division 3 — Community engagement for urban greening**

#### **38. Community engagement for Urban Greening Plans**

- (1) Before DWER finalises any Urban Greening Plan, DWER must hold a public consultation process.
- (2) The process must specifically seek feedback on—
  - (a) proposed tree planting locations;
  - (b) preferred species or genus selections, ensuring compliance with other criteria set out in this Act;

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**Part 6** Public Participation Principles for Renewable Development

**Division 3** Community engagement for urban greening

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- (c) potential conflicts, such as water usage, root damage to infrastructure, and fire risk;
- (d) locations for new green spaces and proposed modifications to existing green spaces to meet the Effective Green Space criteria specified in Part 4 of this Act; and
- (e) opportunities for green roofs on public facilities.

## **Part 7 — Supporting the Green Energy Transition**

### **Division 1 — Support for workers and companies**

**39. Solar installation accreditation**

In order to install solar panel equipment, electricians with an unrestricted electrical license must be accredited with Solar Accreditation Australia (SAA).

**40. Support for solar accreditation**

- (1) The Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety may provide financial assistance to educational institutions and installation companies pursuing a SAA certificate.
- (2) The Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety may provide financial assistance to solar equipment installation companies, or aspiring companies, in taking on apprentices and additional training for current employees for the purposes of solar equipment installation, repair and maintenance.

### **Division 2 — Support for industry**

**41. Support for renewable energy manufacturing**

- (1) The State Government will provide financial assistance to establish solar panel and battery manufacturing plants in Western Australia; and
- (2) Support may include grants, low-interest loans, land allocation and tax incentives for companies committing to local production.

**42. Resource efficiency and job creation**

- (1) The development of solar panels and battery manufacturing in Western Australia will aim to—
  - (a) reduce reliance on international supply;
  - (b) minimise energy and transport costs; and
  - (c) create long-term employment opportunities across metropolitan and regional areas.

**Division 3 — Backup power**

**43. Phasing out non-renewable energy**

- (1) The government will progressively phase out the use of non-renewable energy sources for power/electricity generation
- (2) Non-renewable energy sources will:
  - (a) retain minimal capacity;
  - (b) remain as a backup for renewable energy, and
  - (c) only be used as necessary.
- (3) The use of non-renewable energy will be reviewed annually by the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety to ensure alignment with Western Australia's net-zero emissions target by 2050.

## **Schedule 1 — Green Energy Principles**

**1. Purpose**

The principles for Western Australia’s Green Energy Transition will guide policy development and implementation under this Act and must be referred to when interpreting this Act.

**2. Principle 1: Energy equity**

Ensure equitable access to renewable energy systems for all residents in Western Australia, regardless of geographical location or income level.

**3. Principle 2: Resource optimisation**

Optimise WA’s abundance of renewable energy sources to create a strong and reliable renewable power grid.

**4. Principle 3: Energy storage**

Keep WA’s power grid resilient by using batteries to store excess energy and then use during peak hours.

**5. Principle 4: Public engagement**

Engage with communities across WA to understand their energy needs, address concerns, and ensure the public remains informed on the green energy transition.

**6. Principle 5: Net zero alignment**

All measures must contribute to achieving WA’s commitment to net zero emissions by 2050.

**7. Principle 6: Innovation and integration**

Incorporate new renewable technologies into WA’s renewable power grid and infrastructure

**8. Principle 7: Environmental sustainability**

Ensure environmental sustainability in the production of solar panels, batteries and community solar banks.

**9. Principle 8: Economic strength and leadership**

Maintain a strong economy by supporting the energy industry and positioning Western Australia as the global leader into green energy transition. Use land and other resources as necessary to support these economies.

**10. Principle 9: Green urban spaces**

Continue to grow Western Australia's urban spaces with sustainability in mind, and maintain ample green spaces to encourage increased biodiversity in our cities.