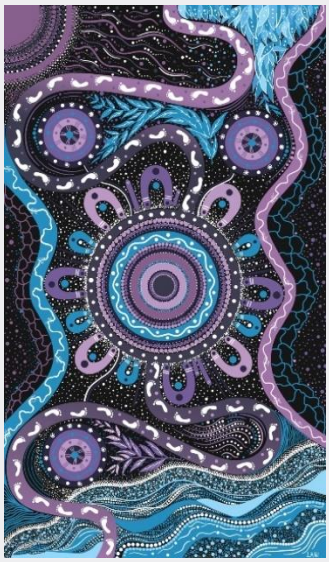
2025 Expression of Interest Summary Report

April 2025

A report for the Wholesale Electricity Market



We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land, seas and waters across Australia. We honour the wisdom of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders past and present and embrace future generations.

We acknowledge that, wherever we work, we do so on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander lands. We pay respect to the world's oldest continuing culture and First Nations peoples' deep and continuing connection to Country; and hope that our work can benefit both people and Country.

'Journey of unity: AEMO's Reconciliation Path' by Lani Balzan

AEMO Group is proud to have launched its first Reconciliation Action Plan in May 2024. 'Journey of unity: AEMO's Reconciliation Path' was created by Wiradjuri artist Lani Balzan to visually narrate our ongoing journey towards reconciliation - a collaborative endeavour that honours First Nations cultures, fosters mutual understanding, and paves the way for a brighter, more inclusive future.

Important notice

Purpose

The Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) has prepared this Expression of Interest (EOI) summary report under clause 4.2.7 of the Wholesale Electricity Market Rules (WEM Rules). This document is generally based on EOIs received under clause 4.2.6 of the WEM Rules as at 4 March 2025 unless otherwise indicated.

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Version control

Version	Release date	Changes
1	01/04/2025	Initial release.

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1 Background

The Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) prepares the Request for Expression of Interest Summary Report[1] annually as part of a Reserve Capacity Cycle[2] (RC Cycle) under the Wholesale Electricity Market Rules (WEM Rules)[3].

The purpose of the Expression of Interest (EOI) process is for existing and new Market Participants to notify AEMO of the amount of new Energy Producing System and Demand Side Programme (DSP) capacity they intend to make available as Peak Capacity and Flexible Capacity in the relevant Capacity Year[4]. This report provides information to inform investment decisions regarding new capacity from generation, storage, and DSP needed to ensure a secure and reliable electricity supply for the South West Interconnected System (SWIS) in the 2027-28 Capacity Year.

1.1 Rule Changes for 2025 Reserve Capacity Cycle

The WEM Rules were amended on 15 January 2025. These amendments included changes to the Reserve Capacity Mechanism (RCM) to ensure it continues to meet system needs with a changing technology mix participating in the Wholesale Electricity Market (WEM). The RCM continues to focus on ensuring system reliability at the most efficient cost for consumers for current and future system demand profiles, in light of the energy transformation underway in Western Australia (WA).

One of the key changes to the RCM from these regulatory changes has been the introduction of a new Flexible Certified Reserve Capacity (Flexible CRC) product[5] for the 2025 and subsequent RC Cycles. Facilities that meet the minimum eligibility requirements determined by AEMO annually under clause 4.10.1A of the WEM Rules, and which satisfy other Certified Reserve Capacity (CRC) application requirements, are eligible to be assigned Flexible CRC. From the 2025 RC Cycle, proponents can apply to receive either Peak Certified Reserve Capacity (Peak CRC) or both Peak and Flexible CRC for new capacity (new Facilities and upgrades to existing Facilities) for the 2027-28 Capacity Year[6].

The WEM Rules do not require a proponent to submit an EOI to be eligible to apply for Peak CRC or both Peak CRC and Flexible CRC. New Reserve Capacity may also participate in the CRC process by submitting an indicative Facility Class (IFC) application to AEMO.

[1] Capitalised terms used but not defined in this document have the meaning given in the WEM Rules unless the context otherwise requires.

[2] A RC Cycle is a cycle of events occurring over four successive calendar years consisting of events and deadlines relevant to the provision of Reserve Capacity. Clause 4.1 of the WEM Rules details the RC Cycle.

[3] The WEM Rules are available at https://www.wa.gov.au/government/document-collections/wholesale-electricity-market-rules.

[4] A Capacity Year is defined in Chapter 11 (Glossary) of the WEM Rules as a period of 12 months commencing on the start of the Trading Day on 1 October and ending on the Trading Day ending on 1 October of the following calendar year. A Trading Day is a period of 24 hours commencing at 08:00.

[5] The WEM Rules define Flexible Capacity as "Reserve Capacity that meets the requirements determined under clause 4.10.1A for the relevant RC Cycle, such that it is able to respond at very short notice to manage changes in load during high ramp periods".

[6] The 2027-28 Capacity Year is for capacity available on Trading Days from 1 October 2027 to 30 September 2028.

1.2 Expressions of Interest Process

On 31 January 2025, AEMO published the *2025 Request for EOI - Advertisement* for the Capacity 2027-28 Year[7]. Applicants seeking Peak CRC or both Peak CRC and Flexible CRC for new capacity in the 2025 RC Cycle were eligible to submit an EOI.

The closing date for EOI submissions was 4 March 2025. AEMO must publish a summary of EOI responses by 1 April 2025 in accordance with clause 4.1.6 of the WEM Rules.

1.3 Report Structure

This report provides a summary of EOIs received for the 2027-28 Capacity Year, as required under clause 4.2.7 of the WEM Rules:

- Chapter 2 describes the additional Peak Capacity and Flexible Capacity potentially available in the 2027-28 Capacity Year, based on EOIs received. The tables in this chapter provide insights on the EOIs' project maturity characteristics, Facility Technology Types, generation technologies, and fuel sources.
- Chapter 3 provides a summary of the factors that can affect the total potential Reserve Capacity available for the 2025 Reserve Capacity Cycle.
- Chapter 4 includes a geographical analysis of capacity distribution.
- Chapter 5 outlines the next steps and deadlines for the 2025 CRC process.

[7] The *2025 Request for EOI - Advertisement* is available at https://www.aemo.com.au/-/media/files/electricity/wem/reserve_capacity_mechanism/eoi/2025/2025-request-for-expressions-of-interest---advertisement.pdf?la=en.

2 Summary

AEMO received 51 EOIs for the 2027-28 Capacity Year, including one EOI Facility Variant. An EOI Facility Variant is an EOI that is associated with one or more other EOIs and that, on the basis of the information provided in the EOI, relates to the same Facility. An EOI Facility Variant may specify a different Facility configuration, such as technology type or different expected nameplate capacity. Clause 4.4.2 of the WEM Rules requires the proponent to nominate one EOI for the EOI Facility Variants to be used by AEMO for the purpose of this report, reducing the number of nominated EOIs to 50.

Of the 50 nominated EOIs received, 48 submissions were assessed and deemed as valid[8]. Two EOIs were deemed invalid as they did not meet the requirements for a valid EOI under the WEM Rules. The EOI process under clause 4.2.1 of the WEM Rules relates to new Energy Producing System and DSP capacity. The overall EOI submissions for the 2027-28 Capacity Year are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 EOI submissions for the 2027-28 Capacity Year

	WEM Rule Clause	Number
Total EOIs received	4.2.7(a)	51
EOI Facility Variants not nominated under clause 4.4.2		1
Nominated EOIs received	**4.2.7(aA)**	**50**
EOIs deemed invalid		2
Valid nominated EOIs received		**48**

A total of 2,494.093 megawatts (MW) of potential Peak Capacity and 2,299.053 MW of potential Flexible Capacity was submitted through 48 valid nominated EOIs, as part of the 2025 EOI process[9,10] (see Tables 2 and 3).

For the purposes of collating the 2025 EOI submissions, the committed status of Facilities has been determined based on their construction status. A committed Facility is a Facility which is under construction or has completed construction.

Table 2 Potential Reserve Capacity available by commitment status

Additional Reserve Capacity available from:	WEM Rule Clause	Peak Capacity (MW)	Flexible Capacity (MW)
Facilities that are committed	4.2.7(b)(i)	186.320	23.580
Facilities that are not yet committed	4.2.7(b)(ii)	2,307.773	2,275.473
Total potential Reserve Capacity available		**2,494.093**	**2,299.053**

[8] Valid EOI submissions contain all required information and relate to new/additional capacity to the WEM.

[9] Reserve Capacity figures adjust nameplate capacity to estimate the Relevant Level for intermittent Generating systems.

[10] Reserve Capacity estimates submitted in several EOIs are greater than the total expected Declared Sent Out Capacity (DSOC) of the proposed Facility. AEMO has adjusted the Reserve Capacity figures to the total expected DSOC since Peak CRC or both Peak CRC and Flexible CRC to be assigned would not exceed the total DSOC.

Table 3 Potential Reserve Capacity available from Facilities not yet committed

Additional Reserve Capacity available from where:	WEM Rule Clause	Peak Capacity (MW)	Flexible Capacity (MW)
an Access Proposal has been made and all necessary Environmental Approvals granted	4.2.7(b)(ii)(1)	963.335	958.135
all applications for Access Proposals and Environmental Approvals have been made	4.2.7(b)(ii)(2)	178.500	157.500
no Access Proposal has been applied for or some or all Environmental Approvals have not been applied for	4.2.7(b)(ii)(3)	1,165.938	1,159.838
Potential Reserve Capacity available from Facilities not yet committed		**2,307.773**	**2,275.473**

Tables 4 - 7 detail the technologies and associated fuels providing the capacity submitted as part of the 2025 EOI process.

Table 4 Potential Reserve Capacity available from Facilities with single/multiple Technology Types

Potential Reserve Capacity available from Facilities with:	WEM Rule Clause	Peak Capacity (MW)	Flexible Capacity (MW)
a single Technology Type	4.2.7(cB)	1,905.693	1,719.953
multiple Technology Types	4.2.7(cB)	588.400	579.100
Total potential Reserve Capacity available		**2,494.093**	**2,299.053**

Clause 4.2.7(c)(iii) of the WEM Rules requires AEMO to publish (based on the EOIs) the additional Peak Capacity and Flexible Capacity potentially available by Small Aggregation. Small Aggregation is one or more Facilities connected to the distribution system and located at the same Electrical Location[11]. A total of 13.2 MW of potential Peak Capacity and 2.1 MW of potential Flexible Capacity was classified as Small Aggregation[12]. The EOIs including Small Aggregation are incorporated in the Intermittent Generating Systems, Non-Intermittent Generating Systems and Electric Storage Resources Technology Types (see Table 5).

Table 5 Potential Reserve Capacity available by Technology Type

Additional Reserve Capacity available from:	WEM Rule Clause	Peak Capacity (MW)	Flexible Capacity (MW)
Intermittent Generating Systems (IGS)	4.2.7(c)(i)(1)	102.678	81.278
Non-Intermittent Generating Systems (NIGS)	4.2.7(c)(i)(2)	592.338	526.098
Electric Storage Resources (ESR)[A]	4.2.7(c)(i)(3)	1,701.377	1,690.677
Demand Side Programme (DSP)	4.2.7(c)(ii)	97.700[B]	1.000
Total potential Reserve Capacity available		**2,494.093**	**2,299.053**

A: The potential available capacity of ESR is based on the current Availability Duration Gap (ADG). As the ADG is determined annually, any changes may impact the quantity of Peak CRC or both Peak CRC and Flexible CRC assigned to the Facilities with an ESR component.
B: The balance represents the additional capacity that Market Participants intend to provide to the SWIS for the 2027-28 Capacity Year from valid nominated EOI submissions, in accordance with clause 4.2.6 of the WEM Rules.

[11] Small Aggregation is defined under Chapter 11 of the WEM Rules.

[12] All the EOIs received in the 2025 RC Cycle in relation to Small Aggregations have a singular connection point.

Table 6 Potential Reserve Capacity available by generation technology

Additional Reserve Capacity available from:	WEM Rule Clause	Peak Capacity (MW)	Flexible Capacity (MW)
Coal	4.2.7(cA)	0.000	0.000
Gas	4.2.7(cA)	288.988	270.000
Distillate	4.2.7(cA)	27.598	22.598
Dual-fuel thermal	4.2.7(cA)	275.752	233.500
Wind	4.2.7(cA)	68.120	47.120
Solar	4.2.7(cA)	34.558	34.158
Biogas	4.2.7(cA)	0.000	0.000
Battery storage	4.2.7(cA)	1,691.377	1,680.677
Hydro storage	4.2.7(cA)	0.000	0.000
Thermal storage	4.2.7(cA)	10.000	10.000
Load reduction	4.2.7(cA)	97.700	1.000
Total potential Reserve Capacity available		**2,494.093**	**2,299.053**

Table 7 Potential Reserve Capacity available by fuel source

Additional Reserve Capacity available from:	WEM Rule Clause	Peak Capacity (MW)	Flexible Capacity (MW)
Non-renewable fuels: liquid	4.2.7(d)	397.350	350.098
Non-renewable fuels: non-liquid	4.2.7(d)	194.988	176.000
Renewable fuels	4.2.7(d)	102.678	81.278
Electricity storage	4.2.7(d)	1,701.377	1,690.677
Other sources (DSP)	4.2.7(d)	97.700	1.000
Total potential Reserve Capacity available		**2,494.093**	**2,299.053**

In the Request for Expressions of Interest[13] (REOI), AEMO identified a potential capacity investment gap of between 158 MW and 592 MW for the 2027-28 Capacity Year, based on known coal facility retirements as well as preliminary consideration of potential coal supply issues and resulting impacts on coal generation capacity.

If all of the additional potential peak Reserve Capacity identified through the EOI submissions was committed and assigned Capacity Credits for the 2027-28 Capacity Year, the potential capacity investment gap would be closed. However, it is important to note that there is significant uncertainty at this early stage in the RC Cycle. Any supply-demand balance assessment would be highly speculative and has not been presented in this report. There are several factors that may affect the total potential Reserve Capacity available for the 2025 RC Cycle. These are discussed in Chapter 3.

[13] The Request for EOI Report for 2025 RC Cycle, published on 31 January 2025, is available at https://aemo.com.au/-/media/files/electricity/wem/reserve_capacity_mechanism/eoi/2025/2025-request-for-expressions-of-interest.pdf?la=en

3 Factors that can affect the total potential Reserve Capacity

As indicated in the REOI, the preliminary Peak Reserve Capacity Requirement (Peak RCR) for the 2027-28 Capacity Year is 5,794 MW[14], based on the 2024 WEM *Electricity Statement of Opportunities* (ESOO) forecasts. The Flexible Reserve Capacity Requirement (Flexible RCR) will be published in the 2025 WEM ESOO.

3.1 Capacity Investment Scheme (CIS) outcome

The Commonwealth Government-funded CIS has procured 654 MW of four-hour storage, under the current ADG, in the WEM. The results of this tender were announced on 20 March 2025 with four successful projects selected: Boddington Giga Battery, Merredin Big Battery, Muchea Battery, and Waroona Renewable Energy Project. Of the CIS selected projects, approximately 450 MW of Reserve Capacity was included in the 2025 EOI process – these are not considered as committed Facilities based on the committed status definition outlined in Table 2.

3.2 Facilities re-entering the RCM

The potential available Reserve Capacity from returning Facilities is not included in the tables in the report, as these Facilities do not constitute new capacity available to the SWIS, which is the primary focus of the EOI. Nonetheless, based on the EOI information received, two Facilities that previously exited the RCM may re-enter in the 2025 RC Cycle, contributing approximately 80 MW of Peak Capacity.

3.3 Peak RCR

The potential investment gap provided in the 2025 REOI will be refined as part of the 2025 WEM ESOO. The recent record-breaking peak demand experienced on the SWIS in January 2025 is higher than what had been forecast in the 2024 WEM ESOO as the 10% probability of exceedance (10POE) demand forecast for the 2024-25 summer. Further assessment is ongoing to determine whether this suggests an under-forecast of the 10POE demand for the 2027-28 summer. If so, the Peak RCR for the 2027-28 Capacity Year will be higher than the preliminary estimate provided in this report.

[14] See *Table 2 Supply-demand balance for the Expected scenario, 2024-25 to 2028-29 (MW)* https://aemo.com.au/-/media/files/electricity/wem/planning_and_forecasting/esoo/2024/2024-wem-electricity-statement-of-opportunities.pdf?la=en&hash=6B9DD8B889C7EE8B280475DEC8F655FA.

3.4 Likelihood of EOIs proceeding to valid CRC applications

The number of valid EOIs that proceed to valid CRC applications varies from year to year.

- For the 2022 and 2023 RC Cycles, 4% and 19% of EOIs proceeded to valid CRC applications, respectively.
- In the 2024 RC Cycle, AEMO received 69 EOIs[15] (2,546.753 MW), of which 16 EOIs progressed to valid CRC applications, which constituted 50%[16] of the total proposed Peak Capacity quantity progressed to CRC.
- For the 2025 RC Cycle, 186.320 MW (7.47%) of the potential available Peak Capacity from the 2025 EOI process is associated with Facilities that are committed[17] (see Table 2), compared to approximately 40% in the 2024 EOI process. As at the EOI submission date, construction had not yet commenced for approximately 80% of the proposed Facilities in the valid nominated EOIs.

3.5 Availability Duration Gap changes

The ADG is determined annually. The ADG for the 2025 RC Cycle will be published in the 2025 WEM ESOO[18]. In addition, Energy Policy WA (EPWA) released proposed amendments to the WEM Rules for consultation on 27 March 2025[19], which relevantly propose to implement a new method for calculation of the ADG. This methodology introduces an ESR Obligation Duration Uplift which would serve to increase the Peak RCR to reflect the reduced contribution to reliability for ESR certified using a grandfathered duration.

The current ADG is 4 hours. Any ADG increase would decrease the quantity of Peak CRC assigned to Facilities with an ESR component in accordance with clause 4.11.3 of the WEM Rules, where ESR components are assessed using the Linearly Derating Capacity. It also likely to be based on the EOIs received:

- If the ADG increases from 4 to 6 hours, the potential Peak Capacity assigned to ESR components from the valid nominated EOIs would reduce from about 1,700 MW to 1,100 MW.
- An increase to 8 hours would further reduce the potential Peak Capacity assigned to ESR component to about 850 MW.

[15] A total of 71 EOIs for the 2024 RC Cycle were received; however, two EOI Facility Variants were submitted that were not nominated under clause 4.4.2 of the WEM Rules and were excluded from the total EOI calculations.

[16] This excludes a Facility which was already committed through a Non-Co-optimised Essential System Service Contract.

[17] For the purposes of the EOI process, a committed Facility is a Facility which is under construction or has completed construction.

[18] The publication date of the 2025 WEM ESOO is set in accordance with the RC Cycle timetable at https://aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/wholesale-electricity-market-wem/wa-reserve-capacity-mechanism/reserve-capacity-timetable.

[19] At https://www.wa.gov.au/government/document-collections/energy-policy-wa-has-released-the-exposure-draft-of-the-tranche-8-electricity-system-and-market-amending-rules-consultation.

3.6 Potential impact of Network Access Quantity (NAQ)

The NAQ (calculated in MW) represents AEMO's forecast of a Facility's network access level at peak demand periods. It also provides investment certainty for prospective capacity providers who contribute to the reliability of the power system, by establishing a priority order for the assignment of a NAQ to Facilities. In any given year, existing Facilities will be assessed and assigned a NAQ ahead of new Facilities, with new Facilities receiving a NAQ up to the residual capacity of the Network.

- AEMO has taken the publicly announced retirement of the Collie coal-fired power station (COLLIE_G1) ahead of the 2027-28 Capacity Year into account when estimating of existing capacity eligible for CRC in the SWIS. Following the retirement of COLLIE_G1, it is possible that some NAQ associated with this Facility may be released. As such, some of the Facilities that received NAQ reductions in the 2024 RC Cycle may be assigned additional NAQ in the 2025 RC Cycle.
- However, the introduction of new potential available capacity may also impose additional network constraints, potentially leading to further NAQ reductions.
- All Reserve Capacity potential figures presented in this report exclude the impact of NAQ. Further information on constraints and NAQ impacts can be found in the 2024 Reserve Capacity Mechanism Congestion Report[20].

3.7 Direct IFC assessment requests

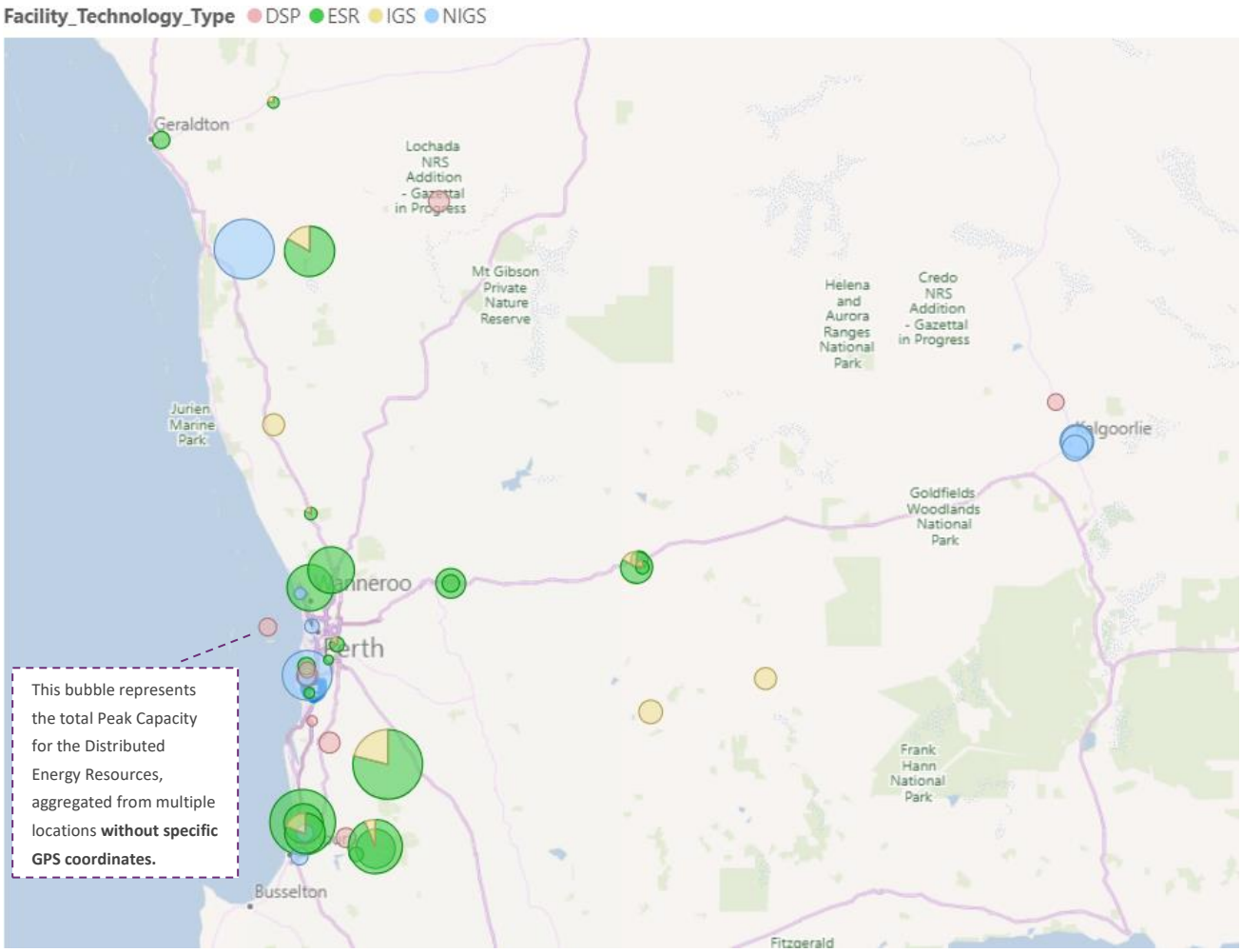
The WEM Rules do not require a proponent to submit an EOI to be eligible to apply for Peak CRC or both Peak CRC and Flexible CRC. New Reserve Capacity may also participate in the CRC process by submitting an IFC application to AEMO. As such, AEMO may receive IFC submissions for additional new Reserve Capacity which have not been included in the estimates detailed in this report.

[20] At https://aemo.com.au/-/media/files/electricity/wem/reports/2024-reserve-capacity-mechanism-congestion-report.pdf?la=en.

4 New Capacity Map

A geographical analysis has been incorporated into this report to offer some insights into the locations of potential new Peak Capacity. Figure 1, developed for indicative purposes only, illustrates the geographic distribution of potential available Peak Capacity across different locations in the SWIS, based on all the valid nominated EOIs received.

Figure 1 2027-28 Geographic distribution of potential new Peak Capacity



Note: Certain areas of the SWIS are not shown on the map as no proposed Facilities or Facility upgrades EOIs were submitted for these regions. To enhance readability, only areas with EOIs have been included.

Each bubble represents a specific Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinate with potential available Peak Capacity, with its size indicating the magnitude – larger bubbles correspond to higher capacity.

Each colour represents a specific Facility Technology Type. For bubbles with multiple colours, the distribution reflects the proportion of Peak Capacity contributed by each Facility Technology Type. This indicates either the presence of multiple Facilities with different Facility Technology Types locating at the same location or a single Facility with multiple Facility Technology Types.

5 Next steps for the CRC process

5.1 Indicative Facility Class assessment

Proponents are required to undergo an IFC assessment prior to applying for new Peak CRC or both new Peak CRC and new Flexible CRC. The IFC is determined using the information provided on the EOI and IFC Application Form. An IFC will be determined by 11 April 2025 for all valid EOIs submitted. Dates associated with the RC Cycle Timetable can be modified by AEMO under clause 4.1.1C of the WEM Rules and proponents should check the AEMO website for the latest version of the RC Cycle timetable[21].

Proponents that do not submit an EOI must apply separately for an IFC assessment prior to applying for Peak CRC or both Peak CRC and Flexible CRC. Direct IFC requests can be submitted until 19 May 2025 provided the Market Participant Registration and Facility creation have been progressed in parallel to meet the deadlines shown in scenario 2 of Table 8.

Table 8 Timelines for Market Participant registration, Facility creation, and IFC Assessment

Processes	Responsible party	Scenario 1 - Participating through EOI process		Scenario 2 - Sending IFC request without EOI	
		Deadlines	Notes / References	Deadlines	Notes / References
Application for Registration	Market Participant	28 Feb 2025	30 Business Days prior to the opening of the CRC window.	02 Apr 2025	55 Business Days before the CRC window closes.
Approval of Registration application	AEMO/ Market Participant	28 Mar 2025	20 Business Days required for processing Market Participant registration. To ensure AEMO can approve Market Participant registration on time and that the Market Participant can apply for Facility creation on the next business day, the Market Participant must address all follow-up requests, including submitting any missing information or additional comments on the Registration application, before this date.	02 May 2025	20 Business Days required for processing Market Participant registration. To ensure AEMO can approve Market Participant registration on time and that the Market Participant can apply for Facility creation on the next business day, the Market Participant must address all follow-up requests, including submitting any missing information or additional comments on the Registration application, before this date.
Application for Facility creation	Market Participant	31 Mar 2025	10 Business Days prior to the opening of the CRC window.	05 May 2025	35 Business Days before the CRC window closes.
Sending EOI / IFC request form	Market Participant	04 Mar 2025	EOI Window closes. Can still apply for IFC after this date but will not be considered as EOI, please refer to Scenario 2 of this table.	19 May 2025	25 Business Days before the CRC window closes (clause 4.8A.4).
Approval of Facility creation	AEMO/ Market Participant	11 Apr 2025	10 Business Days required for processing Facility creation. To ensure AEMO can approve Facility creation on time and that the Market Participant can apply for CRC with IFC and Indicative Technology Type assigned on the next business day, the Market Participant must address all follow-up requests, including submitting any missing information or additional comments on the Facility creation application, before this date.	19 May 2025	10 Business Days required for processing Facility creation. To ensure AEMO can approve Facility creation on time and that the Market Participant can apply for IFC assessment and CRC on time, the Market Participant must address all follow-up requests, including submitting any missing information or additional comments on the facility creation application, before this date.
IFC and indicative Technology Type Assessment	AEMO/ Market Participant	11 Apr 2025	Required for AEMO to assign IFC before the CRC window opens (clause 4.8A.1).	16 Jun 2025	AEMO to assign IFC at the latest five Business Days before CRC window closes and to allow time for the Market Participant to submit a CRC application.

Note: Cells with grey diagonal shading in the table above indicate that the corresponding deadlines have passed as of the publication date of this report.

[21] At https://www.aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/wholesale-electricity-market-wem/wa-reserve-capacity-mechanism/reserve-capacity-timetable.

5.2 CRC information sessions

AEMO held a 2025 CRC information session on 19 March 2025 and a NAQ information session on 31 March 2025. Several additional information sessions relevant to the 2025 CRC process are scheduled to take place before the CRC application window closes (see Table 9). Registration invitations have been sent via email from wa.capacity@aemo.com.au. If you have not yet received a registration invitation and are interested in attending these information sessions, please contact the WA Capacity Investment and Assessment team via wa.capacity@aemo.com.au.

Table 9 Timetable for 2025 CRC information sessions

Date and Time	Information session	Format
Wednesday, 19 March 2025 (9:30am – 12:30pm)	2025 CRC Information Session	Online
Monday, 31 March 2025 (1:30pm – 3:30pm)	NAQ	Online
Friday, 4 April 2025 (2:00pm – 3:00pm)	Drop-in CRC Q&A session	Onsite
Thursday, 10 April 2025 (2:00pm – 3:00pm)	Drop-in CRC Q&A session	Online
Wednesday, 16 April 2025 (10:00am – 11:30am)	Flexible CRC	Online
	How to submit a CRC application in the RCM portal	Online

Note:

- Cells with grey diagonal shading in the table above indicate that the corresponding information sessions have passed as of the publication date of this report.
- All times presented in the table are in Australian Western Standard Time (AWST).

A1. Summary Table

WEM Rule	Description	Flexible CRC (MW)	Peak CRC (MW)	Total
4.2.7(a)	Total EOIs submitted			51
4.2.7(aA)	Valid EOI nominated under clause 4.4.2			48
4.2.7(b)(i)	Reserve Capacity from committed Facilities (MW)	23.58	186.32	
4.2.7(b)(ii)	Reserve Capacity from not yet committed Facilities (MW)	2,275.473	2,307.773	
4.2.7(b)(ii)(1)	Reserve Capacity from not yet committed Facilities which have made an Access Proposal and all necessary Environmental Approvals granted (MW)	958.135	963.335	
4.2.7(b)(ii)(2)	Reserve Capacity from not yet committed Facilities which have made an Access Proposal and all necessary Environmental Approvals applied (MW)	157.5	178.5	
4.2.7(b)(ii)(3)	Reserve Capacity from not yet committed Facilities which have not applied for an Access Proposal or all necessary Environmental Approvals (MW)	1,159.838	1,165.938	
4.2.7(c)(i)(1)	Reserve Capacity from IGS (MW)	81.278	102.678	
4.2.7(c)(i)(2)	Reserve Capacity from NIGS (MW)	526.098	592.338	
4.2.7(c)(i)(3)	Reserve Capacity from ESR (MW)	1,690.677	1,701.377	
4.2.7(c)(ii)	Reserve Capacity from DSP (MW)	1	97.7	
4.2.7(c)(iii)	Reserve Capacity from Small Aggregation (MW)	2.1	13.2	
4.2.7(cA)	Reserve Capacity from Battery storage (MW)	1,680.677	1,691.377	
4.2.7(cA)	Reserve Capacity from Biogas (MW)	0	0	
4.2.7(cA)	Reserve Capacity from Coal (MW)	0	0	
4.2.7(cA)	Reserve Capacity from DSP (MW)	1	97.7	
4.2.7(cA)	Reserve Capacity from Distillate (MW)	22.598	27.598	
4.2.7(cA)	Reserve Capacity from Dual-fuel thermal (MW)	233.5	275.752	
4.2.7(cA)	Reserve Capacity from Gas (MW)	270	288.988	
4.2.7(cA)	Reserve Capacity from Hydro storage (MW)	0	0	
4.2.7(cA)	Reserve Capacity from Solar (MW)	34.158	34.558	
4.2.7(cA)	Reserve Capacity from Thermal storage (MW)	10	10	
4.2.7(cA)	Reserve Capacity from Wind (MW)	47.12	68.12	
4.2.7(cB)	Reserve Capacity from Facilities with a single Technology Types (MW)	1,719.953	1,905.693	
4.2.7(cB)	Reserve Capacity from Facilities with multiple Technology Types (MW)	579.1	588.4	
4.2.7(d)	Reserve Capacity from Electricity storage	1,690.677	1,701.377	
4.2.7(d)	Reserve Capacity from Non-renewable fuels: Liquid (MW)	350.098	397.35	
4.2.7(d)	Reserve Capacity from Non-renewable fuels: Non-liquid (MW)	176	194.988	
4.2.7(d)	Reserve Capacity from Other sources (DSP)	1	97.7	
4.2.7(d)	Reserve Capacity from Renewable fuels	81.278	102.678	

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ADG	Availability Duration Gap
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AWST	Australian Western Standard Time
CIS	Capacity Investment Scheme
CRC	Certified Reserve Capacity
DSP	Demand Side Programme
DSOC	Declared Sent Out Capacity
EOI	Expression of Interest
ESOO	Electricity Statement of Opportunities
ESR	Electric Storage Resources
EPWA	Energy Policy WA
Flexible CRC	Flexible Certified Reserve Capacity
Flexible RCR	Flexible Reserve Capacity Requirement
GPS	Global Positioning System
IFC	Indicative Facility Class
IGS	Intermittent Generating Systems
MW	Megawatts
NAQ	Network Access Quantity
NIGS	Non-intermittent Generating Systems
Peak CRC	Peak Certified Reserve Capacity
Peak RCR	Peak Reserve Capacity Requirement
RC Cycle	Reserve Capacity Cycle
RCM	Reserve Capacity Mechanism
REOI	Request for Expressions of Interest
SWIS	South West Interconnected System
WA	Western Australia
WEM	Wholesale Electricity Market
WEM Rules	Wholesale Electricity Market Rules
10POE	10% probability of exceedance