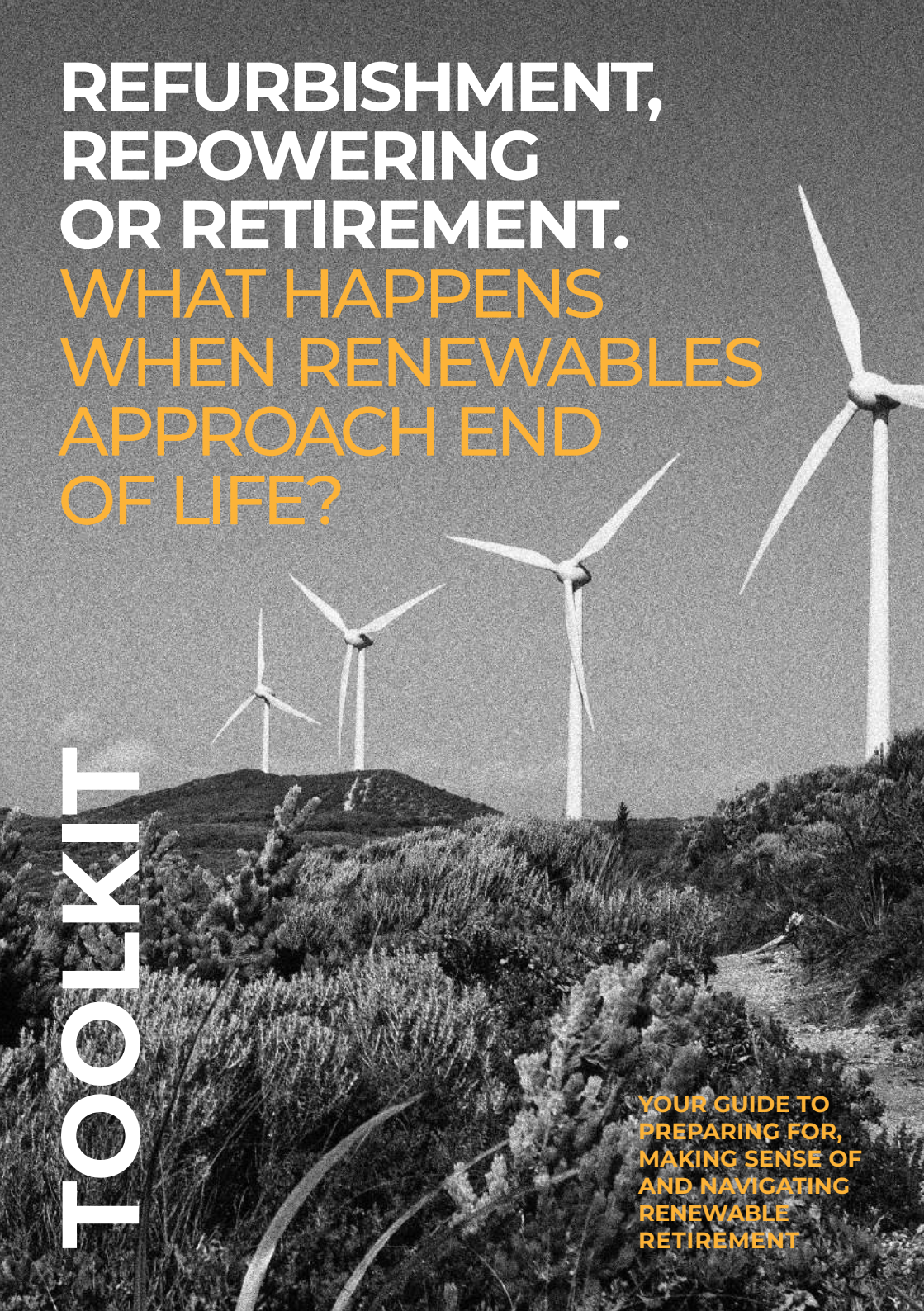
REFURBISHMENT, REPOWERING OR RETIREMENT.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN RENEWABLES APPROACH END OF LIFE?



TOOLKIT

YOUR GUIDE TO PREPARING FOR, MAKING SENSE OF AND NAVIGATING RENEWABLE RETIREMENT

Written and published by the **Renewable Energy Alliance (RE-Alliance),** an independent not-for-profit working to help regional and rural communities benefit from the shift to renewable energy.

RE-Alliance pays respect to First Nations peoples and their elders past and present, who, since time immemorial, have cared for Country. We acknowledge sovereignty was never ceded. We commit to working alongside First Nations peoples to achieve a just energy shift.

Toolkit published
July 2025

THIS TOOLKIT aims to provide clear, factual information to help landholders, communities and local councils understand what happens when renewable energy projects reach retirement age.

Based on research conducted by RE-Alliance, it is designed to help you navigate conversations about renewable energy project lifespans, understand your options and rights, and ensure positive outcomes for you and your community.

OK, let's go!

A TOOLKIT FOR LANDHOLDERS AND COMMUNITIES

WHO IS THIS TOOLKIT FOR?

If you're considering hosting a new renewable project such as wind turbines, a solar farm or large-scale battery storage on your property, this guide will help you understand the full lifecycle of these installations, evaluate the implications for your land and plan ahead for what happens in decades to come.

If you already host a renewable energy project, this information will help you navigate your options as the project comes to the end of its projected life, prepare for conversations with the project owner about refurbishment, repowering or decommissioning, and ensure the best outcome for your land.

If you're in a community where renewable energy projects are operating or being planned, this toolkit will help you understand what happens when these projects reach retirement age and how communities can advocate for the best possible outcomes when projects close.

WHAT DOES THIS TOOLKIT COVER?

To read the full report this toolkit is based on, go to:
re-alliance.org.au/retirement_age_renewables

THE **WHAT, WHY** AND **WHEN** OF RENEWABLE ENERGY RETIREMENT

Qs

Q1.

What does “retirement age renewables” mean?

Just like any technology, wind farms, solar farms and battery storage systems have a life cycle. When we talk about 'retirement age,' we're referring to when these renewable energy projects reach the end of their operational life and decisions must be made about their future.

Q2.

Why are we having this conversation now?

Renewable energy has been part of Australia's energy mix for decades, with the first wind turbines installed in the 1980s. After nearly 40 years, some of these earliest projects are approaching retirement age, with more set to follow in the coming years. This presents an important opportunity for Australia to consider how we manage the next chapter.

At the same time, communities and landholders across Australia are being asked to consider new projects which, if approved and built, could also eventually reach retirement in another 20-40 years.

As interest in renewables continues to grow, communities and landholders want to know what happens when a project reaches retirement age. They're right to ask: this infrastructure becomes part of their landscape and livelihoods for decades, and locals want clear information about what will happen when the project's life ends.

Thankfully, Australia is starting to get on the front foot and has time to get retirement right – provided governments, industry and communities work together to establish clear guidelines and protections. Sharing information with communities – through this resource – can help to inform and support landholders and locals eager to find out more.

Q3.

What is the timeline for renewable retirement?

Over the next decade, more than 1 gigawatt (GW) of wind, solar and battery storage projects along Australia's east coast will reach retirement age. That might sound like a lot, but by April 2025, 27.5 GW of large-scale wind and solar energy and another 26 GW of rooftop solar was powering homes and industries across Australia. By 2045, 12.5 GW of renewables across the country could be approaching the age of retirement.

The number of projects reaching retirement age will increase gradually at first, then more rapidly after 2030.

Q4.

How long do renewable technologies last?

Retirement won't happen all at once, as the life expectancy of renewable projects varies by technology. As a rule of thumb, here's how long each technology usually works for:

Onshore wind:	30-40 years
Large-scale solar:	20-25 years
Big battery storage:	20+ years
Offshore wind:	25-40 years
Hydro power:	50-100+ years
Pumped hydro:	50-60+ years

Interestingly, Australia's oldest larger wind farms are lasting much longer than expected. While originally built to run for about 20 years, many are now on track to run for 30 years or more.

THE OUTCOMES FOR YOUR COMMUNITY

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN PROJECTS REACH RETIREMENT AGE?

Here are the three options when a project reaches the end of its projected lifespan.

When a renewable energy project reaches retirement age, **there are three possible paths forward.** Two of these options actually extend a project's operational life rather than ending it completely.

Option 1. REFURBISHMENT

What it means:

Extending a project's life by replacing worn components with newer parts.

For wind farms:

Replacing blades, rotor components or even swapping out the entire nacelle (the power generating unit behind the blades) and turbine to improve efficiency and extend operations by 10+ years.

For solar farms:

Replacing old panels with higher efficiency models, upgrading power inverters (the units that convert solar electricity for the grid), or making other project-wide system improvements.

For battery storage:

Installing newer, more efficient batteries within the existing infrastructure.

Benefits:

Refurbishment helps extend the life of existing projects and produces less waste than building new ones. It also supports ongoing financial benefits for you as a landholder and your community, and makes use of existing grid connections.

Option 2.
REPOWERING

What it means:
Completely replacing all the equipment on an existing site with newer, more efficient technology, including the potential to add storage or other technology.

For wind farms:
Significantly boosting electricity generation by replacing existing turbines with fewer, larger models.

For solar farms:
Significantly boosting electricity generation by replacing existing panels and their mounting frames with new, more powerful, higher efficiency solar modules (cells) along with bigger inverters to handle the increased power.

For battery storage:
Batteries can be repowered and their capacity expanded by installing new battery packs with higher performing technology, and expanding the power inverters to handle higher storage and generation output.

Benefits:
Repowering essentially creates a new project on an old site, using advances in technology and potentially adding in storage. Repowering a site means ongoing benefits for the landholders and the local community, fewer environmental impacts than developing new areas, and significantly increased power generation from the same piece of land.

Option 3.
DECOMMISSIONING

What it means:
Dismantling and removing all the equipment from an existing property, then rehabilitating the site, as agreed with the landholder.

For wind farms:
A staged dismantling, deconstruction and removal of associated infrastructure, or a controlled demolition of each turbine.

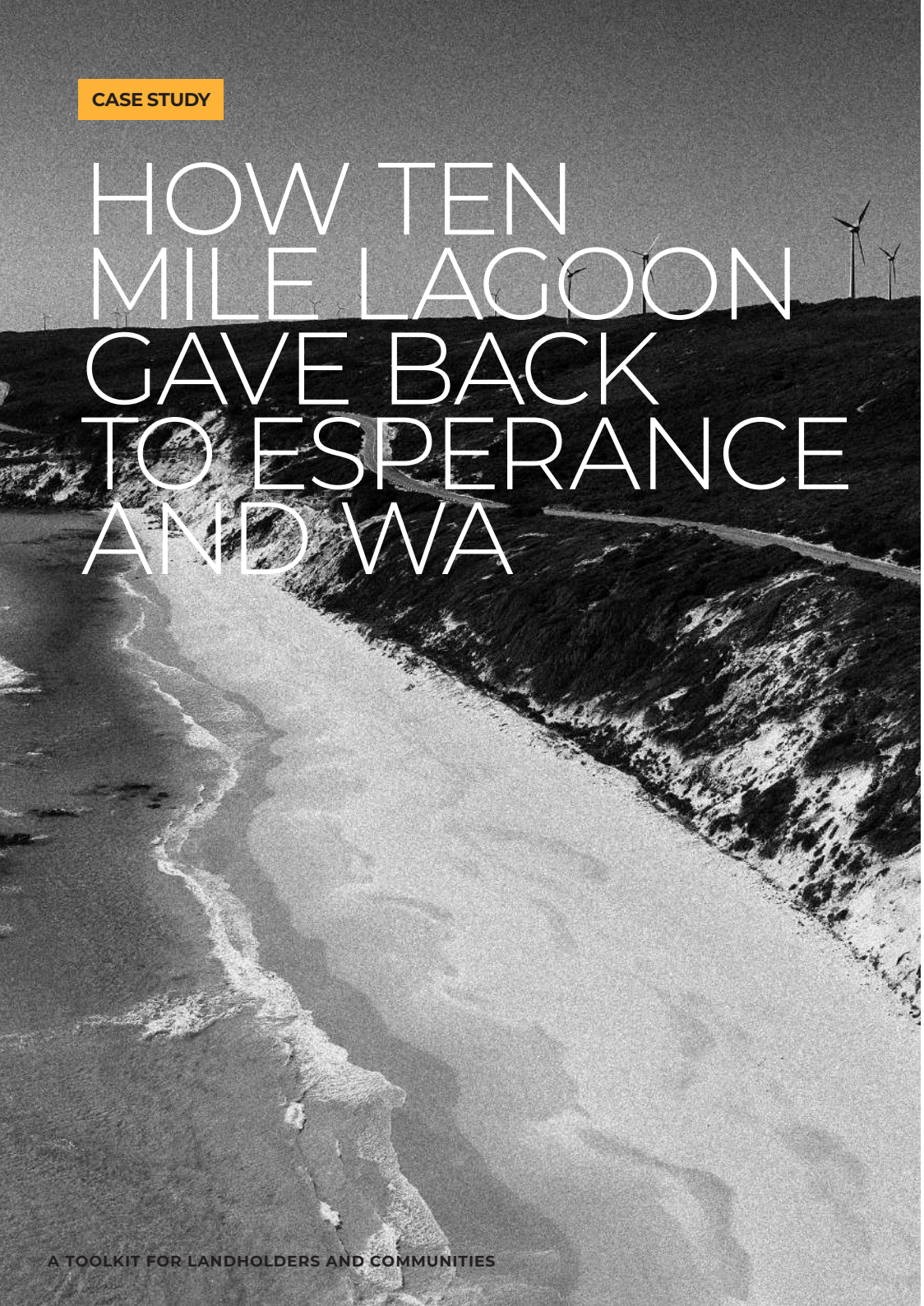
For solar farms:
Removing solar panels from their mountings, those mountings from the ground and all electrical infrastructure.

For battery storage:
Removing all batteries, storage components and associated infrastructure.

After removal:
Decommissioning ensures that the property is rehabilitated or restored as per the agreement the landholder makes with the project owner and the relevant government rules that apply, depending on the state or territory.

CASE STUDY

HOW TEN MILE LAGOON GAVE BACK TO ESPERANCE AND WA



WHEN A WIND FARM ENDS WELL

When the Ten Mile Lagoon Wind Farm near Esperance was retired in 2022, it marked the end of a renewable project that had supplied power to the region for nearly 30 years. But instead of being the end of the story, it was a chance to give something back to the community.

As part of the decommissioning process, Synergy, the energy company that owned and operated the farm, worked with local authorities to make sure materials from the wind farm could be reused in ways that benefited Esperance and the surrounding area. Instead of being sent to landfill, concrete foundations and road base materials were donated to the Shire of Esperance to support local infrastructure projects.

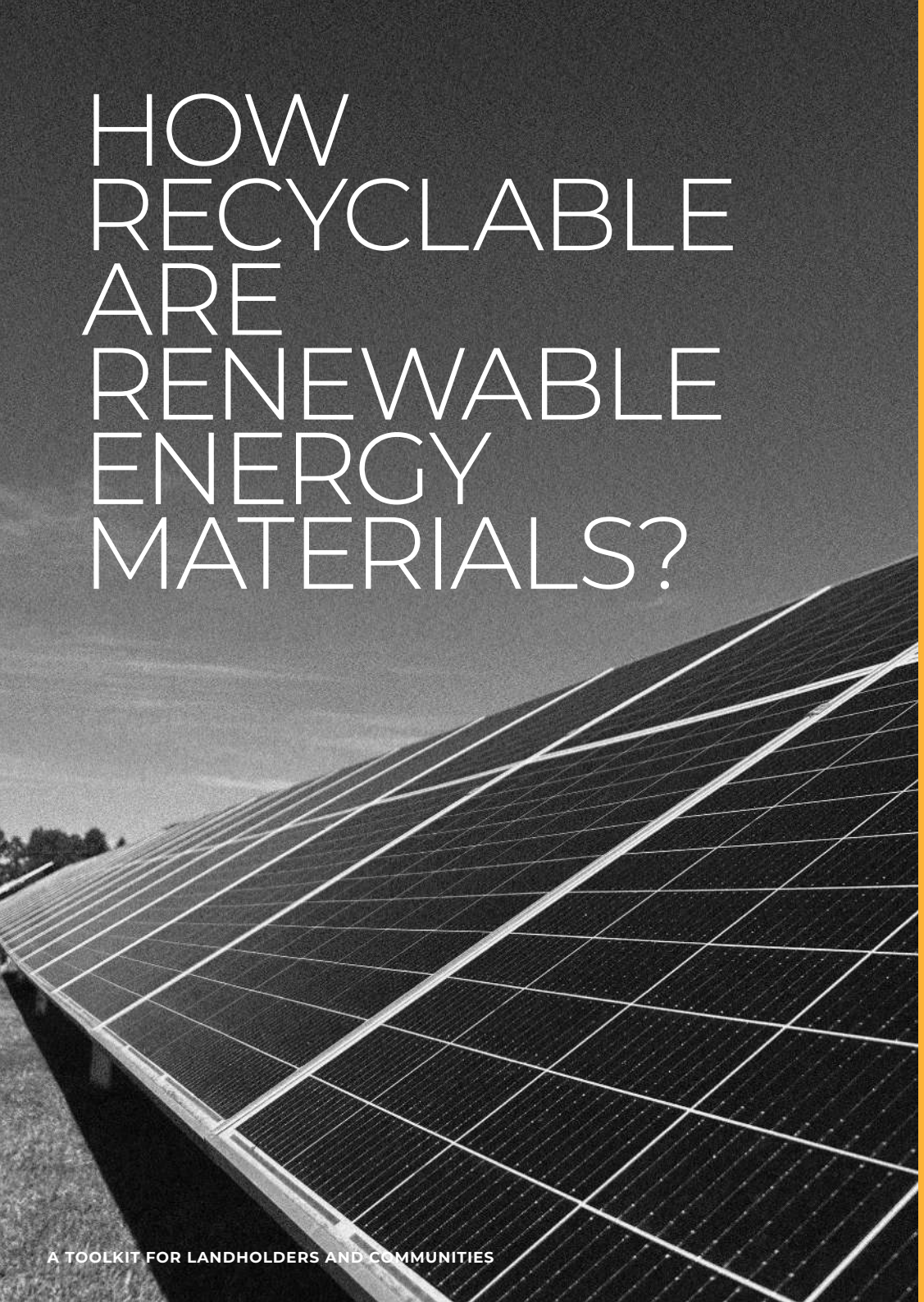
At the same time, the wind farm site itself was restored, in line with the land use agreement, helping return the land to productive use. This kind of site rehabilitation is an essential part of the retirement process – and a good example of how project owners can meet their obligations to landholders and the environment.

Some components also found new life elsewhere:

- Six turbines were refurbished for use at other renewable energy sites
- Two turbines were donated to students at North Metropolitan TAFE in Perth to support hands-on training in clean energy technology

By planning ahead and thinking creatively about reuse, the decommissioning of Ten Mile Lagoon delivered lasting value for the people of Esperance and for others across the state. **It's a reminder that even at the end of a project's life, good outcomes are possible when decommissioning is managed well.**

HOW RECYCLABLE ARE RENEWABLE ENERGY MATERIALS?



Refurbishment, repowering and decommissioning all involve removing old equipment from a site. This results in materials that need managing – but the process doesn't need to generate significant waste. In fact, many people are surprised to learn just how recyclable renewable energy technologies actually are, and what's being done now to increase recycling and reuse more in future.

Understanding the recycling potential of different components can help you make informed decisions about end-of-life options.

WIND TURBINES: 90%+ RECYCLABLE

The good news:

The vast majority of a wind farm's materials can be readily recycled, including:

- Steel towers and structural components
- Aluminium components
- Copper wiring and electronics
- Cast iron from generators and mechanical systems

The challenge:

The most difficult parts to recycle are the turbine blades, which are made of fibreglass and carbon fibre. Innovative solutions like using blades in cement manufacturing processes are being trialled and applied locally and globally.

SOLAR PANELS: 95%+ RECYCLABLE

The good news:

Nearly all components of solar panels can be recycled, including:

- Silicon from the cells
- Aluminium frames
- Steel mounting structures
- Silver
- Glass
- Copper wiring

The challenge:

While solar panels are highly recyclable, currently only about 17% of household solar panels are being recycled in Australia. Industry initiatives are actively working to raise this rate, and with more investment and stronger government support, we can expect significant improvements in the future.

BATTERY STORAGE: UP TO 95% RECYCLABLE

The good news:

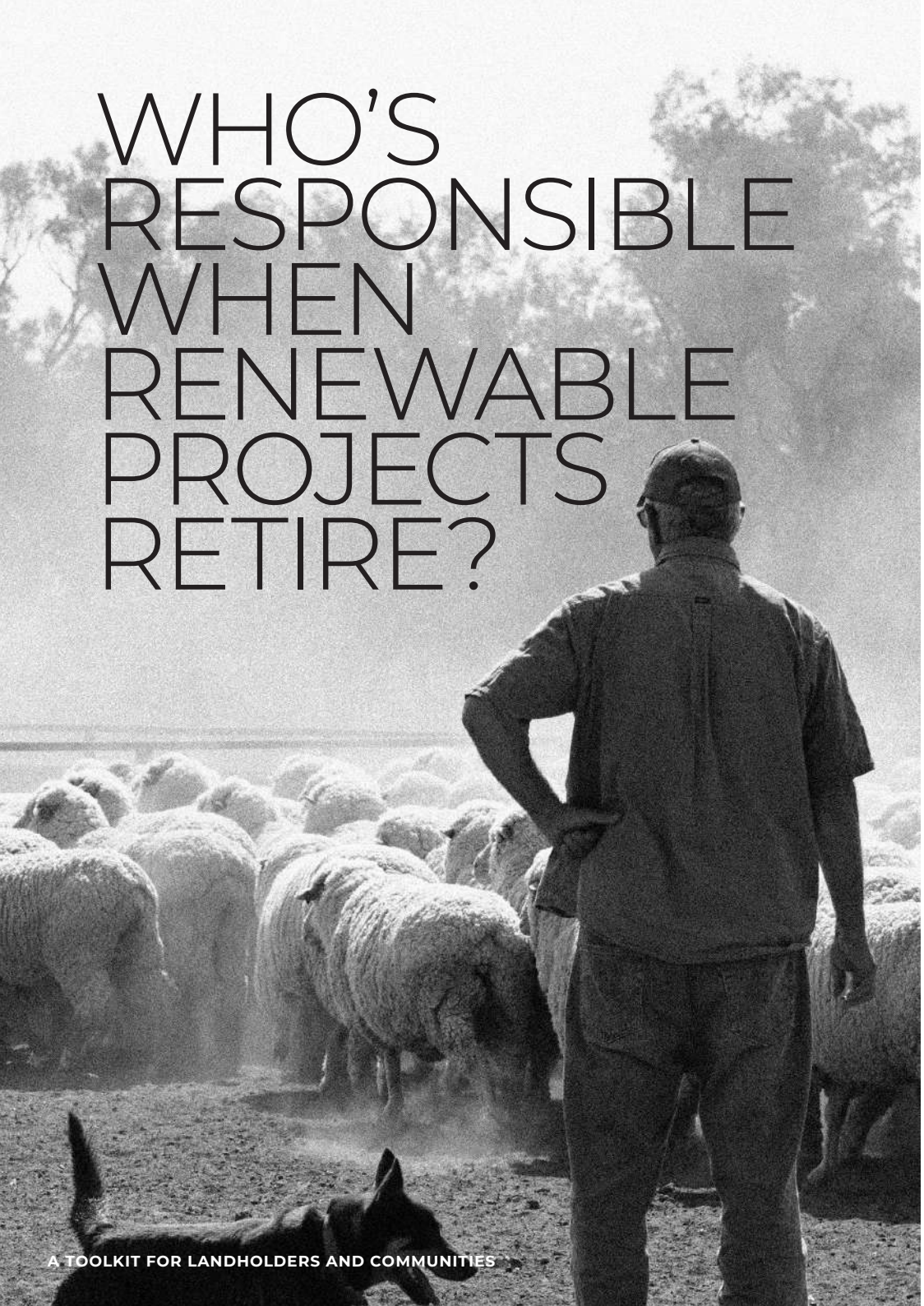
Battery systems contain numerous highly valuable materials worth recovering, including:

- Nickel
- Cobalt
- Lithium
- Various other metals and minerals

The challenge:

Only about 10% of lithium-ion batteries are currently being recycled in Australia, despite being up to 95% recyclable. This represents a substantial opportunity for Australia to lead in recovering highly valuable materials from big batteries when they start to retire.

Australia has a unique opportunity to maximise the reuse of materials across the renewable energy industry, by advancing recycling technologies and increasing industry and government cooperation.



WHO'S RESPONSIBLE WHEN RENEWABLE PROJECTS RETIRE?

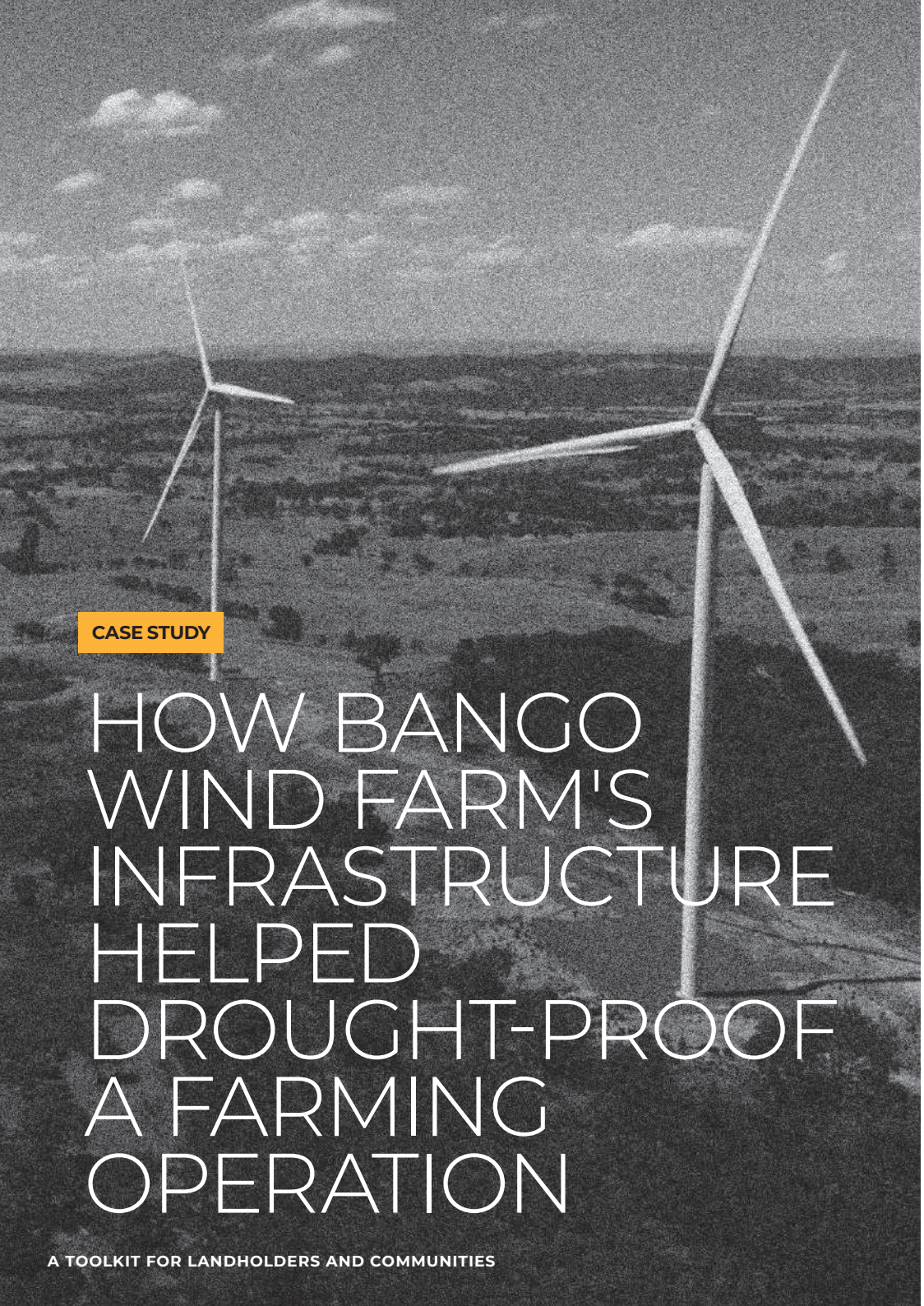
As renewable energy projects reach retirement age, key questions emerge: what happens to the land and who's responsible for restoring it? This is particularly important if you're hosting or considering hosting renewable infrastructure on your property.

Unlike traditional power stations built on land owned by energy companies, most renewable energy projects in Australia are hosted on private agricultural land through lease agreements. This means that when projects reach retirement age, there needs to be clarity about:

- **Who is responsible for removing equipment?**
- **How will the site be rehabilitated?**
- **What obligations and financial protections are in place?**
- **How will your land be returned to use?**

Landholder agreement conditions play a crucial role in providing protection and peace of mind to ensure that landholders are not left with abandoned infrastructure, degraded land or unexpected asset removal costs. That's why understanding key conditions in these agreements is essential when negotiating with project owners.

The good news is that, in addition to protections in landholder agreements, regulatory frameworks and industry practices are evolving to further strengthen protections for landholders. If you're a landholder, the following sections will help you understand these protections and how to ensure they're included in your agreements.



CASE STUDY

HOW BANGO WIND FARM'S INFRASTRUCTURE HELPED DROUGHT-PROOF A FARMING OPERATION

FINDING UNEXPECTED BENEFITS

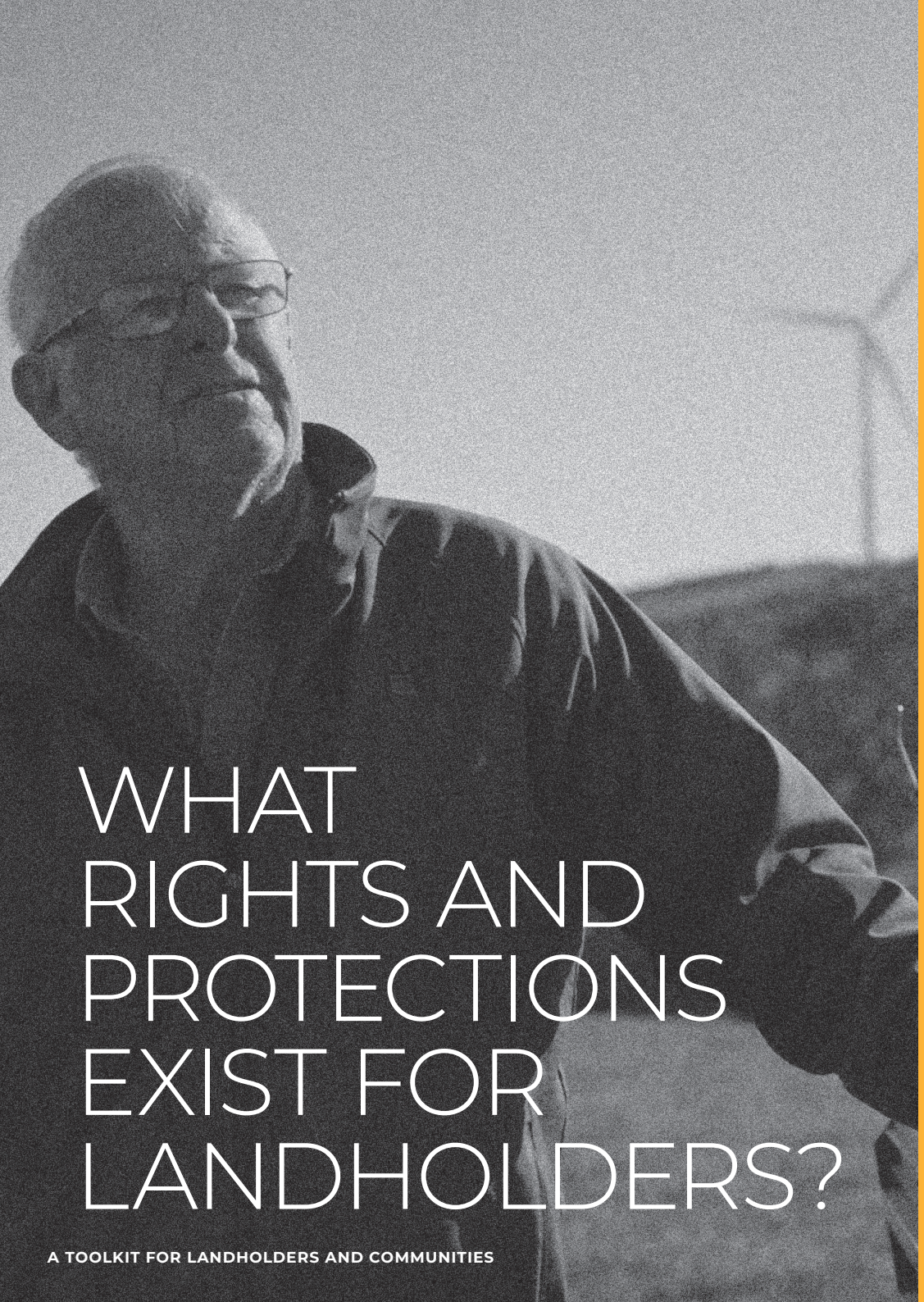
When Tom Gunthorpe negotiated to host nine wind turbines on his Kangiara property in NSW, he was thinking about more than just the passive income. As someone who'd lived through a decade of drought after taking over the family farm in 2000, Tom understood the value of diversifying farm income – but he also saw an opportunity in the infrastructure itself.

During construction of the Bango Wind Farm, developers needed a batch plant to make concrete for the turbine foundations. When construction finished, instead of dismantling everything, Tom negotiated with the project owners to keep the concrete pad. They leveled it, tidied it up, and handed it over as part of the agreement.

Today, that former batch plant serves as a drought lot – a contained feeding area where Tom's 1,200 cattle and 2,500 sheep can be fed during dry times without damaging precious pastures.

> **"In drought, the hoofed animals just end up damaging the pastures,"** Tom explains. **"So here we just feed them into containment, and we just let the pastures recover best they can through the drought."**

This creative reuse of wind farm infrastructure shows how thoughtful negotiation can deliver benefits beyond rental income. By working with developers to identify opportunities during construction and decommissioning, landholders can secure valuable assets that support their farming operations for decades to come. As Tom puts it: "You couldn't have asked for anything better."



WHAT RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS EXIST FOR LANDHOLDERS?

Whether you're a farmer considering hosting solar panels, a landholder thinking about renewing an existing agreement, someone living near a renewable energy project, or a local council planning for your area's future, it's important to understand the protections that can be put in place to ensure responsible management when these projects reach the end of their life.

These measures are designed to ensure the site is cleaned up and restored when a project ends, protecting you as a landholder and your community. They can include private agreement conditions between landholders and the project owner, as well as government regulations.

The strength of these safeguards vary across states and territories and individual contracts. Here's what landholders should look for and consider when negotiating with renewable energy developers.

LANDHOLDER AGREEMENTS

Landholder agreements are legally binding contracts that set out rights and responsibilities for the property owner and those of the project owner throughout the project's lifecycle. They're essential for protecting landholder interests, so it's important to understand what they should include.

The process typically starts with a renewable energy company approaching landholders with an 'option to lease' agreement. Like any partnership, this is a starting point to negotiate terms that work for both parties and protects the long-term interests of both the landholder and developer. Most landholders consult with a lawyer to review the agreement before signing and it is common practice for developers to cover the costs of legal advice.

Here are key questions to consider for retirement planning:

1. How long will decommissioning take?

There are a number of things that will affect how long it takes to fully retire (or decommission) a project. This will include the number of wind turbines, solar panels, battery units or other project infrastructure on a property, the topography and geology, distance travelled for removal of equipment, if specialist services and equipment are required, and obligations on the project owner for returning the land to use. For projects retiring within the next decade, decommissioning is expected to take between 6 months and 2 years.

2. How deep will they dig?

Removing underground infrastructure like foundations or cabling involves consideration of geology, site conditions and agreements between the landholder and developer. Agreements can specify the expected excavation depth, which can range from surface-level removal to digging down up to one metre (1000mm).

The right depth depends on several factors:

- Local geology and soil conditions
- The type and size of installed components
- Future land use after decommissioning
- Individual landholder conditions agreed with the project owner

3. Will topsoil be restored?

Restoring topsoil is a key step in returning land to its previous condition and ensuring it remains productive. While geology and topography will inform how topsoil is restored, negotiations and agreements on these conditions with the developer are essential. Good agreements will specify topsoil restoration conditions after the removal of equipment. This depth may range from 300mm to 1000mm over buried foundations or equipment. Topsoil restoration is often key for returning the land to prior use.

4. Will any parts of the project remain after decommissioning?

Landholder agreements may specify that some components could remain after decommissioning is completed. In the case of a wind farm this could include buried foundations for turbines, access roads, fencing gates, concrete areas or storage sheds. In most cases, these will be subject to agreement between the landholder and project owner.

5. How will land be rehabilitated?

While local environmental conditions and the prior status of land will be the main factors affecting these conditions, landholders may negotiate specific actions on land restoration or rehabilitation. Agreements may range from simple restoration requirements to comprehensive rehabilitation plans with environmental monitoring. The best approach is to be specific and clearly describe how the land will be restored.

6. How can landholder agreements protect individuals during the retirement process?

Landholders are able to negotiate for protections during the retirement process. This may include continued rent payments while decommissioning is undertaken, the option to keep useful infrastructure like roads or fencing after retirement, and clear remedies if the project owner fails to meet their obligations. These provisions help ensure landholders are not disadvantaged during the retirement process.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Decommissioning renewable energy projects is a lot of work. Financial assurance options exist, or can be negotiated as part of agreements, to provide further protection and peace of mind for landholders. These options ensure funds will be available when the time for decommissioning comes. Different types of financial safeguards are available, with different funding methods and levels of security.

Most new renewable energy projects now include some form of financial assurance, though older projects may not have these safeguards built in. When landholders are negotiating an agreement with a developer they may seek or consider the options below:

Decommissioning bonds

A dedicated fund that may be accumulated over a defined time period, funded by the project owner to cover the future decommissioning costs. Held by a third party, these bonds ensure that resources will be available when needed, regardless of the project owner's financial situation at that time.

Bank guarantees or letters of credit

A written agreement by a bank promising to pay for decommissioning if the project owner fails to meet their obligations.

Parent company guarantees

A contract between a landholder and the project owner’s parent company, guaranteeing that the parent company will cover the cost of decommissioning if required, providing additional security if the project owner goes bankrupt.

Insurance products

An insurance policy covering the cost of decommissioning should the project owner fail to pay.

What happens when a project changes hands?

Renewable energy projects are sometimes sold from one project owner to another. When this happens, the agreement the original owner had with the landholder simply transfers over to the new owner. This ensures your rights remain protected regardless of who owns the renewable energy assets on your land.

WHAT QUESTIONS SHOULD LANDHOLDERS ASK WHEN NEGOTIATING AN AGREEMENT?

As with any major contract, it's important that landholders ask questions before signing a renewable energy agreement or renewing an existing one. That way each landholder can properly understand what will happen to their property when the project ends and make an informed decision.

As a starting point, **landholders could consider these key questions** to help make sure their interests are protected throughout the project's lifecycle.

1. TIMING

- How long after the project ends will decommissioning begin?
- How long will decommissioning activities, or other retirement options, take? (Ask for details on each key phase.)
- Will you continue to receive payments during the decommissioning period?

2. YOUR GROUND AND SOIL

- How deep will the owner dig to remove equipment, and what equipment would be removed this way?
- What, if any, impacts will there be on future agricultural or other land uses?
- How will the owner handle specific soil types?
- Would future plans for the land have a bearing on how it is returned?

3.
GETTING YOUR LAND BACK IN SHAPE

- What standards or conditions will the owner meet when restoring your land?
- How close to its prior condition will the property be when the infrastructure is fully removed?
- How will the owner check that they have returned the land as agreed and is future monitoring required?

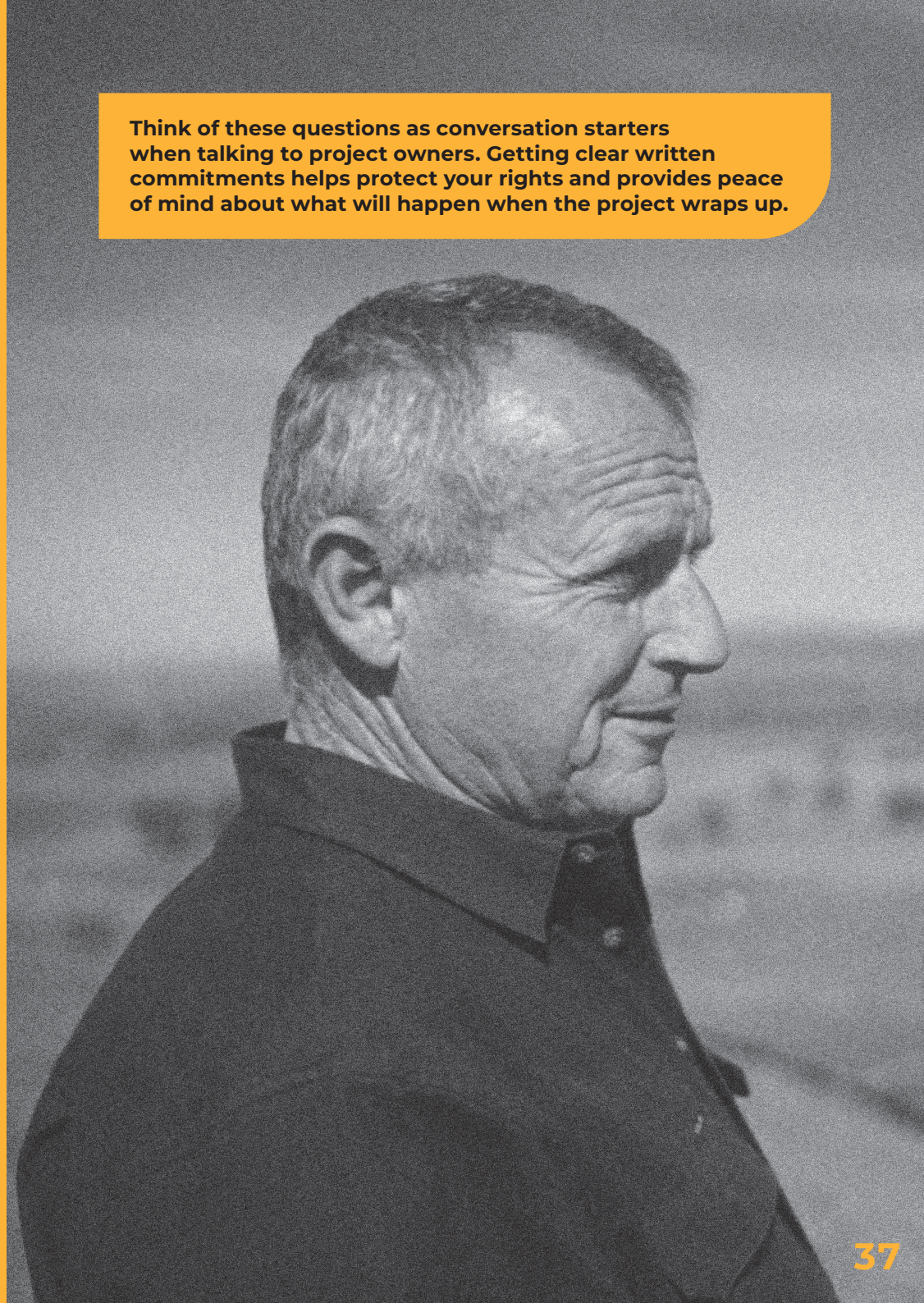
4.
FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

- What guarantees exist to make sure there's enough money set aside for decommissioning?
- When will funds begin to be set aside for decommissioning?
- How is the amount of financial assurance calculated?
- Who controls this money and makes sure it's used in accordance with agreements or regulations?

5.
IF THE PROJECT CHANGES HANDS

- What happens to agreed retirement obligations if the owner sells the project?
- How are landholders protected if the project owner goes bankrupt?
- How will landholders and other stakeholders be informed if another company takes over the project?

Think of these questions as conversation starters when talking to project owners. Getting clear written commitments helps protect your rights and provides peace of mind about what will happen when the project wraps up.



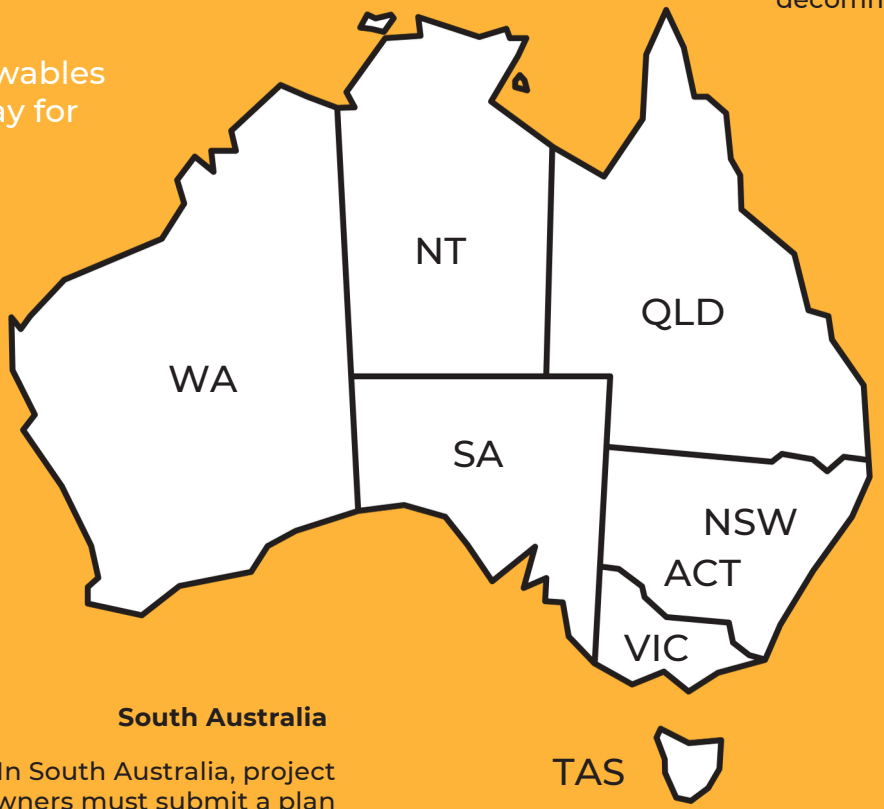
WHAT ARE **THE LAWS** IN YOUR STATE OR TERRITORY?

In addition to private agreements between landholders and project owners, there are also **laws that regulate how renewable energy projects are retired, covering who is responsible for what and the standards that need to be met.**

In most states, project owners are required to provide decommissioning plans as part of the approvals process. These plans are then revised over time by project owners. In most cases, updated plans must be submitted to the relevant authority up to a year before decommissioning works begin.

Because these regulations vary across states and territories, it's important to understand the state of play in your area.

Here's a brief overview of the renewables retirement landscape in place today for your state or territory:



Western Australia, ACT and Northern Territory

If you're in Western Australia, the ACT and the Northern Territory, there are currently no specific regulations for decommissioning or site rehabilitation for renewable energy projects. This makes private landholder negotiations and agreements even more important.

South Australia

In South Australia, project owners must submit a plan for decommissioning and site rehabilitation as part of the approvals process. South Australia's legislation also requires project owners to provide financial assurance for decommissioning activities.

Queensland

In Queensland, wind and solar project owners must provide financial assurance for projects to cover the decommissioning costs listed in the decommissioning plan.

New South Wales

In NSW, project owners are responsible for decommissioning and site rehabilitation, with plans typically included in their project proposals. Landholders can request financial assurances in negotiations, with best practice clauses and a calculator provided by the Government to help inform negotiations and estimate costs.

Victoria

In Victoria, wind and solar project owners are required to submit decommissioning and rehabilitation plans during the approvals process. These plans must detail how the site will be restored to its prior condition and show how materials will be recycled or disposed of once operations cease.

Tasmania

In Tasmania, project owners have to submit a decommissioning plan as part of the approvals process to the Environment Protection Authority (EPA). The EPA may also apply requirements for site rehabilitation.

HOW CAN WE WORK TOGETHER FOR BETTER OUTCOMES?

There are many laws, regulations and private agreement conditions designed to promote responsible retirement outcomes for landholders and communities. A lot of work is already underway to further bolster these settings to ensure renewable energy retirement is managed properly. However some gaps remain – particularly around financial assurance options, clear guidance on best practice at retirement, and opportunities to extend the life of projects through refurbishment or repowering.

Government and industry can work more closely with landholders and communities to find and deliver better outcomes and ensure everyone's interests are looked after.

Here's how landholders, communities and local leaders can work together to make a difference:

1.

GETTING INVOLVED AS A COMMUNITY

It can sometimes feel like decisions about renewable energy are made far away from the communities they affect. But as a landholder, local leader or community member, you can have a real impact on how projects are managed.

Here's how you can engage with these important issues and make real change:

- Participating in planning consultations for local renewable projects to ensure your priorities are reflected in approval conditions
- Engaging with local councils or state government agencies about renewable energy planning to help shape local policies and guidance on decommissioning
- Connecting with organisations like RE-Alliance to stay informed about changes taking place to ensure regions are at the centre of the shift to renewable energy
- Sharing your local knowledge, asking questions and proactively engaging with project developers

2.

TAKING ACTION AS A LANDHOLDER

Landholders have a crucial role in shaping better retirement outcomes. By being informed about existing regulations and negotiating with developers for options and specific conditions that suit individual circumstances, you can help drive improved industry practice and influence government policy. This can include:

- Negotiating clear agreements on retirement options and decommissioning provisions
- Consider negotiating with other landholders in your project, as a group
- Sharing your experience with other landholders
- Engaging with developers and industry to inform practical solutions
- Advocating for consistent approaches and best practice
- Providing feedback to government on policy settings for retirement of renewables

3.

THE POWER OF WORKING TOGETHER

When landholders, communities and local leaders collaborate, their combined voice and influence becomes stronger.
By working together, you can:

- Share insights to inform engagement with industry through shared experiences and information
- Influence policy decisions that affect your property and community
- Learn from others' successes and avoid potential pitfalls
- Access more information on options for managing projects at the end of life

4.

HOW CAN YOU WORK WITH RE-ALLIANCE TO MAKE RENEWABLES DELIVER FOR RURAL AND REGIONAL AUSTRALIA?

RE-Alliance is an independent, not-for-profit organisation that works to ensure renewable energy projects benefit the rural and regional communities they operate in.

For more than a decade we've been bringing together landholders, community representatives, industry and government to develop better approaches to renewable energy. Our work focuses on making sure local voices are heard in the energy shift and that communities share in the opportunities these projects create.

You can get involved with RE-Alliance to strengthen your voice in these important conversations and gain access to resources, research and experiences from landholders, communities and regional leaders across Australia.

ACTION CHECKLIST

Use this checklist to help you navigate the retirement process for projects.

If you're a landholder considering hosting a new renewable project:

- [ ] Ask key questions about retirement timing, procedures and practice for infrastructure removal and land rehabilitation
- [ ] Ask about financial assurances such as decommissioning bonds or parent company guarantees
- [ ] Ask about what the agreement will specify for removal of any underground equipment or materials
- [ ] Ask about provision for topsoil restoration for land return to prior use or related land rehabilitation
- [ ] Check your state's rules around decommissioning
- [ ] Ask about options for ongoing payments during decommissioning or other end-of-life activities

If you already host a renewable project:

- [ ] Review your existing agreement to understand the decommissioning conditions your project owner is obligated to meet
- [ ] Check your state's rules around decommissioning
- [ ] Ask your project's owner about refurbishment and repowering options that might extend benefits beyond the initial project life
- [ ] Be aware of what happens if your project changes ownership
- [ ] Consider engaging with RE-Alliance and similar organisations to share your experience

If you are a regional leader or interested community member:

- [ ] Participate in planning consultations for local renewable projects
- [ ] Engage with local councils about renewable energy planning for your region
- [ ] Connect with other community members and local leaders to build knowledge
- [ ] Consider working with others to advocate for consistent approaches in policy and practice
- [ ] Use the resources listed in this toolkit to access further information and support

WHERE TO LEARN MORE

LOOKING FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RENEWABLE ENERGY RETIREMENT? HERE ARE SOME HELPFUL RESOURCES TO CHECK OUT:

GETTING HELP WITH AGREEMENTS

If you're considering hosting renewable energy on your property or want to review existing agreements:

- Talk to a legal expert who specialises in renewable energy and rural property law
- Contact organisations who have developed specific resources:
  - **Queensland Farmers' Federation's Renewable Energy Landholder Toolkit**
    Phone: (07) 3837 4720
  - **NSW Farmers Association's Renewable Energy and Transmission Landholder Guide**
    Phone: (02) 9478 1000
  - **Clean Energy Council's Best Practice Charter**
    Phone: (03) 9929 4100
  - **Queensland Renewable Energy Council's Renewable Energy Developer & Investor Toolkit**
    Phone: +61 401 736 273

WHO TO CONTACT FOR SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

- **RE-Alliance** can help with community engagement and general questions on renewable energy developments:
  Email: info@re-alliance.org.au
  Phone: 1300 290 982
- **Circular PV Alliance** has answers about solar panel recycling:
  Online form:
  circularpv.com.au/contact
- **Community Power Agency** can help with advice and resources on community-owned renewable energy:
  Email: info@cpagency.org.au
- **The Australian Energy Infrastructure Commissioner** provides general information and can manage and support public complaints:
  Email: aeic@aeic.gov.au
  Phone: 1800 656 395
  Website: www.aeic.gov.au

MORE DETAILED INFORMATION

For more in-depth information on renewables retirement in Australia:

Read the full report this toolkit is based on: Retirement age renewables – delivering for Australian communities.

View real stories from landholders, neighbours, local leaders and community members around Australia exploring when renewables are 'done right'.

Thanks to Iberdrola for permission to use their images on pages 7 & 8 and to Goulburn Community Solar Farm for their image on page 29.

RE-ALLIANCE