Wimmera Development Association

GNET
Grampians New Energy Taskforce

Keeping the lights on & enabling a renewable energy revolution in Wimmera Southern Mallee

Federal and state governments have an unquestionable responsibility to keep the lights on in homes and businesses. Without additional generation and transmission capacity in the Wimmera Southern Mallee (WSM) area of western Victoria will go dark when the Yallourn power station closes in 2028.[1]

There are solutions to both this looming generation crisis when Yallourn closes, and the existing power unreliability in the region.

These measures will also enable the realisation of the economic potential of the area, as part of the clean energy revolution, and resolve the cemented–in community roadblock to the critical Victoria–NSW Interconnect West (VNI–West) link.

Additional transmission and renewable power generation capacity are well supported by industry, regional development organisations, and communities. With respectful good faith consultation, and appropriate compensation, the WSM Regional Energy Zones (REZ) will solve four critical power issues.

We strongly urge AEMO and the Victorian Government to support the proposed solutions.

This report draws on regional experience, investor perspectives and new economic modelling done by the Wimmera Development Association (WDA).

Executive Summary

The Power Issues

Existing problems — exiting fossil–fuel generation and insufficient transmission

The Yallourn power station is scheduled to close in 2028, removing 4 GW of generation from the national grid. To ensure Victoria meets its targets of 65 per cent renewables by 2030 and 95 per cent by 2035, the government is sending a clear signal that replacement generation must be from renewable sources.[2]

Western Victoria's wind and solar resources are large and reliable — there is potentially 10 GW of renewable capacity in the region.[3] Enough to keep the lights on in WSM and more.

However, the existing transmission capacity is constrained and insufficient. There are already power reliability issues, and it does not allow full connection of existing renewable facilities,[4] let alone new generation. And, there is no way that the potential generation can be become a reality without confidence in transmission capacity.

Without at least 3.5 GW of generation from the REZ in the region, and new transmission to connect it, the lights will go out. This is the ultimate realisation of a significant existing issue of power unreliability in the WSM region because of constraints in the transmission capacity.

While several critical transmission projects are planned, investors, project developers, communities, and development organisations, are worried that the proposed options will entrench sub–optimal capacity — by gigawatts — and inflame community opposition.

1 https://aemo.com.au/–/media/files/major–publications/isp/2022/2022–documents/2022–integrated–system–plan–isp.pdf (p. 49)
2 https://www.energy.vic.gov.au/renewable–energy/victorian–renewable–energy–and–storage–targets
3 Based on publicly available and confidential information
4 https://reneweconomy.com.au/victoria–pushes–ahead–with–1–5gw–network–upgrade–in–windy–south–west/

Unrealised economic potential

The Western Victoria region is geographically and topographically suited to being part of the renewable energy revolution that is needed to achieved Australia's clean energy transition. There is an abundance of reliable solar and wind resources.

As a proof point to this, there are over 19 renewable energy projects, totalling over 10 GW, under consideration in this area. However, without additional transmission, they could not be connected.

As such, without commitment to new and upgraded transmission that will fully support connection, the investments in generation will not be made.

The community understands the economic growth and jobs that would flow from making the region a renewable energy hub, and that they are at risk of being missed. (See 'Assessment' section below.)

VNI–West roadblocks

The VNI West link is a critical part of Australian Electricity Market Operator's (AEMO) 2022 Integrated System Plan (ISP).

The existing proposed route is bogged down with community opposition and is unlikely to be realised in a timely way, if ever.

The WSM communities understand the need for new transmission. They live with the issue of constrained transmission every day and understand the significant impact on people and businesses. As such, these communities are uniquely placed to be part of the wider solution for Victorian power, as the alternative route for the VNI–West link.

With respectful good faith consultation, and appropriate compensation, the WSM communities could solve a critical power issue for Victoria as a whole.

This would dovetail with solving the regional transmission problems and harnessing the opportunities, as outlined above.

The Solutions

There are three proposed new transmission projects in Victoria that have the potential to solve these critical issues – Project Energy Connect (PEC), Victoria–NSW Interconnect (VNI) West, and the Western Renewables Link (WRL). Upgrading capacity and making changes to the proposed routes will, in concert, make them the viable solution.

WDA analysis shows transmission routes that are appropriate, have — or can build — social licence in a timely manner, and that will enable the expedited and long–term development and delivery of substantial renewable energy resources in western Victoria.

We believe the following options should be investigated:

- Move the VNI West route to Bulgana (away from Bendigo).
- Move the terminal station from North Ballarat and relocate it at or near Bulgana.
- Build a 500 kV double circuit overhead line for the full 190 km of the WRL project from Bulgana to Sydenham.

Keeping the lights on and enabling a renewable energy revolution in WSM

AEMO reported in 2022, that Yallourn power station will likely close by 2028, removing 4 GW of capacity from Victoria.[5] To address the power gap an accelerated build of renewable energy generation, storage capacity, and new transmission is required to a parallel timetable.

In addition, despite the designation of three REZ in western Victoria, and the significant interest in and resources to support development of renewable energy projects in the WSM region, capacity constraints in Victoria's energy grid means that even the wind and solar energy already being produced within western Victoria cannot get to the customers because there is not enough capacity in the existing network.[6] And there is simply no capacity for additional projects in the transmission network. This leaves the region with the 'power issues' described above.

These capacity constraints are not just an issue for existing and new generators, they are preventing industry from electrifying and expanding their businesses and discouraging new investment into the region. The problems will also delay the achievement of Victoria's net zero and renewable generation targets.

Proposed transmission projects and their problems

There are three proposed new transmission projects — Project Energy Connect (PEC), Victoria–NSW Interconnect (VNI) West, and the Western Renewables Link (WRL) (see box 1 below for details), which are welcomed.

However, there are major issues with what is proposed for two of them, VNI West and WRL, that could exacerbate rather than alleviate grid capacity issues. They include:

- limited transmission capacity and terminal station options
- investor uncertainty
- social licence and community opposition.

5 https://aemo.com.au/-/media/files/major-publications/isp/2022/2022-documents/2022-integrated-system-plan-isp.pdf (p. 49)
6 https://www.theage.com.au/national/victoria/gridlock-on-the-grid-stalls-the-transition-to-renewables-20210528-p57w6q.html

Box 1 – Detail on proposed transmission projects

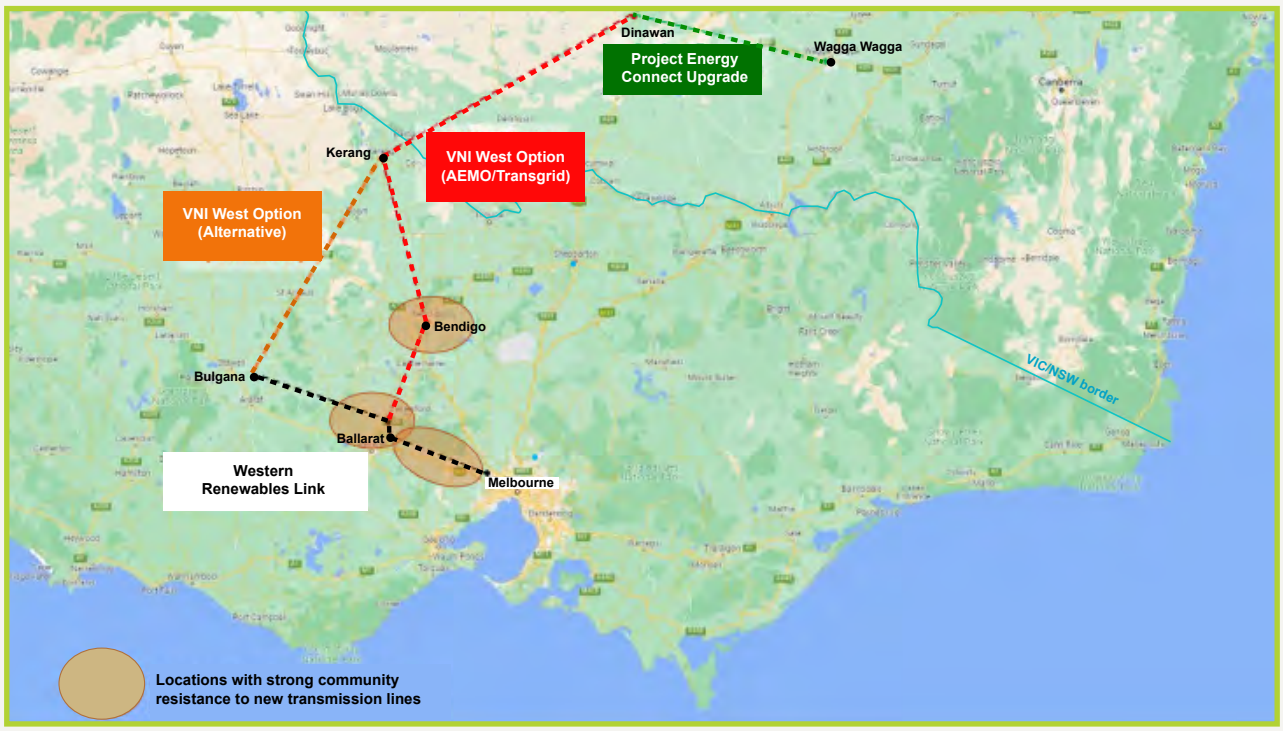
New transmission lines and capacity upgrades are being planning which would connect the grid in western Victoria to NSW and South Australia in the north, and south–east into Melbourne. These are shown in Figure 1:

- Project Energy Connect (PEC) — Green dashed line – – –
- Victoria–NSW Interconnect (VNI) West — Red dashed line – – – and Orange dashed line – – –
- Western Renewables Link (WRL) — Black dashed line – – –

While PEC is mainly going through NSW and into South Australia, it will also connect to the western Victoria grid via Kerang. The connecting link from Kerang to the south will unlock grid capacity for the REZ areas in the west.

Options under consideration for those links are critical to addressing present and future grid capacity problems.

Figure 1: Proposed REZ Transmission Links



Proposed Victoria-NSW Interconnect West (VNI West)

VNI West is a proposed high–capacity 500kV double–circuit overhead transmission line. The intention is that it will be built by 2031, earlier if there is additional support.[7] VNI West will provide a connection between the Western Renewables Link (WRL) in Victoria and Project Energy Connect (PEC) in NSW.

The current plan for this project is that it will connect to the WRL at a new terminal station north of Ballarat.

The current VNI West route runs via Ballarat and the Ballarat–Bendigo corridor. This route, particularly around Bendigo and Ballarat, is contentious with communities and there is already a highly mobilised group opposing transmission[8].

Proposed Western Renewables Link

WRL as currently proposed:

- Option 1: A 220 kV double circuit overhead line from Bulgana (near Stawell) to a new terminal station (potentially at Waubra or north of Ballarat), and a 500 kV double circuit overhead line from that new terminal station to Sydenham
- Option 2: A 500 kV double circuit overhead line for the full 190 km of the project, from Bulgana to Sydenham.

The WDA understands that the WRL base case was assessed as requiring a capacity of 9 GW — over time.[9] The current proposal for the WRL is for it to be built by 2027, with capacity of 2 GW. The WRL is also subject to objections from the local community about the proposed route and locations of terminal stations.

In total, over 80 per cent of the complaints received by the Australian Energy Infrastructure Commissioner in 2021 were regarding Victorian transmission project terminal stations.[10,11]

Limited transmission capacity and terminal station options

Within the Western Victoria REZ there are at least 3 GW of proposed projects, based on publicly available and confidentially shared information.

If the WRL is built to a lower capacity (Option 1 — 220kV) in the western section, existing proposed projects mean that the capacity would be immediately over-subscribed. This would not only leave proposed renewable projects in the Western Victoria REZ stranded in development, but it would also disable future investment.

If the WRL is built to 500 kV (Option 2), this would open up an option for VNI West to connect to Bulgana, rather than going through Bendigo, and allow for the existing terminal station north of Ballarat to be re-positioned. While the cost for Option 2 is unknown, the benefit is significant as a full 500kV transmission line provides a potential 127% energy transmission capacity increase over Option 1.

Moving the terminal station from urban, dense, high-intensity agricultural areas to more sparsely populated, broad acre agricultural areas like Bulgana is likely to be welcomed by the local community. This option is also supported by industry.[12]

Investor uncertainty

Renewable energy project investors are holding on to opportunities in Western Victoria that require transmission capacity upgrades to progress. Investors require confidence that the transmission needs will be satisfied before they take their projects forward.[13,14]

Developers are well aware that poor community engagement approaches and practices can foment community opposition, and that this may translate to costly delays.[15] This group of stakeholders is very concerned that the proposed VNI West route (See red dashed line route in Figure 1) is driving community opposition and that this will directly impact the viability of their projects.

Equally, developers are concerned that the planned capacity for the WRL route will be insufficient for them to connect into without being curtailed by AEMO, significantly impacting their return on investment.

Social licence and community opposition

Community opposition already exists to the proposed key transmission route options through Bendigo (VNI West) and North Ballarat (VNI West and WRL). There are also community concerns about the terminal station proposed for North Ballarat. This existing opposition is entrenched and difficult to resolve.[16]

We note, however, that these communities are supportive of transmission upgrades via the alternative route through Bulgana (see attached Letters of Support).

This is highly problematic for regulators, transmission operators, and investors, as well as local governments and development associations in the region. Such strong opposition could significantly impact generally the broad community support that exists for renewable energy investment.

In contrast, social licence for renewable energy in the WSM region is already strong, as evidenced by support for existing renewable energy projects[17] and for the WRL transmission upgrade.

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7 https://www.transgrid.com.au/media/0m3ivwsm/vni-west-padr-faq_website_final-pdf.pdf
8 https://aemo.com.au/-/media/files/electricity/nem/planning_and_forecasting/victorian_transmission/vni-west-rit-t/report-submissions/ausnet-services-submission-to-the-pscr.pdf
9 Based on publicly available and confidential information
10 https://www.aeic.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/2022-07/aeic-2021-Annual-Report.pdf
11 https://reneweconomy.com.au/social-licence-transmission-projects-push-community-complaints-to-record-high/
12 https://aemo.com.au/-/media/files/electricity/nem/planning_and_forecasting/victorian_transmission/vni-west-rit-t/non-confidential-submissions/ausnet-services----submission-to-vni-west-padr.pdf?la=en
13 https://reneweconomy.com.au/wind-solar-projects-warned-of-seven-year-delays-in-victoria-nsw-36095/
14 https://www.transgrid.com.au/media/0m3ivwsm/vni-west-padr-faq_website_final-pdf.pdf
15 https://ceig.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Baringa_CEIG_Advice-on-Transmission-Reform_Report_FINAL.pdf
16 https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-08-02/victorian-farmer-ploughs-message-to-ausnet-powerlines-myrniong/12516126
17 https://assets.sustainability.vic.gov.au/susvic/Report-CCSR-Regional-Report-Wimmera-Southern-Mallee.pdf

Bulgana and its surrounding areas has lower–density population centres, broad acre cropping and less environmental barriers to transmission, which is less likely to raise the ire of local communities.

It is increasingly clear from community organisations like Re–Alliance that social licence for transmission is not guaranteed and requires genuine engagement and consultative processes that respond to community concerns. As shown in NSW in 2022, movement on benefit sharing for transmission projects[18] can shift in response to changed community expectations and advocacy.[19] However, this is not a substitute for genuine engagement.[20] Equally, where there is deep opposition, engagement may be extremely difficult.[21]

WSM Community support

Communities in the WSM region are supportive of addressing climate change with nearly 70 per cent wanting to see action, and close to 80 per cent supporting targets to reduce emissions and increase renewable generation.

Residents in the WSM region are supportive of new wind and solar generation developments in their area, with 80 per cent supporting new wind projects and 86 per cent supporting new solar projects.[22]

The WDA, representing the communities in the region, is strongly supportive of transmission infrastructure upgrades in the WSM region to unlock the economic opportunities flowing from both proposed and future renewable generation capacity.[23,24]

Local stakeholder perspectives

Recent market research[25] shows there is 'high levels of support for the Western Renewables Link' and that local residents see this project as 'the opportunity to solve…some of our regional supply issues'.

These issues are very large for local business and economic development experience. As noted by one participant '…while there had been initial assurances from the electricity suppliers [of] sufficient supply, when […] the estate sought connection, all of a sudden, they can't actually commit to the supply that [we're] going to need.' And another lamented the opportunity costs that inevitably arise in such circumstances, saying 'We've got some key developers that want to develop in this area [but] their insecurity of power […] means they're looking elsewhere'.

Businesses and community members in the region see this situation as exemplifying energy poverty. This extends beyond economic development, to operational impacts now and restrictions on future opportunities. As noted by another person 'there's a [food industry] business here in Horsham, and their equipment is all electronically monitored. If they get a surge in power, it will shut down the batch and then they lose two hours to a full clean out and [also lose] that batch'. Critically, this impacts the capacity of local businesses to expand — i.e. businesses looking to grow cannot add additional facilities/equipment. This restricts both business operation and, importantly, the creation of new jobs.

Local stakeholders see the energy poverty and the risk of more 'opportunities squandered' as leaving them in a Catch–22 situation 'the region has the capacity to be a renewable energy super–power for Victoria, but can't capitalise on that because of its poor energy infrastructure/supply'.

18 https://www.re–alliance.org.au/nsw_payment_scheme_transmission
19 https://www.re–alliance.org.au/no_transition_without_transmission
20 https://www.re–alliance.org.au/renewable_energy_transmission
21 Hall, N., Ashworth, P., and Shaw, H. (2012) Exploring Community Acceptance of Rural Wind Farms in Australia
22 https://assets.sustainability.vic.gov.au/susvic/Report–CCSR–Regional–Report–Wimmera–Southern–Mallee.pdf
23 https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=c2ade8b5–57e4–4553–81c7–57edbfa0adf3&subId=510646
24 https://www.aemo.com.au/–/media/files/electricity/nem/planning_and_forecasting/victorian_transmission/2019/submissions/wimmera–development–association–submission–to–the–padr.pdf?la=en&hash=D24503CB767E402B1C1A1E63FBDF74F5
25 Redbridge market research conducted for Ausnet, February 2023 — included with Ausnet's permission.

Policy alignment

Renewable energy activation in the WSM region is aligned with State Government's Victorian Renewable Energy Targets (VRET), Renewable Energy Development Zone Plans (RDP), Regional Partnership priorities and priorities for the Grampians New Energy Taskforce.

The solutions

It is evident that expanding and upgrading grid capacity is critical if western Victoria is to become a renewable energy powerhouse. To ensure the most opportunities can be realised, with the strongest community support[26], and thus at the fastest rate, the Wimmera Development Association is calling on the Victorian Government and AEMO to support a proposal to:

- build the planned Western Renewables Link with an increased capacity as a 500 kV double circuit overhead line between Bulgana and Sydenham
- re–route the VNI West option from Ballarat and Bendigo to Bulgana to Kerang
- locate a terminal station at Bulgana
- expedite the decision to move the transmission substation upgrade[27] so that the economic benefits for the WSM region and its communities can be realised sooner.

These options would:

- provide confidence in future grid capacity for renewable energy developers and investors.
- provide potentially 127 per cent more transmission capacity over the present option ('Option 1') to connect proposed and future wind and solar generation projects.
- alleviate community concerns associated with the Bendigo and North Ballarat transmission routes and terminal station.
- deliver significant economic and environmental benefits to these regions by supporting the electrification and expansion of local businesses and industry.

These actions will support both the WRL project and the Victoria–NSW Interconnector West and significantly fast track Victoria's renewable energy targets and investment outcomes.

With respectful good faith consultation, and appropriate compensation, the new transmission projects in WSM will solve critical power issues, unlock a region's economic potential, and help Victoria and Australia meet its clean energy and emissions targets.

Our Commitment

The WDA and its member councils are prepared to be public (and vocal) supporters of any decision that involves moving the terminal station to Bulgana.

We would like the opportunity to partner with government on promoting the wider opportunities that renewable energy investment can deliver in repositioning the Wimmera Southern Mallee regional economy.

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26 We note, further community consultation and engagement is required to confirm support and to nurture ongoing social licence.
27 https://nexaadvisory.com.au/removing–transmission–roadblocks/

Assessment of the economic potential of renewable energy in WSM

Wimmera Southern–Mallee (WSM) has a long and proud history as an agricultural region. It retains a reliance on traditional agriculture and manufacturing industries as the mainstays of its economic activity.

However, in recent times while the WSM region has experienced declining economic output (although employment has been stable).[28] Like many regions, the WSM region needs to diversify to support population growth, create new jobs and enhance the viability of the local economy.

Regional Energy Zones in WSM

The WSM region is endowed with significant natural resources, including a climate that would support reliable wind and solar power.[29] It is already home to several operating wind and solar projects, and in 2021 the Victorian Government designated three Renewable Energy Zones (REZs) in western Victoria as part of its REZ Development Plan.[30] These are:

- Murray River — from Red Cliffs in the north–west to Bendigo
- Western Victoria — from west of Horsham to Ballarat
- South West — from west of Heywood to Meredith, west of Geelong.

Figure 2: A map of the Victorian Renewable Energy Zones

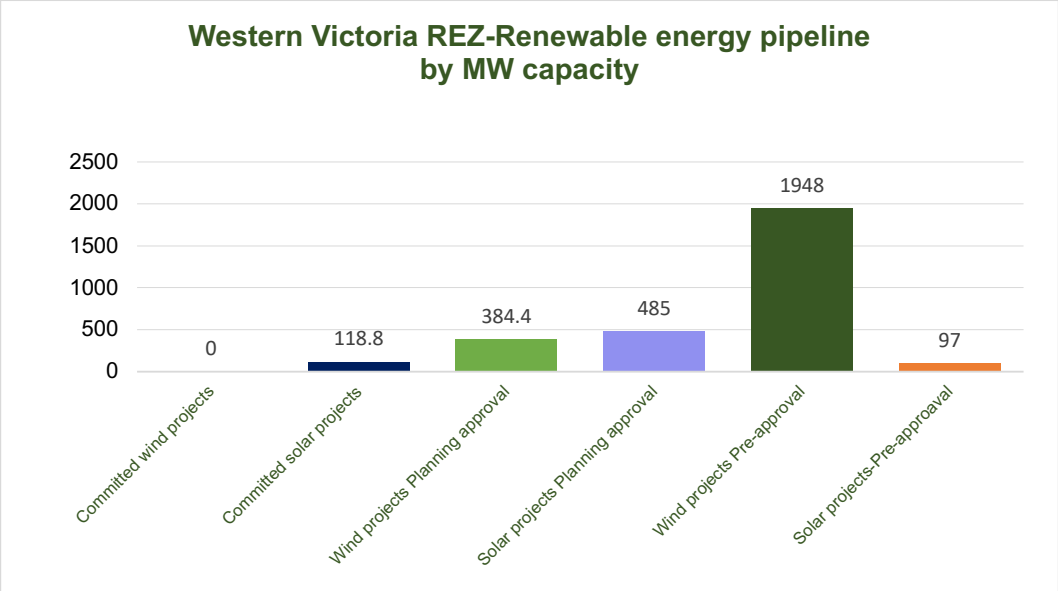
28 https://www.rdv.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/2063906/Wimmera–Southern–Mallee–REDS–2022–Supporting–Analysis.pdf
29 https://www.rdv.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/2063915/Wimmera–Southern–Mallee–REDS–2022.pdf
30 https://www.energy.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0028/580618/Victorian–Renewable–energy–zones–development–plan–directions–paper.pdf

The designation of these REZ areas has already attracted a large number of proposals from wind, solar and battery storage project developers, with the potential for more if the right investment settings are provided.

The Victorian Government has received proposals for at least 19 projects across the three western Victoria regions, comprising 5.06 GW of solar generation and 4.393 GW of wind.[31]

The Western Victoria REZ, alone, has more than 700 MW of solar generation projects and 2.3 GW of wind generation projects in the pipeline (Figure 3).[32]

Figure 3: Renewable energy pipeline for Western Victoria REZ



31 Based on publicly available information.
32 Based on publicly available information.

Jobs and growth

Economic modelling by the WDA shows the solutions outlined above could realise the following benefits for the WSM region:

- **Local renewable generation capacity of 3 GW from**
  - 700 MW in solar generation capacity across twelve projects ranging from 5 MW up to 235 MW
  - 2.33 GW in wind generation capacity across seven projects ranging from 8.4 MW up to 1.5 GW

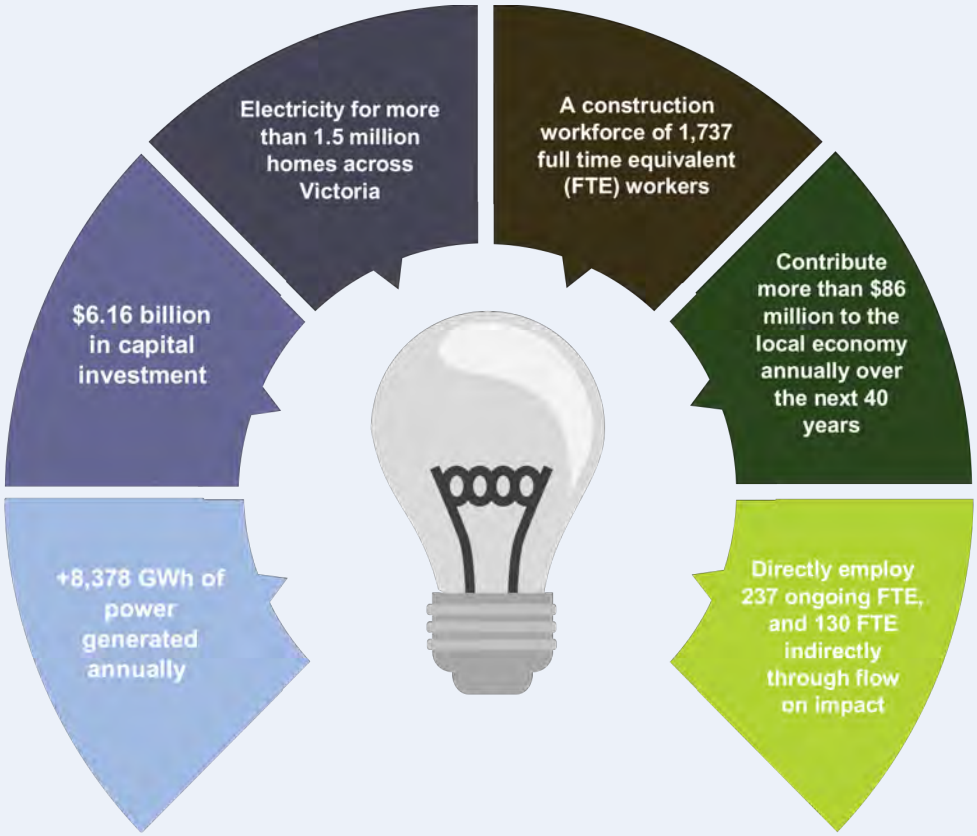
These western Victoria REZ projects represent over $6.16 billion potential direct capital investment and 1,737 direct construction jobs and 237 ongoing roles.

In addition, it has been estimated that second round, indirect, effects (from flow on supply chain activity and inward migration) would result in the gain of a further 3,082 jobs. (This represents a Type 1 employment multiplier of 2.052 based on REMPLAN modelling (see Appendix 1 — WSM REMPLAN Report).

The increase in direct and indirect output and the corresponding creation of jobs in the region would be expected to result an increased in the level of wages, and associated consumption, in the local economy. It has been estimated that these third round consumption effects would further boost employment by 1,254 jobs.

In total, it has been estimated that the direct, supply–chain and consumption effects of the Western Vitoria REZ would make an economic contribution of ~$86.65 million per year be and up to 4,819 jobs. This represents a Type 2 Employment multiplier of 2.774.

Figure 4: Economic benefits as modelled by the WDA



REMPLAN Modelling

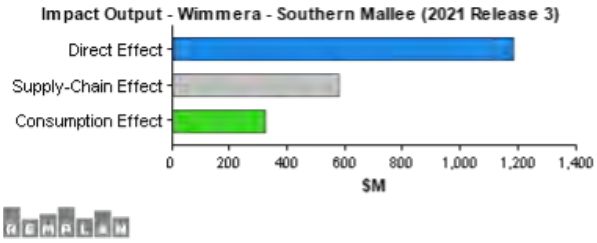
Impact Report for Wimmera - Southern Mallee

Including the Northern Grampians, Horsham Rural City, West Wimmera, Hindmarsh, Yarriambiack, and Buloke Local Government areas.

Impact Scenario

Industry Sector	Direct Change Jobs	Direct Change Output ($M)
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	1,737	

Impact on Output

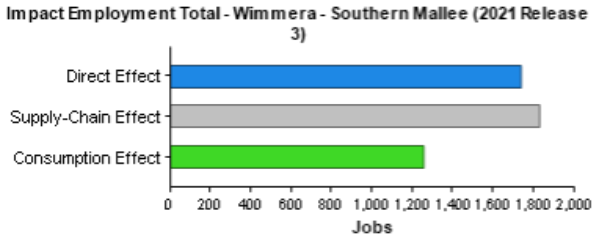


From a direct increase in output of $1,182.544 million it is estimated that the demand for intermediate goods and services would rise by $578.084 million. This represents a Type 1 Output multiplier of 1.489. These supply–chain effects include multiple rounds of flow–on effects, as servicing sectors increase their own output and demand for local goods and services in response to the direct change to the economy.

The increases in direct and indirect output would typically correspond to the creation of jobs in the economy. Corresponding to this change in employment would be an increase in the total of wages and salaries paid to employees. A proportion of these wages and salaries are typically spent on consumption and a proportion of this expenditure is captured in the local economy. The consumption effects under this scenario are estimated at $322.358 million.

Total output, including all direct, supply–chain and consumption effects is estimated to increase by up to $2,082.986 million. This represents a Type 2 Output multiplier of 1.761.

Impact on Employment

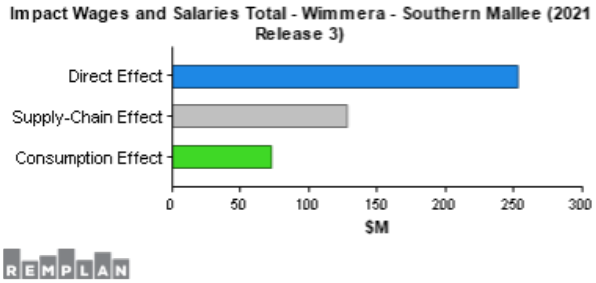


From a direct increase in output of $1,182.544 million the corresponding creation of direct jobs is estimated at 1,737 jobs. From this direct expansion in the economy, flow–on supply–chain effects in terms of local purchases of goods and services are anticipated, and it is estimated that these indirect impacts would result in the gain of a further 1,828 jobs. This represents a Type 1 Employment multiplier of 2.052.

The increase in direct and indirect output and the corresponding creation of jobs in the economy are expected to result in an increase in the wages and salaries paid to employees. A proportion of these wages and salaries are typically spent on consumption and a proportion of this expenditure is captured in the local economy. The consumption effects under this scenario are estimated to further boost employment by 1,254 jobs.

Total employment, including all direct, supply–chain and consumption effects is estimated to increase by up to 4,819 j obs. This represents a Type 2 Employment multiplier of 2.774.

Impact on Wages and Salaries

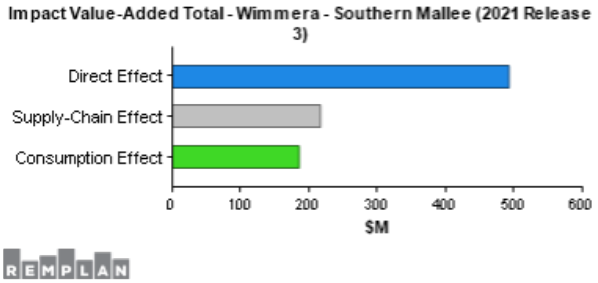


From a direct increase in output of $1,182.544 million it is estimated that direct wages and salaries would increase by $252.645 million. From this direct expansion in the economy, flow–on supply–chain effects in terms of local purchases of goods and services are anticipated, and it is estimated that these indirect impacts would result in the gain of a further 1,828 jobs and a further increase in wages and salaries of $127.743 million. This represents a Type 1 Wages and Salaries multiplier of 1.506.

The increase in direct and indirect output and the corresponding creation of jobs in the economy are expected to result in an increase in the wages and salaries paid to employees. A proportion of these wages and salaries are typically spent on consumption and a proportion of this expenditure is captured in the local economy. The consumption effects under this scenario are expected to further boost employment in sectors such as retail therefore further increasing wages and salaries by $72.396 million.

Total wages and salaries, including all direct, supply–chain and consumption effects is estimated to increase by up to $452.784 million. This represents a Type 2 Wages and Salaries multiplier of 1.792.

Impact on Value–Added



From a direct increase in output of $1,182.544 million the corresponding increase in direct value–added is estimated at $492.523 million. From this direct expansion in the economy, flow–on supply–chain effects in terms of local purchases of goods and services are anticipated, and it is estimated that these indirect impacts would result in a further increase to value–added of $216.542 million. This represents a Type 1 Value–added multiplier of 1.440.

The increase in direct and indirect output and the corresponding boost to jobs in the economy are expected to result in an increase in the wages and salaries paid to employees. A proportion of these wages and salaries are typically spent on consumption and a proportion of this expenditure is captured in the local economy. The consumption effects under this scenario are expected to further boost value–added by $185.141 million.

Total value–added, including all direct, supply–chain and consumption effects is estimated to increase by up to $894.205 million. This represents a Type 2 Value–added multiplier of 1.816.

Impact Summary

	Direct Effect	Supply–Chain Effect	Consumption Effect	Total Effect	Type 1 Multiplier	Type 2 Multiplier
Output ($M)	$1,182.544	$578.084	$322.358	$2,082.986	1.489	1.761
Employment (Jobs)	1,737	1,828	1,254	4,819	2.052	2.774
Wages and Salaries ($M)	$252.645	$127.743	$72.396	$452.784	1.506	1.792
Value–added ($M)	$492.523	$216.542	$185.141	$894.205	1.440	1.816

Disclaimer

All figures, data and commentary presented in this report are based on data sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), most of which relates to the 2016, 2011, 2006 and 2001 Censuses.

Using ABS datasets and an input / output methodology industrial economic data estimates for defined geographic regions are generated.

This report is provided in good faith with every effort made to provide accurate data and apply comprehensive knowledge. However, REMPLAN does not guarantee the accuracy of data nor the conclusions drawn from this information. A decision to pursue any action in any way related to the figures, data and commentary presented in this report is wholly the responsibility of the party concerned. REMPLAN advises any party to conduct detailed feasibility studies and seek professional advice before proceeding with any such action and accept no responsibility for the consequences of pursuing any such action.

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Wimmera Development Association acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land on which we work. We pay our respects to their culture and to Elders past, present and emerging.