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A weekly intelligence briefing for North East Scotland energy supply chain companies covering offshore wind, hydrogen, CCUS, decommissioning and other renewables developments impacting the global energy transition and the supply chains that support it.

EDITORS BRIEF

The week of 14-20 February 2026 represented a period of project execution and supply chain consolidation rather than major policy announcements, with significant turbine contract awards, foundation completions, and international cooperation initiatives marking progress across Europe and Asia. While quieter than recent weeks dominated by CfD results and summit declarations, this week's developments underscore how the offshore low-carbon sector is shifting from aspiration to delivery.

One key number: 1,380 MW – the capacity of RWE's Norfolk Vanguard West project, which secured turbine supply agreements with Vestas on 19 February, representing 92 of Vestas' V236-15.0 MW offshore wind turbines and marking significant momentum following the UK's Allocation Round 7 success.

Action for this week: North East Scotland companies should monitor the Poland-to-UK Baltic Sea supply chain corridor now validated by Baltic Power's foundation completion (19 February), assess participation opportunities in the India-UK Offshore Wind Taskforce ecosystem planning (launched 18 February), and prepare for Norfolk Vanguard West Final Investment Decision targeted for summer 2026, which will trigger major fabrication, installation, and marine logistics contract opportunities.

1. Global Offshore Wind Developments

1.1 Europe – Major Turbine Supply Agreement and Baltic Sea Progress

RWE-Vestas Norfolk Vanguard West Turbine Agreement (19 February 2026)

RWE confirmed a turbine supply contract with Vestas for the 1,380 MW Norfolk Vanguard West offshore wind project located 47 km off the Norfolk coast. The agreement, announced 19-20 February, includes supply, delivery and commissioning of 92 Vestas V236-15.0 MW turbines - among the most powerful currently available in the global offshore market with 236-metre rotor diameter and tip heights exceeding 260 metres.

The contract follows RWE's success in securing a Contract for Difference in Allocation Round 7 (results announced 14 January 2026) and the announcement of RWE's long-term partnership with KKR to jointly realise both Vanguard West and East projects. RWE is currently targeting Final Investment Decision (FID) in summer 2026 with project commissioning expected in 2029. Once operational, the wind farm will generate enough electricity to power approximately 1.5 million UK homes annually.

Vestas will service the assets under a five-year comprehensive service agreement followed by a long-term operational support agreement, creating sustained opportunities for UK-based O&M service providers, component suppliers, and marine coordination specialists.

Supply chain implications for North East Scotland:

- Foundation manufacturing and installation services (monopile or jacket structures for 92 turbine positions)
- Subsea cable manufacturing, laying, and burial for array and export cables
- Offshore substation fabrication and installation
- Specialist vessel services including heavy-lift, cable-lay, and support vessels
- Long-term O&M base operations, potentially at Great Yarmouth or other East Anglia ports
- Component supply chain for turbine assembly, tower sections, and blade logistics

Sven Utermöhlen, CEO RWE Offshore Wind, stated the turbine supply agreement marks "a further important step towards delivering the Vanguard West project," whilst Nils de Baar, President of Vestas Northern & Central Europe and Global Offshore, emphasized that "the momentum behind offshore wind in Europe is building with the UK Government stepping up its commitment in AR7".

Baltic Power Foundation Completion (17-19 February 2026)

Baltic Power, a joint venture between Poland's ORLEN Group and Canada's Northland Power, announced completion of all 78 foundation installations at Poland's first offshore wind farm on 17-19 February 2026. The milestone included 76 monopile foundations for wind turbines and two foundations for offshore

substations, with installation operations conducted by more than 20 vessels and 500 crew members and contractor representatives.

The installation campaign utilized specialized heavy-lift vessels including Van Oord's Svanen for monopile installation, with foundations weighing between 1,300 and 1,700 tonnes and reaching up to 100 metres in length. Steelwind Nordenham supplied the monopiles, whilst Belgium-based Smulders provided transition pieces.

Project status as of 19 February 2026:

- Monopiles: 78/78 - complete
- Transition pieces: 60/78
- Wind turbines: 30/76 (Vestas V236-15 MW)
- Offshore substations: 2/2 - complete
- Onshore substation: +90% complete
- Onshore cables: +90% complete
- Offshore export cables: 2/4 installed, ongoing
- Offshore inter-array cables: preparations commencing
- Service base: complete & operational

The 1.2 GW Baltic Power project is scheduled to become operational in late 2026, generating up to 4 TWh of electricity annually—approximately 3% of Poland's current national electricity demand. The project is located approximately 23 km offshore near Choczewo and Łeba, covering 130 square kilometres.

Christine Healy, President and CEO of Northland Power, stated: "Installing all 78 foundations safely and with precision requires strong planning, coordination and expertise, and is proof of our strong capabilities executing large-scale offshore wind.

Baltic Sea supply chain lessons for North East Scotland:

The Baltic Power execution demonstrates critical supply chain coordination requirements now being replicated across Baltic markets (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia) and applicable to North Sea projects:

- Marine Coordination Centre operations managing 20+ vessels simultaneously on 130 km^2 site
- Specialized installation vessel availability and scheduling across multiple contractors
- Foundation manufacturing capacity and logistics for heavy components (1,300-1,700 tonnes)
- Transition piece fabrication and installation precision

- Weather window optimization for foundation and turbine installation
- Onshore-offshore interface coordination (substations, cables, service bases)

North East Scotland companies with North Sea harsh-environment experience, heavy-lift capabilities, and marine coordination expertise can leverage Baltic Power's proven methodologies to compete for emerging Baltic Sea opportunities, where UK North Sea track record commands premium positioning.

1.2 Asia-Pacific – India-UK Offshore Wind Taskforce Launch

India-UK Offshore Wind Taskforce Formally Launched (18 February 2026)

India and the United Kingdom officially launched the India-UK Offshore Wind Taskforce on 18 February 2026, with Union Minister for New and Renewable Energy Pralhad Joshi and UK Deputy Prime Minister David Lammy leading the ceremony alongside British High Commissioner to India Lindy Cameron.

Constituted under Vision 2035 and the Fourth India-UK Energy Dialogue, the Taskforce provides strategic leadership and coordination for developing India's nascent offshore wind ecosystem through time-bound, execution-focused collaboration. Minister Joshi described the platform as a "Trustforce" that "must move beyond symbolism and deliver measurable milestones," emphasizing the need to "convert global lessons into solutions tailored to Indian conditions".

Three priority pillars for cooperation:

1. Ecosystem planning and market design – Seabed leasing frameworks, revenue-certainty mechanisms, regulatory pathways for project development
2. Infrastructure and supply chains – Port modernisation, local manufacturing capacity, specialised vessel availability, fabrication facilities
3. Financing and risk mitigation – Blended finance structures, mobilisation of long-term institutional capital, export credit support, political risk insurance

Offshore wind zones and development status:

Promising offshore wind zones have been identified off the coasts of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, with preliminary studies, surveys, and grid planning undertaken by the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) for initial projects. To support early-stage development, India has introduced a Viability Gap Funding scheme with total outlay of ₹7,453 crore (approximately £700 million)[9].

Minister Joshi highlighted that offshore wind could become a "strategic pillar in the next phase of India's energy transition, which must now focus on reliability, grid stability and industrial depth." He noted the synergy between offshore wind and

India's green hydrogen ambitions under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, with offshore wind providing high-quality renewable power to coastal industrial clusters.

Market opportunity context:

India's installed non-fossil fuel capacity has surpassed 272 GW, including over 141 GW of solar and 55 GW of wind capacity. In the current financial year alone, India has added more than 35 GW of solar and 4.61 GW of wind capacity. The UK-India partnership positions UK companies—particularly those with floating wind, harsh-environment engineering, and project finance expertise—as priority suppliers as India scales offshore wind from feasibility to commercial deployment.

North East Scotland positioning for India market:

- Floating wind technology transfer – Gujarat and Tamil Nadu waters feature depths requiring floating platforms; Scottish floating expertise from ScotWind directly applicable
- Port infrastructure development – Experience upgrading Scottish ports (Aberdeen, Dundee, Nigg) for offshore wind fabrication transferable to Indian port modernisation
- Marine operations and HSE – North Sea safety standards and marine coordination methodologies valued in emerging markets establishing regulatory frameworks
- Skills development partnerships – Training programmes for Indian workforce in offshore installation, subsea engineering, and O&M operations
- Export finance support – UK Export Finance (UKEF) and Scottish National Investment Bank can provide competitive financing for UK companies' India participation

Companies should engage Department for Business and Trade (DBT) Scotland, Scottish Development International, and the India-UK Offshore Wind Taskforce secretariat to position for ecosystem development opportunities including feasibility studies, seabed surveys, metocean data collection, port assessments, and supply chain planning—activities preceding major construction contracts.

1.3 North America – New York Ends Fifth Offshore Wind Solicitation

New York State Offshore Wind Solicitation Terminated (16 February 2026)

New York State ended its fifth offshore wind solicitation process on 16 February 2026, citing "federal actions disrupting the development and financing environment for offshore wind projects". The decision reflects continued uncertainty following the Trump administration's stop-work orders and Wind Energy Area de-designations introduced in early 2025.

The termination affects developers who were preparing bids for New York's next offshore wind procurement round, creating delays in the state's pathway to its 9 GW by 2030 offshore wind target. Democratic governors in affected states continue legal challenges to federal stop-work orders, but the regulatory uncertainty is causing developers and financial institutions to pause major investment decisions and supply chain commitments.

US market implications:

- Vessel availability may improve for European and Asian markets as US-contracted installation vessels face schedule disruptions
- Supply chain companies (foundation manufacturers, cable suppliers, turbine OEMs) redirecting capacity to markets with regulatory certainty
- Financing costs increasing for US projects due to political risk premiums
- State-level policy support insufficient to overcome federal regulatory barriers
- Canada positioning as stable alternative North American market (Nova Scotia auction progressing)

For North East Scotland companies, the US market disruption reinforces the strategic priority of European (UK, Baltic, North Sea) and Asia-Pacific (Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, India) markets where regulatory frameworks support sustained project pipelines and investment decisions.

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2. Policy and Regulatory Developments

2.1 UK Government Offshore Wind Contract for Difference Guidance (15 February 2026)

The UK Government published updated guidance for fixed-bottom and floating offshore wind participation in Contracts for Difference Allocation Round 8 on 15 February 2026, addressing the Clean Industry Bonus framework and pot structure for the next CfD auction expected in 2026-2027.

The guidance clarifies administrative strike price adjustments for projects demonstrating high UK content commitments, incentivizing domestic supply chain investment. This follows Allocation Round 7's success (announced 14 January 2026), which secured 4.8 GW of new offshore wind capacity including significant floating wind projects.

Key elements for AR8:

- Separate pots for fixed-bottom and floating offshore wind, recognizing distinct cost structures and technology maturity

- Clean Industry Bonus available for projects meeting enhanced UK content thresholds across turbines, foundations, cables, and installation services
- Administrative strike price adjustments providing revenue certainty for projects with substantive domestic supply chain commitments
- Alignment with Great British Energy objectives to mobilize private investment and build UK industrial capability

North East Scotland companies should prepare AR8 positioning by:

1. Documenting UK content capabilities across foundation manufacturing, subsea cable supply, installation services, O&M, and component fabrication
2. Establishing relationships with developers targeting AR8 participation (ScotWind, INTOG, Celtic Sea Round 5, North Sea projects)
3. Developing capability statements demonstrating Clean Industry Bonus-eligible supply chain offerings
4. Participating in Crown Estate Scotland and Great British Energy supply chain engagement initiatives

2.2 UK Government CCUS Consultation Active (Reminder)

The UK Government's consultation on CCUS non-pipeline transport remains open until 1 May 2026 (launched 5 February 2026). The consultation addresses shipping-based CO_2 transport mechanisms, regulatory frameworks for cross-border CO_2 movement, and port infrastructure requirements for CO_2 loading/unloading operations.

North East Scotland companies with offshore decommissioning, subsea engineering, and marine logistics capabilities should submit consultation responses addressing:

- Vessel conversion requirements for CO_2 cargo transport
- Port handling infrastructure for CO_2 loading terminals
- Maritime safety protocols and crew training for CO_2 shipping
- Integration between shipping-based transport and offshore storage infrastructure
- Cross-border regulatory coordination for CO_2 movement between UK and European storage sites

Consultation responses will inform regulatory frameworks governing CCUS transport infrastructure development, creating opportunities for companies positioned at the intersection of decommissioning, CCUS, and offshore wind sectors.

3. Supply Chain and Technology Developments

3.1 15 MW Turbine Platform Momentum

The week's RWE-Vestas agreement and Baltic Power turbine installations reinforce the 15 MW turbine class as the current industry standard for new offshore wind projects in Europe. Vestas' V236-15.0 MW platform, featured in both Norfolk Vanguard West (92 turbines) and Baltic Power (76 turbines), demonstrates the commercial maturity of 15 MW+ technology.

Technical specifications - Vestas V236-15.0 MW:

- Rotor diameter: 236 metres
- Swept area: >43,000 square metres
- Tip height: >260 metres
- Power output: 15.0 MW per turbine
- Design life: 25-30 years with service life extension potential

Supply chain implications:

- Foundation design optimization for increased turbine mass and loading
- Heavy-lift vessel capacity requirements for 15 MW+ installation
- Port infrastructure upgrades for larger component handling (236m rotor diameter)
- Dynamic cable specifications for floating 15 MW+ platforms
- O&M accessibility and service strategies for >260m tip heights

Turbine scaling continues beyond 15 MW, with 18 MW+ platforms in development pipeline. North East Scotland companies should assess capability scalability to support next-generation platforms whilst capturing current 15 MW deployment wave.

3.2 Norwegian METCentre Turbine Testing Expansion (17 February 2026)

Norwegian Offshore Wind reported on 17 February that the turbine family at METCentre in Lista, Norway, could expand following successful testing campaigns demonstrating the facility's value for technology validation. METCentre provides real-world offshore wind conditions for turbine testing, component validation, and performance optimization before commercial deployment.

For North East Scotland companies developing offshore wind components, METCentre and similar European test facilities (including Offshore Renewable

Energy Catapult's Levenmouth facility in Fife) provide validation pathways essential for securing commercial contracts with risk-averse developers.

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4. Decommissioning Sector Context

4.1 Shell UK Decommissioning Updates (19 February 2026)

Shell UK published updates to its North Sea decommissioning programme on 19 February 2026, providing transparency on ongoing Brent field decommissioning activities and UKCS asset retirement obligations. The updates reinforce the sustained multi-year demand for decommissioning services across plug and abandonment, platform removal, pipeline decommissioning, and environmental monitoring.

With NSTA's recent public naming of 13 UK operators falling behind decommissioning obligations (153 wells in arrears) and enforcement warnings, the regulatory pressure on timely execution continues to intensify. Shell's proactive disclosure demonstrates industry-leading transparency whilst highlighting the commercial opportunity scale: NSTA forecasts £27 billion decommissioning spend between 2023 and 2032.

Immediate opportunities:

- Well plug and abandonment (P&A) services - specialized rigs and completion services
- Heavy-lift marine operations for platform topsides removal
- Subsea infrastructure cutting, recovery, and disposal
- Pipeline decommissioning including deburial, cutting, and sectioning
- Environmental monitoring and site clearance verification
- Onshore recycling and materials management for recovered infrastructure

4.2 Decommissioning-to-CCUS Pathway Integration

The convergence between decommissioning obligations and CCUS infrastructure development remains a strategic opportunity for North East Scotland companies. With NSTA's second CO_2 storage licensing round application deadline approaching (24 March 2026), developers are assessing late-life platforms, wells, and pipelines for potential conversion to CO_2 injection infrastructure rather than full removal.

Companies with integrated capabilities spanning:

- Well integrity assessment for CO_2 injection suitability

- Platform structural evaluation for compression equipment installation
- Pipeline suitability studies for CO_2 transport
- Reservoir characterization for storage capacity verification
- Monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system design

...are uniquely positioned to capture "decommissioning-to-storage" conversion opportunities, where assets transition from production to carbon sequestration rather than proceeding directly to removal.

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5. Market Intelligence and Strategic Context

5.1 Week in Context - Execution Over Announcement

The week of 14-20 February 2026 marked a shift from policy announcements and auction results to project execution milestones and supply chain coordination. This pattern - major turbine contracts awarded (Norfolk Vanguard West), foundation installations completed (Baltic Power), and international cooperation frameworks activated (India-UK Taskforce) - reflects the offshore wind sector's maturation from aspiration to delivery.

Strategic implications for North East Scotland companies:

1. Execution capability differentiation – As projects move from FID to construction, developers prioritize suppliers with proven delivery track records over lowest-cost bidders. North Sea operational experience provides competitive advantage.
2. Multi-market diversification – US market uncertainty reinforces the importance of Europe (UK, Baltic, North Sea), Asia-Pacific (India, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea), and emerging markets (Vietnam, Philippines) diversification strategies.
3. Supply chain localization pressures – Clean Industry Bonus mechanisms (UK), local content requirements (South Korea, India), and industrial strategy priorities across markets create premium for companies demonstrating domestic manufacturing, employment, and skills development contributions.
4. Integrated service offerings – Projects increasingly value suppliers offering multiple capabilities (e.g., foundation manufacturing + installation, cable supply + burial, CCUS + decommissioning) reducing interface complexity and contract management burden.
5. Long-term partnership models – Vestas' 5-year comprehensive service agreement + long-term operational support for Norfolk Vanguard West

exemplifies shift toward sustained relationships over transactional contracts, favoring companies positioned for 25-30 year asset lifecycle engagement.

5.2 Forward Calendar - Critical Dates

Q1 2026 (Remaining):

- 24 March 2026 - NSTA second CO_2 storage licensing round application deadline
- March 2026 - Taiwan Round 3.3 auction potential opening (3.9 GW capacity)
- 10 March 2026 - Marine Energy Conference, Newcastle (Marine Energy Taskforce stakeholder engagement)

Q2 2026:

- 28-29 April 2026 - Marine Energy Wales Conference 2026 (MEW2026), Llandudno
- 1 May 2026 - UK Government CCUS non-pipeline transport consultation closes
- 17-19 May 2026 - Pacific Offshore Wind Summit 2026, Long Beach, California
- Summer 2026 - RWE Norfolk Vanguard West Final Investment Decision target
- June 2026 - Taiwan Wind Energy Exhibition
- 16-17 June 2026 - Global Offshore Wind 2026, Manchester Central

Q2 2026:

- Q3 2026 - Japan Offshore Wind Mission (trade delegation expected)
- September 2026 - South Korea Offshore Wind Forum (expected)
- 7-8 October 2026 - Floating Offshore Wind 2026, UK
- Late 2026 - Baltic Power commercial operations commencement
- Q4 2026 - UK CfD Allocation Round 8 expected

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6. Recommendations for North East Scotland Companies

6.1 Immediate Actions (February-March 2026)

1. Monitor Norfolk Vanguard West FID progression – RWE targeting summer 2026 FID will trigger fabrication, installation, and marine services tender activity. Prepare capability statements, reference projects, and consortium partnership proposals for release when procurement commences.

2. Assess India-UK Taskforce participation – Engage Department for Business and Trade Scotland and Scottish Development International to understand India offshore wind ecosystem development opportunities, particularly feasibility studies, port assessments, and supply chain planning preceding construction contracts.
3. Submit CCUS consultation responses – 1 May 2026 deadline for UK Government CCUS non-pipeline transport consultation. Position capabilities in vessel conversion, port infrastructure, maritime safety, and offshore storage integration.
4. NSTA CO_2 storage licensing round – 24 March 2026 application deadline. Companies with well integrity, reservoir engineering, or subsea infrastructure capabilities should identify license applicants and position as technical service providers.
5. Prepare AR8 Clean Industry Bonus documentation – Document UK content capabilities, domestic manufacturing capacity, employment commitments, and skills development programmes to support developer Clean Industry Bonus applications in next CfD round.

6.2 Strategic Positioning (Q2-Q3 2026)

1. Baltic Sea market entry assessment – Baltic Power foundation completion validates supply chain coordination methodologies applicable across Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia emerging projects. North Sea harsh-environment experience commands premium positioning; assess partnership or direct market entry strategies.
2. Floating wind capability enhancement – ScotWind and INTOG floating projects progressing to FID 2026-2027. Ensure mooring systems, dynamic cables, marine operations, and floating-specific installation capabilities are market-ready and differentiated from fixed-bottom offshore wind competitors.
3. Multi-market export strategy – Diversify beyond home UK market across Europe (Poland, Baltic States, France), Asia-Pacific (India, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea), and evaluate selective North America opportunities (Canada Nova Scotia) where regulatory frameworks support sustained pipelines.
4. Integrated service bundling – Evaluate capability integration opportunities (e.g., CCUS + decommissioning, offshore wind installation + O&M, hydrogen + offshore wind) to differentiate from single-discipline competitors and reduce developer interface complexity.
5. Long-term partnership development – Shift from transactional bidding to sustained relationship building with major developers (RWE, Vattenfall, Ørsted, Equinor, SSE Renewables), positioning for 5-10 year service

agreements and lifecycle asset management rather than project-by-project contracting.

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7. Events, Conferences, and Networking Opportunities

Upcoming Industry Events

Marine Energy Conference 2026 – Newcastle

- Date: 10 March 2026
- Location: Newcastle, UK
- Organizers: Global Underwater Hub, UK Marine Energy Council
- Focus: Wave and tidal energy advancements, Marine Energy Taskforce stakeholder engagement (afternoon session)
- Registration: www.globalunderwaterhub.com

Marine Energy Wales Conference 2026 (MEW2026)

- Date: 28-29 April 2026
- Location: Venue Cymru, Llandudno, Wales
- Theme: "Made in Wales – Building our Marine Energy Future"
- Focus: Floating offshore wind, tidal stream, supply chain opportunities, workforce planning, 7.4 GW Welsh offshore wind pipeline
- Registration: www.marineenergywales.co.uk

Pacific Offshore Wind Summit 2026

- Date: 17-19 May 2026
- Location: Long Beach, California
- Focus: California floating offshore wind, 5 GW by 2030 target, 25 GW by 2045 ambition, US West Coast market despite federal policy uncertainty
- Details: www.pacificoffshorewindsummit.com

Global Offshore Wind 2026

- Date: 16-17 June 2026
- Location: Manchester Central, UK
- Organizer: RenewableUK
- Focus: Securing offshore wind future, policy developments, innovation, entire value chain engagement

- Details: www.renewableuk.com/events/global-offshore-wind-2026

Floating Offshore Wind 2026

- Date: 7-8 October 2026
- Location: UK (venue to be confirmed)
- Organizer: RenewableUK
- Focus: Floating wind technology advancement, ScotWind and Celtic Sea Round 5 project updates, global floating market developments
- Details**:** www.renewableuk.com/events/floating-offshore-wind-2026

Key Publications and Resources

- UK Government AR8 CfD Guidance – Fixed-bottom and floating offshore wind participation framework (published 15 February 2026)
- UK Government CCUS Non-Pipeline Transport Consultation – Open until 1 May 2026, informing regulatory frameworks for CO_2 shipping infrastructure
- NSTA Second CO_2 Storage Licensing Round – Application deadline 24 March 2026, targeting 2 gigatons additional storage capacity
- India-UK Offshore Wind Taskforce Vision 2035 Framework – Strategic cooperation pillars, ecosystem planning priorities, financing mechanisms
- RWE Norfolk Vanguard West Project Information – Developer updates at www.rwe.com tracking FID progression
- Baltic Power Construction Updates – Real-time project status at www.balticpower.pl demonstrating execution methodologies

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Conclusion

The week of 14-20 February 2026 demonstrated the offshore low-carbon energy sector's transition from policy formulation to project execution, with major turbine supply agreements, foundation installation completions, and international cooperation frameworks marking tangible progress across Europe and Asia. While lacking the high-profile auction results and summit declarations of recent weeks, this period's developments underscore the sustained commercial momentum driving the energy transition from aspiration to operational reality.

For North East Scotland companies, the week reinforced three strategic imperatives: first, execution capability and proven delivery track record increasingly differentiate winning suppliers as projects move from FID to construction; second, multi-market diversification across Europe (UK, Baltic, North Sea), Asia-Pacific

(India, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea), and selective emerging markets mitigates concentration risk; third, integrated service offerings and long-term partnership models create competitive advantage over transactional single-discipline competitors.

The forward pipeline remains robust, with Norfolk Vanguard West FID targeted for summer 2026, Taiwan Round 3.3 auction potentially opening Q1 2026, Baltic Power commercial operations commencing late 2026, and UK CfD Allocation Round 8 expected Q4 2026. Companies acting decisively to position capabilities, develop market relationships, and demonstrate Clean Industry Bonus-eligible UK content commitments will secure preferred supplier status for the decade ahead.

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