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BusinessGreen

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# COP26: stepping up to the challenge of climate change

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**Claire Mack**  
Chief Executive  
Scottish Renewables

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**San Johal**  
Chief People Officer  
EDF Renewables



**Nicola Sturgeon MSP**  
First Minister of Scotland



**Dr Andy Kerr**  
UK and Ireland lead  
EIT Climate-KIC



# Solutions for scale of the challenge

Scottish Renewables Annual Conference – March 2021

Andy Kerr

 @ClimateKIC

March 2021



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Progress has been made.  
But the scale of the  
delivery required now is  
unprecedented...

**Massive change required  
in the coming decade in  
UK**

'extremely challenging'  
(CCC) 75% target in  
Scotland by 2030

Scotland as well placed as  
any country...

Electricity  
↓376%

↓41%  
Transport

↓68%  
Buildings

NETs  
↑24% of  
gross  
emissions

Agric  
↓ 24%

Industry  
↓43%

# How are solutions going to roll out?



**Green recovery...  
'Build back better'**



**Education and skills**



**Electrify...**



**Finance & Investment**



**Place-making**



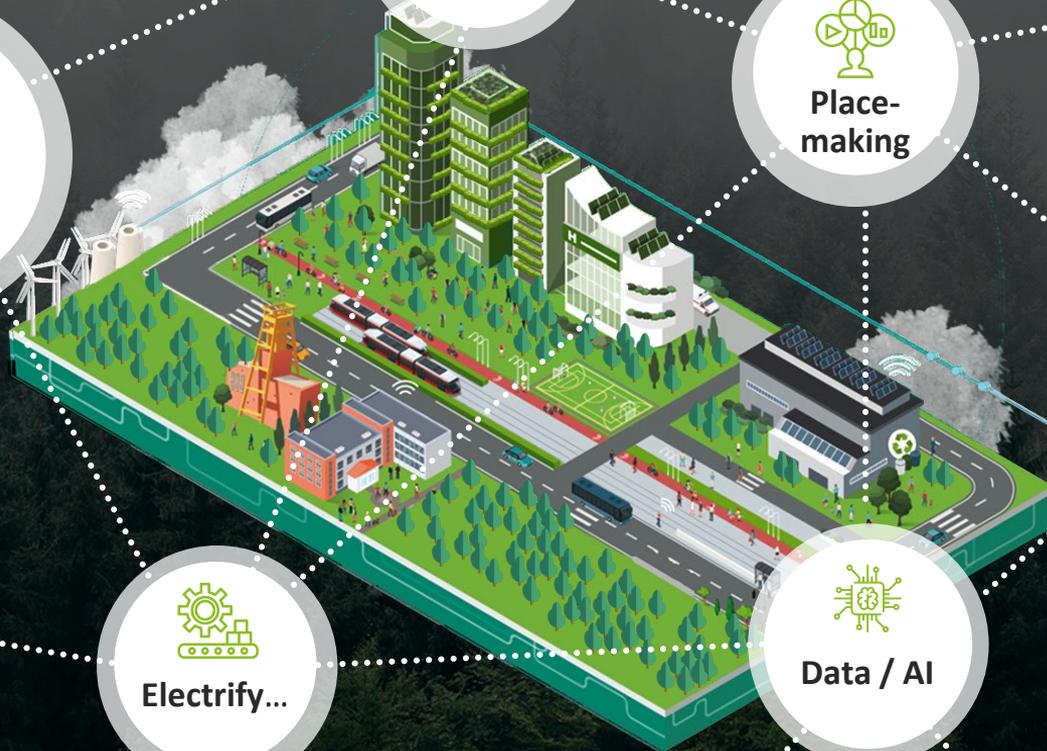
**Bioeconomy**



**Civic legitimacy**



**Data / AI**



Our experience has taught us that solutions for the scale of the challenge requires a different approach to delivery...

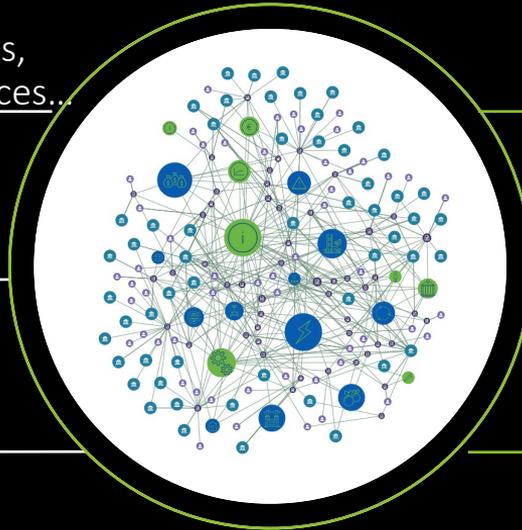
## What we need... Whole system innovation

## Outcomes

**Investment mindsets**...upfront investment, long term annuity benefits, blending public /private finance, services...

**Energy projects** which deliver co-benefits of climate action – places, homes, jobs, skills, wellbeing...

**Civic legitimacy**...shared vision *with communities* for delivering radical change



Investment led recovery

Integrated personalized services, capturing spillover benefits

Increased agency & resilience to future economic shocks



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 @ClimateKIC



EIT Climate-KIC is supported by the  
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**Rachel McEwan**  
Chief Sustainability  
Officer  
SSE



# Just Transition Commission Final Report

*“A national mission for a fairer and greener  
Scotland”*

# Background

... Provide practical, realistic, affordable recommendations that will support Scottish Ministers take action that will:

1. Maximise the economic and social opportunities that the move to a net-zero economy by 2045 offers;
2. Build on Scotland's existing strengths and assets;
3. Understand and mitigate risks that could arise in relation to regional cohesion, equalities, poverty (including fuel poverty), and a sustainable and inclusive labour market.

# What is a Just Transition?

*“The imperative of a just transition is that Governments design policies in a way that ensures the benefits of climate change action are shared widely, while the costs do not unfairly burden those least able to pay, or whose livelihoods are directly or indirectly at risk as the economy shifts and changes.”*

Just Transition Commission

# Four key messages (24 recommendations)



**1. Pursue an orderly, managed transition to net-zero that creates benefits and opportunities for people across Scotland. Delivery of this must be a national mission**



**2. Equip people with the skills and education they need to benefit from the transition**



**3. Empower and invigorate our communities and strengthen local economies**



**4. Share benefits widely and ensure burdens are distributed on the basis of ability to pay.**

# A company Just Transition strategy

## SSE'S 20 PRINCIPLES FOR A JUST TRANSITION

TRANSITIONING INTO A NET-ZERO WORLD			TRANSITIONING OUT OF A HIGH-CARBON WORLD	
 <p><b>SSE'S PRINCIPLES FOR GOOD, GREEN JOBS</b></p>	 <p><b>SSE'S PRINCIPLES FOR CONSUMER FAIRNESS</b></p>	 <p><b>SSE'S PRINCIPLES FOR BUILDING AND OPERATING NEW ASSETS</b></p>	 <p><b>SSE'S PRINCIPLES FOR PEOPLE IN HIGH-CARBON JOBS</b></p>	 <p><b>SSE'S PRINCIPLES FOR SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES</b></p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Guarantee fair and decent work</li> <li>2. Attract and grow talent</li> <li>3. Value employee voice</li> <li>4. Boost inclusion and diversity</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Co-create with stakeholders</li> <li>6. Factor-in whole-system costs and benefits</li> <li>7. Make transparent, evidence-based decisions</li> <li>8. Advocate for fairness</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Support competitive domestic supply chains</li> <li>10. Set social safeguards</li> <li>11. Share value with communities</li> <li>12. Implement responsible developer standards</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. Re-purpose thermal generators for a net-zero world</li> <li>14. Establish and maintain trust</li> <li>15. Provide forward notice of change</li> <li>16. Prioritise retraining and redeployment</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17. Deliver robust stakeholder consultation</li> <li>18. Form partnerships across sectors</li> <li>19. Promote further industrial development</li> <li>20. Respect and record cultural heritage</li> </ol>

# Reflections for the renewable sector



1. We've got a big job to help deliver a Just Transition for the country;
  2. A proud tradition of the renewables sector 'sharing value';
  3. The importance of the portability of skills;
  4. A thriving domestic supply chain is in all our interests: and a competitive Scottish renewables sector is too;
  5. Contributing to ... a 'national mission'.
- 



**Vicky Dawe**  
Deputy Director  
Renewable Energy Support Schemes  
Department for Business, Energy and  
Industrial Strategy

A large-scale offshore wind farm is silhouetted against a dramatic sunset sky. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm glow of orange and yellow light that filters through scattered clouds. The sea is calm, reflecting the colors of the sky. The wind turbines are arranged in a grid pattern across the water.

# Powering CB6

The role of renewables

24 March, 2021

# Net zero and a changing landscape

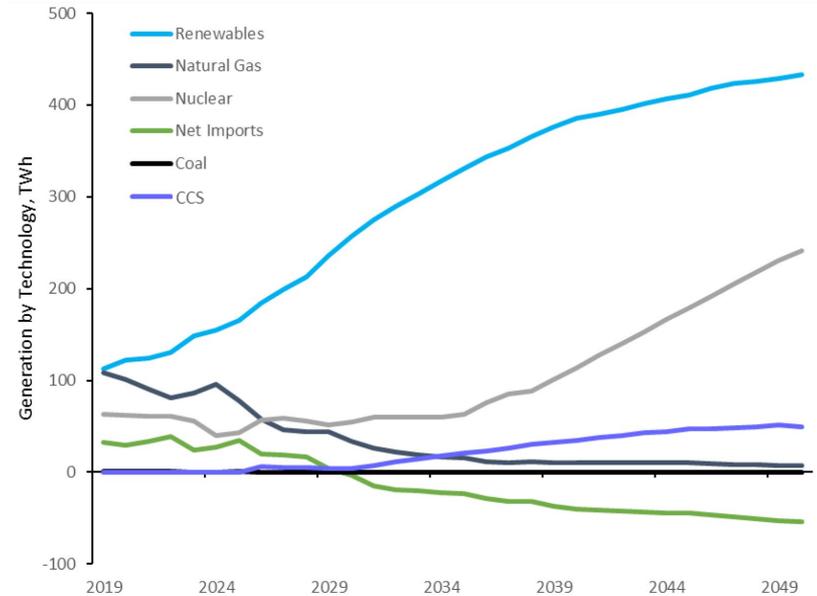
- Since signing net zero into law there has been a drumbeat of major announcements, fundamentally changing the landscape for renewable generation.



# Delivering our commitments

- There are many different pathways to delivering net zero, but renewables are a key component across all scenarios.
- We have set out ambitious plans for renewables, the 2020s need to be the decade in which that acceleration is delivered.
- We have set up a Ministerial Delivery Group to drive progress and will follow up headline commitments, such as 40GW offshore wind by 2030, with actions such as expanded CfD allocation rounds.

2050 Electricity generation by fuel source in GB, TWh – Net Zero Higher Demand Scenario, balanced mix



Source: [BEIS ENERGY AND EMISSIONS PROJECTIONS 2019, ANNEX O](#)

# New ports & manufacturing investments

**Aberdeen Energy Transition Zone**  
£27m in Budget



**Teesworks**  
Major port hub development  
£20m funding



**Able Marine Energy Park**  
~ £450m wind hub  
£75m funding

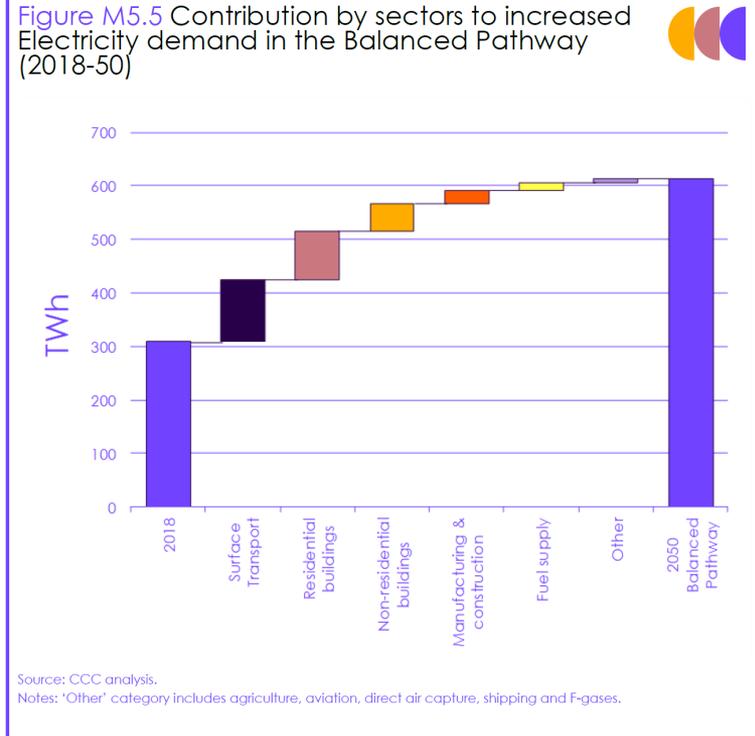


**First anchor tenant: GE**  
107-metre turbine blades  
750 direct jobs; opening 2023



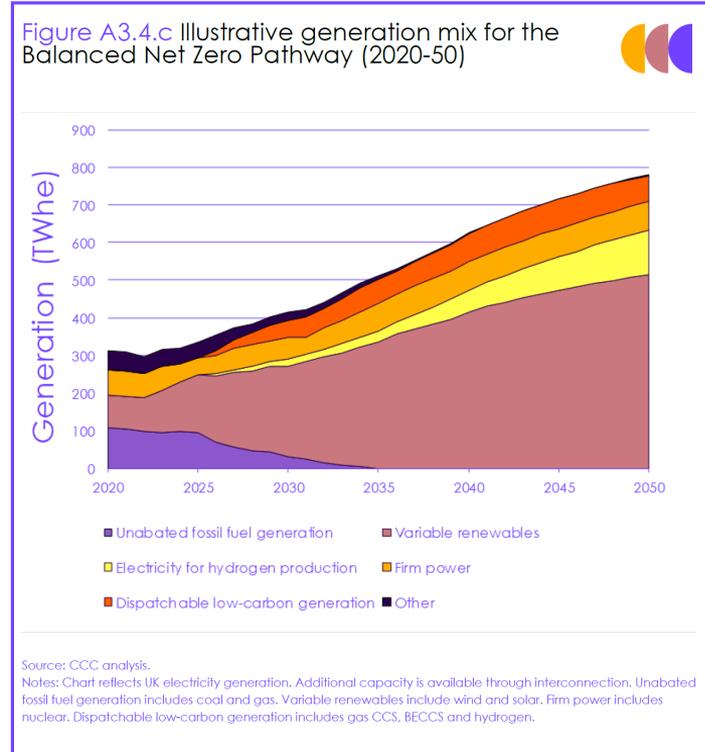
# CCC Carbon Budget 6 Report

- CB6 will be the first carbon budget to be set since legislating for net zero.
- The CCC recommended a 78% reduction in UK emissions by 2035. If adopted, this would represent a step-change in the pace of decarbonisation.
- For power, the CCC pathways show low carbon generation may need to increase from 50% now to 100% by 2035, at the same time as electricity demand rises by 50%.



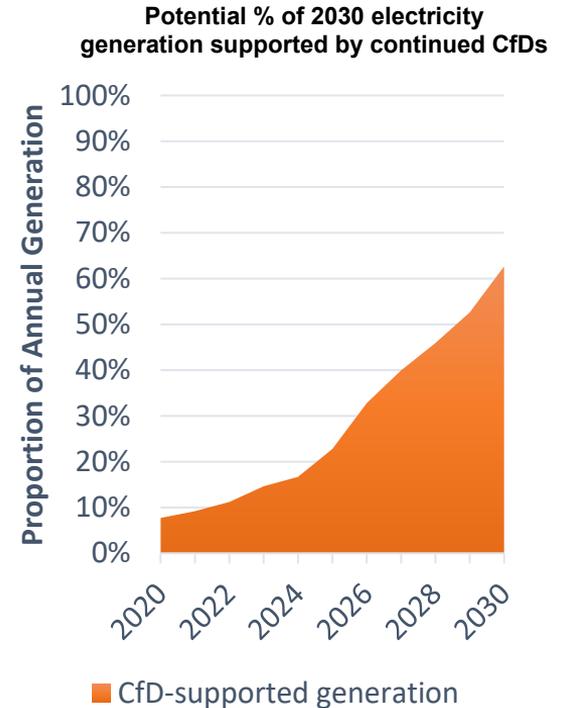
# Implications for renewable deployment

- The CCC emphasised the role of renewables within their CB6 pathways, including:
  - The importance of reaching 40 GW of offshore wind in 2030, on a pathway to 65-140 GW by 2050.
  - The need for a balanced mix of technologies, including onshore wind, solar, gas CCS and nuclear, and possibly BECCS which could deliver greenhouse gas removals.
  - Estimated deployment rates of 3GW per year of new wind capacity, plus repowering of older sites, and 3GW per year of new solar capacity.
  - The requirement for a major increase in system flexibility – as renewables could contribute ~70% of generation in 2035 and up to 90% by 2050.



# Shaping future market dynamics

- The CCC note the success of CfD in delivering deployment and bringing down costs, and believe long-term contracts remain appropriate given the need for bankable revenue streams.
- We need to be cognisant of the impacts on the wider electricity markets. In the CB6 report the CCC recognise this: *“planning should begin immediately for the more fundamental challenges of running a completely decarbonised system”*.
- We are seeking to address these challenges, initially through our recent call for evidence on enabling a highly renewable system.



Source: [BEIS CALL FOR EVIDENCE: ENABLING A HIGH RENEWABLE NET ZERO ELECTRICITY SYSTEM](#)

# Upcoming milestones

	Context	Next step	Focus for 2021
Carbon Budgets	New UK NDC CB6 Advice	Net zero strategy	COP 26
Renewable Deployment	Energy White Paper	Announce CfD auction parameters	Allocation Round 4

This session  
begins at  
1200

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# The energy transition: walking the talk

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**James Murray**  
Editor-in-Chief  
Business Green



**Graham McMillan**

Founder, First Avenue Consulting

**Ermenegilda Boccabella**

Energy and Climate Adviser, Global Counsel

**Emma Pinchbeck**

Chief Executive Officer, Energy UK

**Melanie Grimmitt**

Partner – Global Head of Energy, Pinsent  
Masons



This session  
begins at  
1445

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# Changing customers and the power of market pull

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**Claire Mack**  
Chief Executive  
Scottish Renewables



**Dr Warren Bowden**

Innovation and Sustainability Director,  
Scottish Leather Group

**Morag Garden**

Head of Sustainability and Innovation,  
Scotch Whisky Association

**Danielle Kelly**

Director of Strategy and Sales Scotland, STV

**Aaron Falls**

Group Strategy Director, Alexander Dennis





**Claire Mack**  
Chief Executive  
Scottish Renewables

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# Wednesday Programme

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**0930 - Hydrogen: enough of the talk**

**1145 - Funding the dream**

**1400 - Charging ahead? Grid reform and the battle for low-carbon power**

**1530 - I love it when a plan comes together**

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# Hydrogen: enough of the talk

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**Adam Morrison**  
Chair  
Scottish Renewables

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**Duncan Clark**  
Head of Region UK  
Ørsted



**Clare Lavelle**  
Associate Director  
Energy Consultancy Leader –  
North  
Arup

ARUP

# SCOTTISH HYDROGEN ASSESSMENT

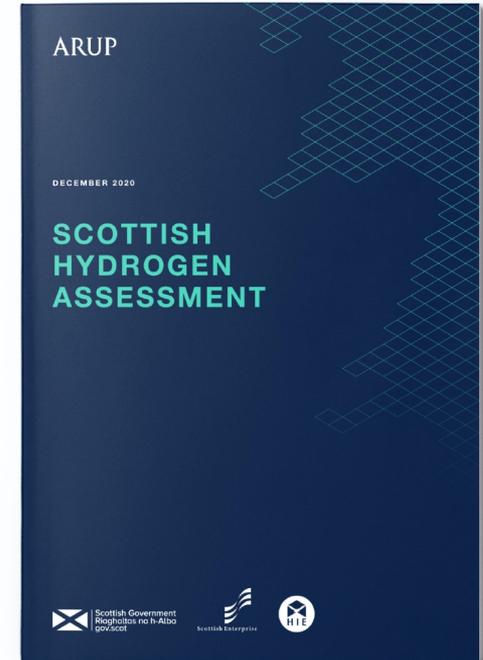
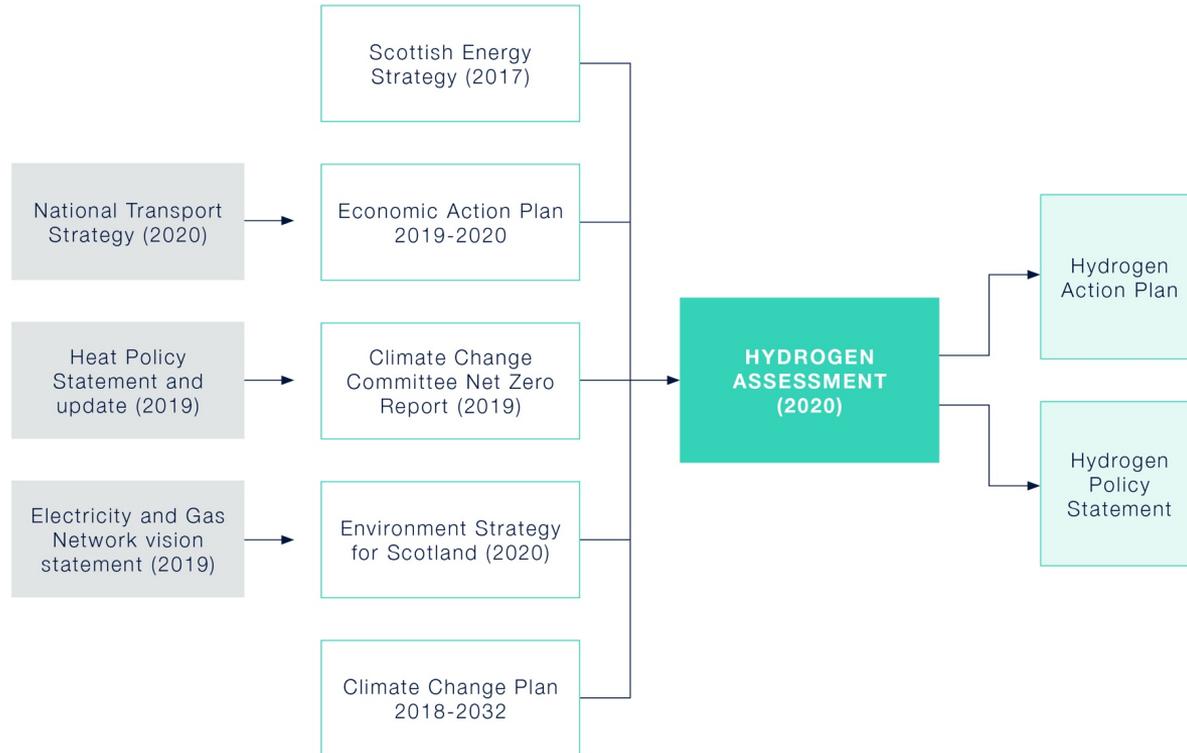


Scottish Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba  
gov.scot



Scottish Enterprise

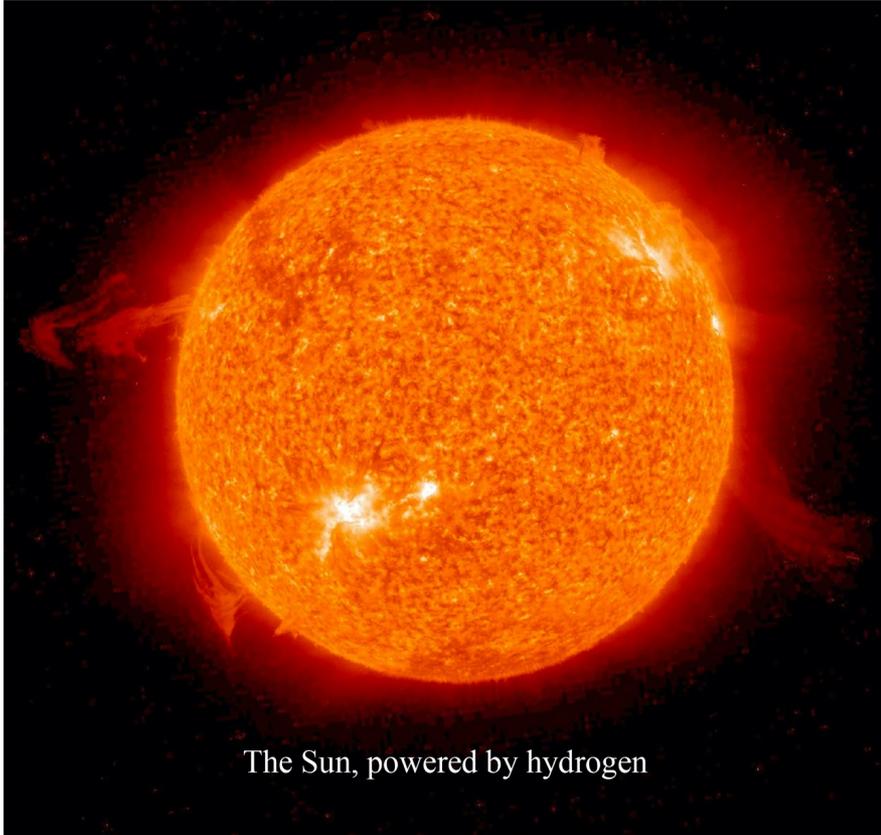




# The Scottish Hydrogen Assessment

ARUP



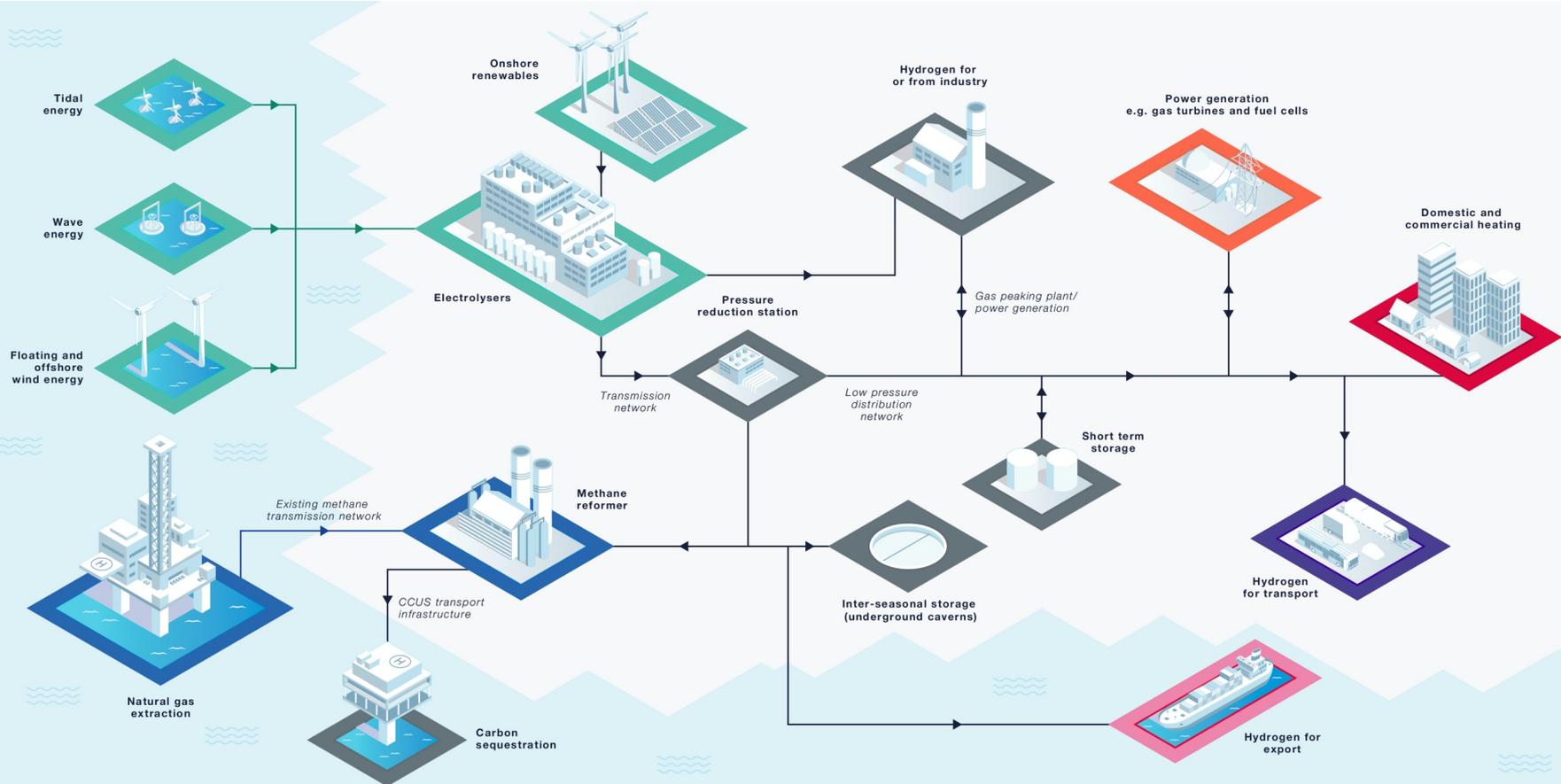


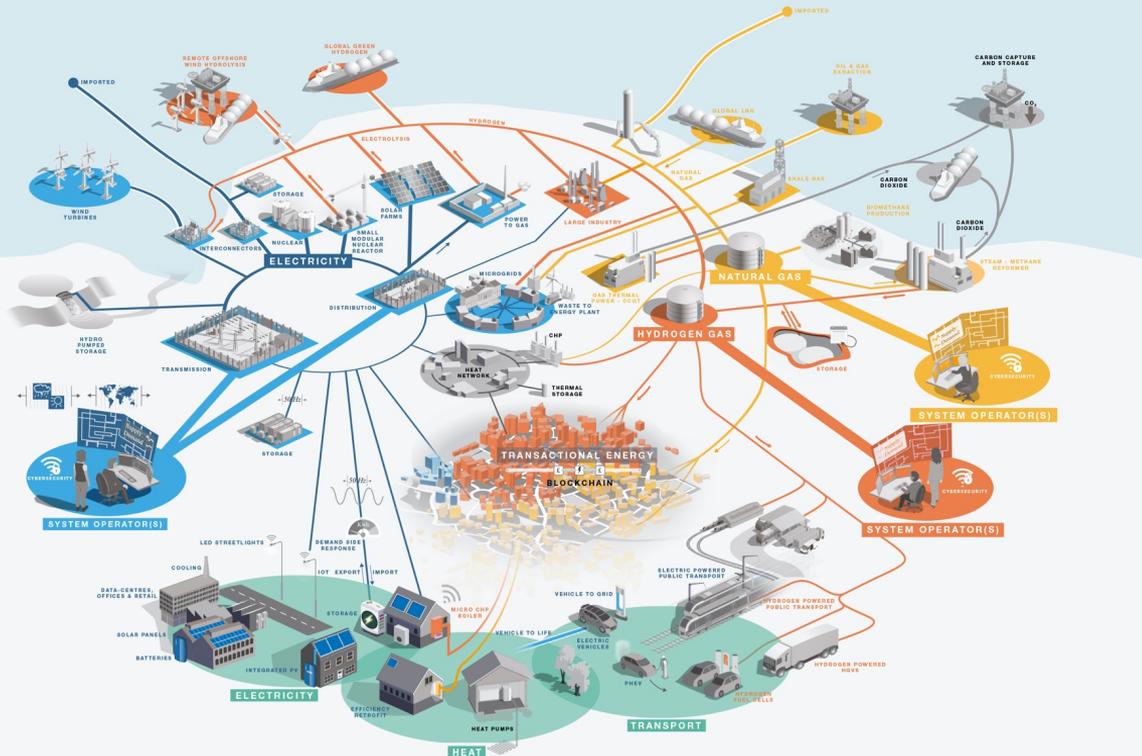
The Sun, powered by hydrogen



New Street Gasworks, Edinburgh

# Why Hydrogen?





- Technology maturity/risk
- User requirements
- Commercial competitiveness
- Investment case
- Consumer acceptance
- Whole system analysis
- Socio-Economic Benefits
- Geography



Natural gas



Renewable generation



Methane reformation



Electrolysis

Carbon released  
into atmosphere



Grey Hydrogen

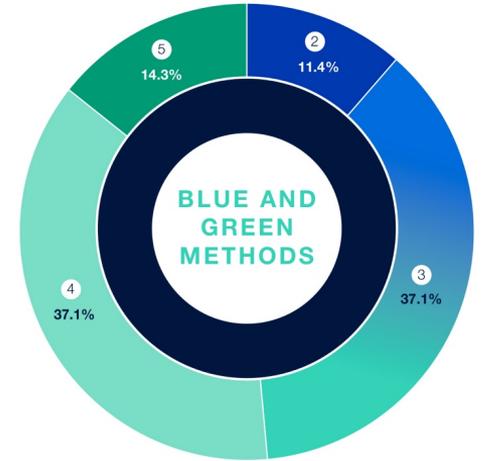
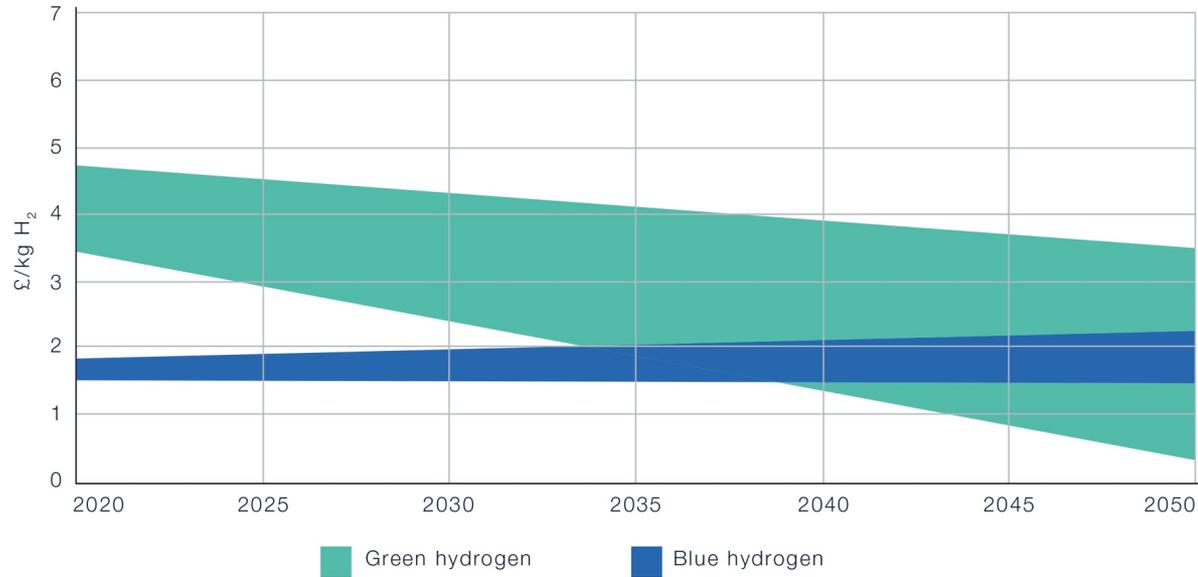
Carbon captured  
(up to 90-97%)



Blue Hydrogen



Green Hydrogen



1. Blue only (no stakeholder selected)
2. Mainly blue
3. Mixture of blue and green
4. Mainly green
5. Green only

## LOW REGRETS

Where hydrogen is already used or is highly likely to be used given the lack of alternatives.

## DECISIONS TO BE MADE

Where it could be used if it is decided that it is the best decarbonisation option but more work is required to understand the appropriate solution for the application considering location specific factors.

## IF HYDROGEN ACHIEVES HIGH SCALE AND/OR LOW COST

Where hydrogen is less likely to be used given the other alternative decarbonisation options and is probably more likely to play a minor role.

Existing H2 uses



Domestic and commercial heating



Power generation



Fleet and heavy transport



Industrial heat



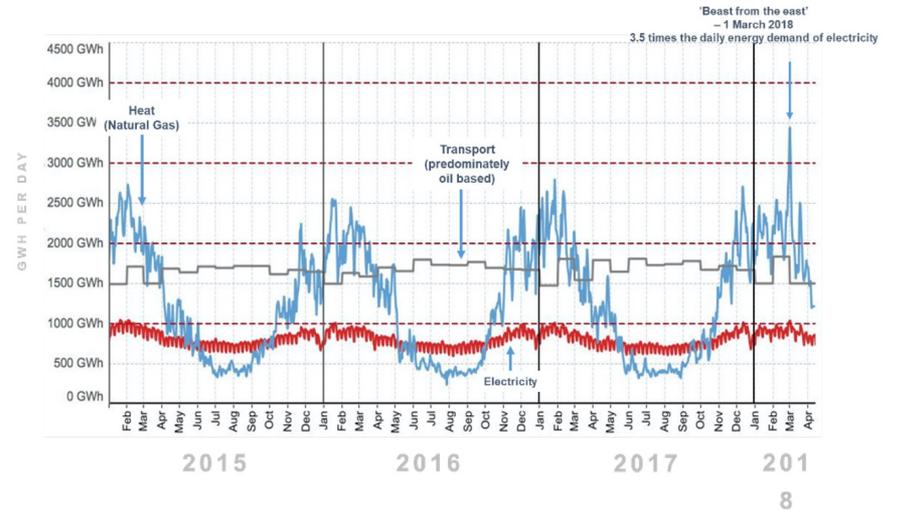
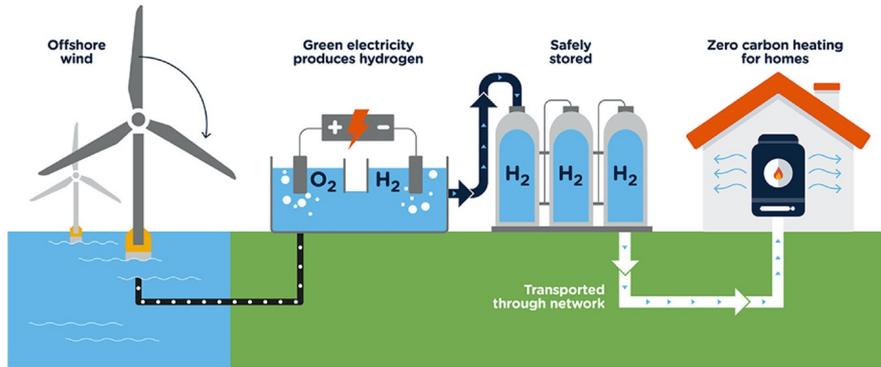
Personal transport



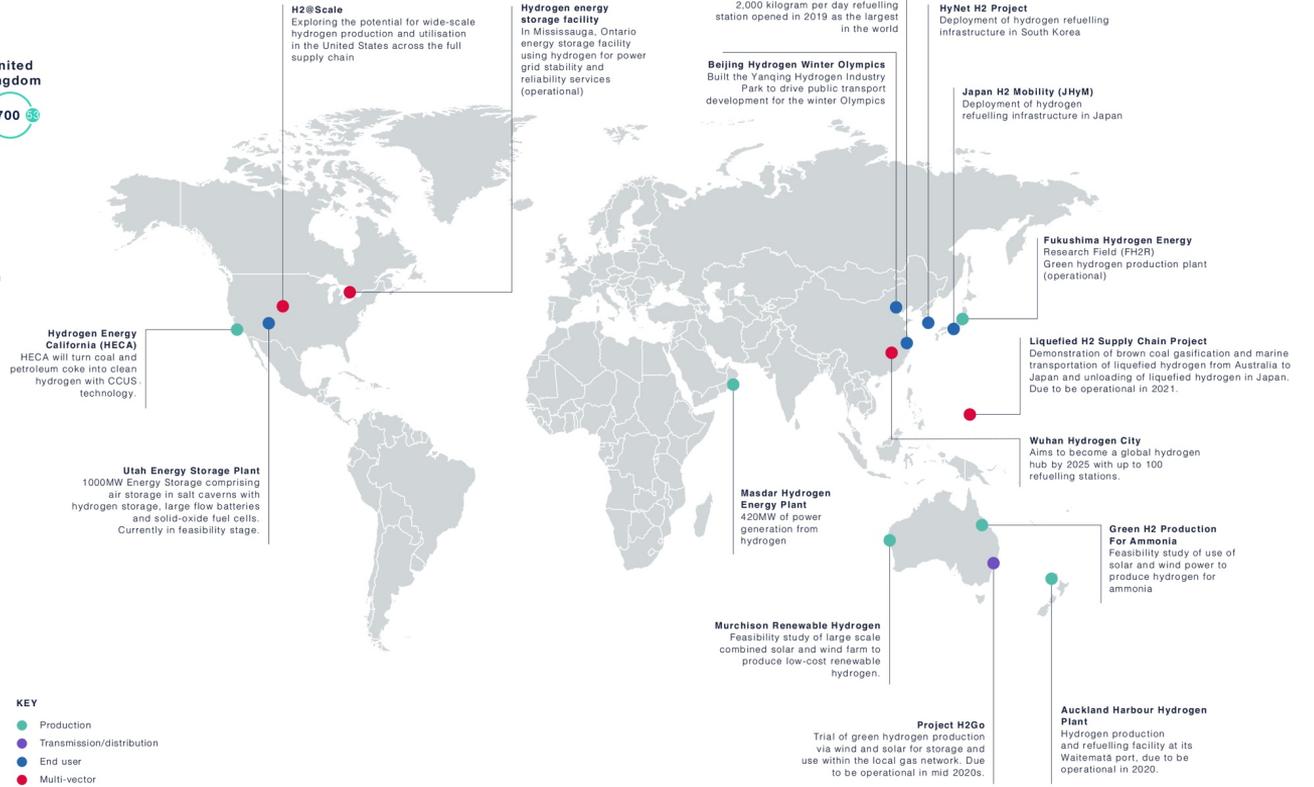
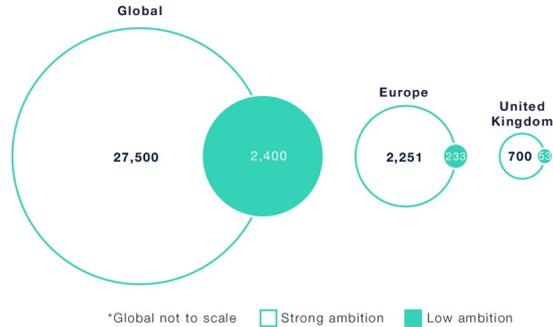
← **LEAST LOW CARBON ALTERNATIVES**

**MOST COMPETITIVE LOW CARBON ALTERNATIVES** →





# Global Hydrogen Projects



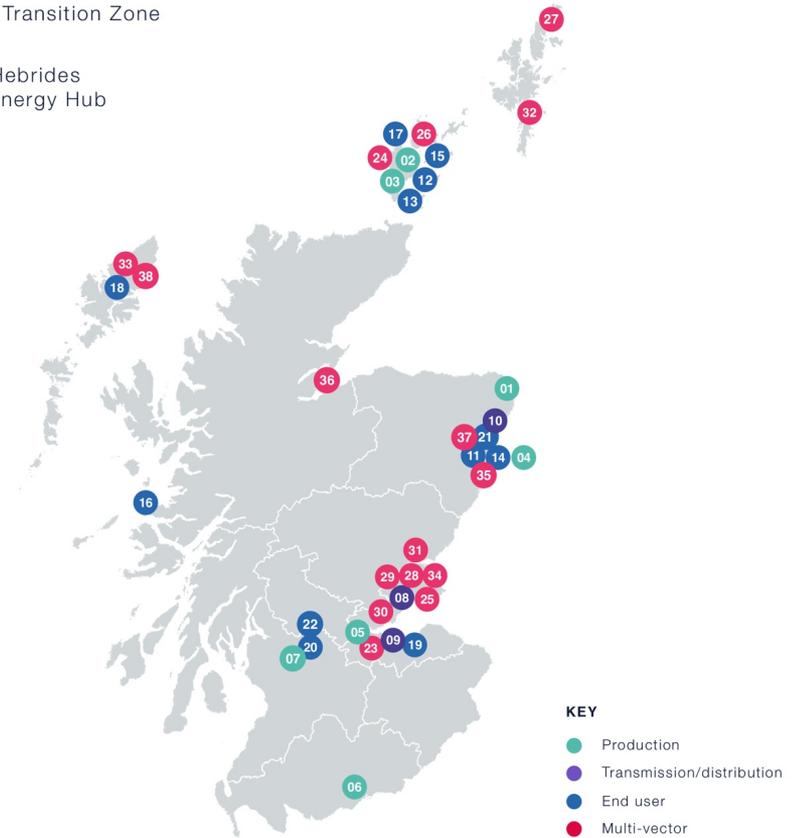
- KEY**
- Production
  - Transmission/distribution
  - End user
  - Multi-vector

Surf 'n' Turf, EMEC, Orkney



# Scottish Hydrogen Projects

- |  |                                       |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 01 Project Acorn   | 13 HySpirits                          | 25 Methilltoun                         |
| 02 Hydrogen Offshore Production Project                    | 14 HyTrEc                             | 26 REFlex                              |
| 03 Surf 'n' Turf   | 15 HyDIME                             | 27 Promoting Unst Renewable Energy     |
| 04 Dolphyn ERM   | 16 SWIFTH2                            | 28 The Hydrogen Office                 |
| 05 Caledonian Clean Energy Project                         | 17 HyFlyer                            | 29 Levenmouth Community Energy Project |
| 06 Chapelcross   | 18 Stornoway hydrogen refueler        | 30 East Neuk Power to Hydrogen         |
| 07 Green hydrogen for Scotland                             | 19 Hydrogen refuelling station        | 31 Michelin Scotland Innovation Parc   |
| 08 H100  | 20 Glasgow hydrogen transport project | 32 Shetland Hub                        |
| 09 Grangemouth to Granton future local transmission system | 21 TECA fuel cell                     | 33 100% Green Hydrogen Hub             |
| 10 Aberdeen Vision   | 22 Glasgow hydrogen bus project       | 34 Hydrogen Accelerator                |
| 11 Hydrogen Bus Project                                    | 23 HyStorPor                          | 35 Aberdeen Hydrogen Hub               |
| 12 HySeas I - III  | 24 BIG HIT                            | 36 Cromarty Firth Hydrogen Hub         |
|  |                                       | 37 Energy Transition Zone              |
|  |                                       | 38 Outer Hebrides Local Energy Hub     |



## THE SCENARIOS ARE:

	HYDROGEN ECONOMY	GREEN EXPORT	FOCUSED HYDROGEN
	Hydrogen is one of the main ways in which Scotland's energy system is decarbonised. A balanced mix of blue and green hydrogen is extensively across all sectors.	Scotland's vast renewable resources, particularly offshore wind, but also wave, tidal and onshore are used to produce green hydrogen. This serves a European export market.	Hydrogen plays a supporting role in decarbonising the energy system in sectors that are hard to decarbonise by other means. Hydrogen is produced near to where it's used.
	<b>PRODUCTION</b>		
	46 TWh	126 TWh	14 TWh
	<b>END USE</b>		
<b>TRANSPORT</b>	11 TWh	22 TWh	7 TWh
<b>DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL HEAT</b>	35 TWh	-- TWh	6 TWh
<b>INDUSTRY AND ELECTRICITY</b>	19 TWh	11 TWh	7 TWh
<b>EXPORT</b>	20 TWh	94 TWh	
<b>GVA</b>	£16 billion	£25 billion	£5 billion
<b>JOBS</b>	175,000	310,000	70,000



**TRANSPORT**



**DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL HEAT**



**INDUSTRY AND ELECTRICITY**



**EXPORT**



**GVA**



**JOBS**



*GOING BEYOND THE PILOT  
PROJECT STAGE AND INTO  
COMMERCIAL SCALE PROJECTS*



*SPEED OF  
DEPLOYMENT*



*SCOTLAND COULD GROW A STRONG  
HYDROGEN ECONOMY SUPPORTING  
JOBS AND GVA GROWTH*



*HYDROGEN NEEDS TO BE  
SEEN WITHIN A WHOLE  
ENERGY SYSTEM CONTEXT*



*CLEAR STRATEGY WITH  
PROPOSED AMBITIONS*



*CO-ORDINATION OF EFFORTS  
ACROSS INDUSTRY AND  
GOVERNMENT*



*MAINTAINING FLEXIBILITY*



**Dr Graham Cooley**  
Chief Executive Officer  
ITM Power

# ITM Power | Briefing

24<sup>th</sup> March 2021

Graham Cooley, CEO, ITM Power plc



## Key Achievements in the period:

- Record Backlog: £124m (October 2020: £118m)
- Increasing Tender pipeline of £434.7m (Oct 2020: £324.9m)
- £172m fundraise in Oct 2020 | £30m investment by Snam
- Opened Bessemer Park | world's largest electrolyser factory
- Sale to Linde of 24MW | world's largest PEM electrolyser
- 100MW Humber FEED study in process
- 100MW Refhyne II announced by Shell
- Strategic partnership with Scottish Power
- Strong momentum with Linde in key strategic markets



ITM Power Bessemer Park | 1GW pa Capacity Electrolyser Factory

**A strong platform for rapid future  
growth**

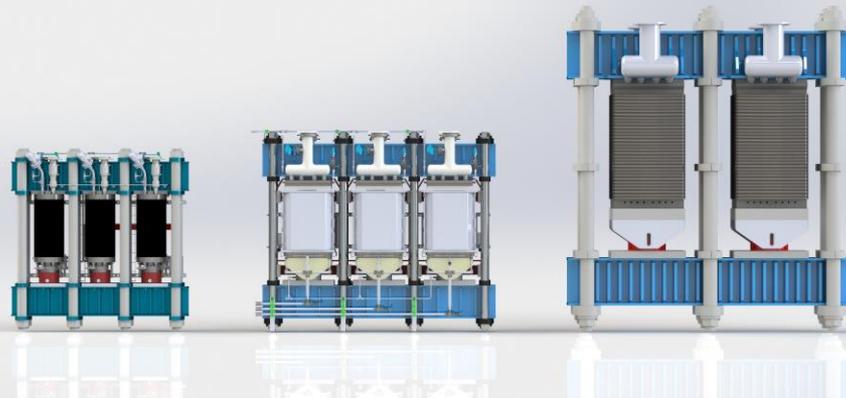
### Superior offering for the XL market:

- Acceleration of 5MW stack module underway
- Market leading electrolyser performance
- Responding to the market demand for large scale
- Standardisation and modularity at scale
- Pre-engineer into 20MW packages for rapid deployment
- Exposure to larger projects faster | Minimise on site works

0.2MW  
80kg/day

2MW 800kg/day

5MW  
2100kg/day



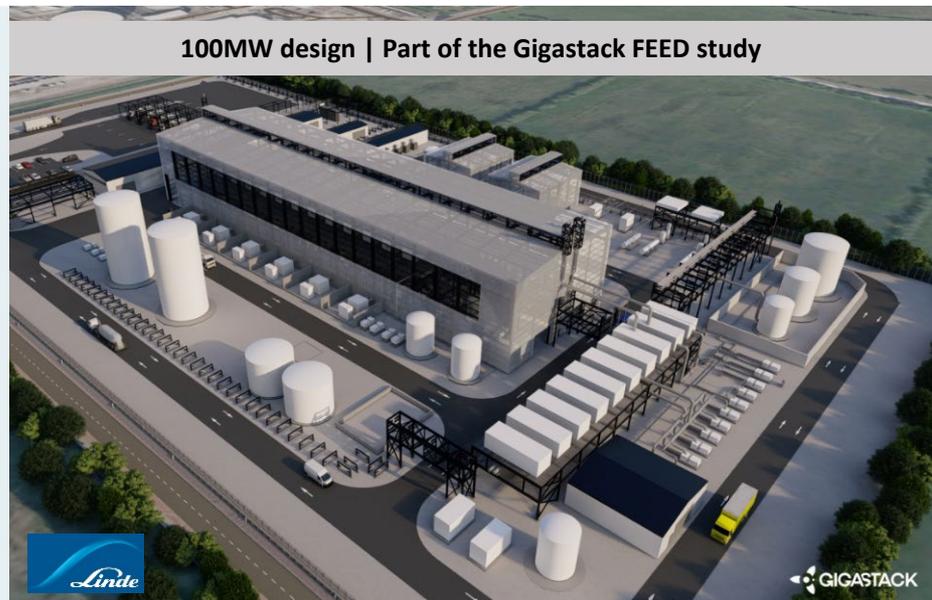
5MW module design evolution

**Best in class | available 2 years earlier**



### Superior offering for the XL market:

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**Best in class | available 2 years earlier**



### Double Capacity | Half Lead Times:

- Enhance 1GW capacity of Bessemer Park through automation
- Eliminates bottleneck of testing with 5MW power supply
- Use blueprint to set up **new factory** to increase capacity
- New factory in **strategic location** to optimise cost, quality, supply
- Increase minimum stock | Reduce lead times | Project wins
- Market supply capacity to show ability to respond



ITM Power Bessemer Park | 1GW pa Capacity Electrolyser Factory

Double capacity (1 to 2GW/year) | Halve lead time (14 to <8 months)



### Exhibit 14 | Renewable hydrogen from electrolysis production cost scenarios<sup>5</sup>, USD/kg hydrogen

Hydrogen Council

Cost of renewable hydrogen with varying LCOE and load factors  
USD/kg H<sub>2</sub>

Legend: ■ < USD 2/kg ■ USD 2-3/kg ■ USD 3-4/kg ■ > USD 4/kg □ Viable medium-term (<2030)

LCOE	Capex electrolyser	USD 750/kW					USD 500/kW					USD 250/kW				
		10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
UDD 0/MWh	5.7	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.1	4.2	2.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	
USD 10/MWh	6.1	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.6	4.7	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.3	3.2	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	
USD 20/MWh	6.6	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.1	5.2	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	3.7	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	
USD 30/MWh	7.1	4.2	3.3	2.8	2.5	5.6	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	4.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	
USD 40/MWh	7.5	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.0	6.1	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.7	4.6	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	
USD 50/MWh	8.0	5.2	4.2	3.7	3.5	6.5	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	5.1	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	
USD 100/MWh	10.3	7.5	6.5	6.1	5.8	8.9	6.7	6.0	5.7	5.5	7.4	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.2	
Load factor		10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%

SOURCE: McKinsey

## Green Hydrogen Cost:

- Assumptions for 2025 deliveries
- Orders placed in 2023
- Capex \$500/kW (\$0.5m/MW)
- LCOE \$50/MWh (5c/kWh)
- 50% Load Factor
- Direct coupling to renewables

**Green Hydrogen Cost Dominated by LCOE, Electrolyser Capex and Load Factor**

## Green Hydrogen Cost:

- \$0.8 to \$1.60/kg before 2050
- Equivalent to gas at \$6-\$12/MMBtu
- Lower cost than NG
- Lower cost than CCS (Blue H<sub>2</sub>)
- Broad agreement from BNEF, Platts, Hydrogen Council and Hydrogen Europe

"If electrolyser manufacturing can scale up, and costs continue to fall, then our calculations suggest renewable hydrogen could be produced for \$0.8 to \$1.60/kg in most parts of the world before 2050. This is equivalent to gas priced at \$6-\$12/MMBtu, making green hydrogen competitive with current natural gas prices and cheaper than producing hydrogen from natural gas or coal with CCS." **BNEF**

**Bloomberg**  
NEW ENERGY FINANCE

**S&P Global**  
Platts

**Hydrogen**  
Council

**Hydrogen**  
Europe

**Green Hydrogen should be prioritised in the cost down journey because its Net Zero**

**NO**  
emissions

### Why ITM Power:

- Rapid market growth in the GW scale
- Global technology leadership and manufacturing scale
- Global partners: Shell, Linde, Snam, Orsted and SPR (Iberdrola)
- Transformation of the backlog and pipeline
- Fundraise to accelerate ITM Power
- Capturing the global opportunity



10MW Shell Electrolyser

**Capturing the global green hydrogen opportunity**

# ITM Power | Briefing

24<sup>th</sup> March 2021

Graham Cooley, CEO, ITM Power plc





**Dr Kerry-Ann Adamson**  
Project Manager  
Advisian

This  
session  
begins at  
1145

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**Claire Mack**  
Chief Executive  
Scottish Renewables

The slide features decorative geometric elements on both the left and right sides. On the left, there are overlapping shapes in blue, green, and yellow, with several thin, parallel lines in a light yellow-green color extending from the bottom left towards the center. On the right, there are overlapping shapes in blue and purple, with several thin, parallel lines in a light purple color extending from the top right towards the center.

**Angus McCrone**  
Chief Editor  
BloombergNEF

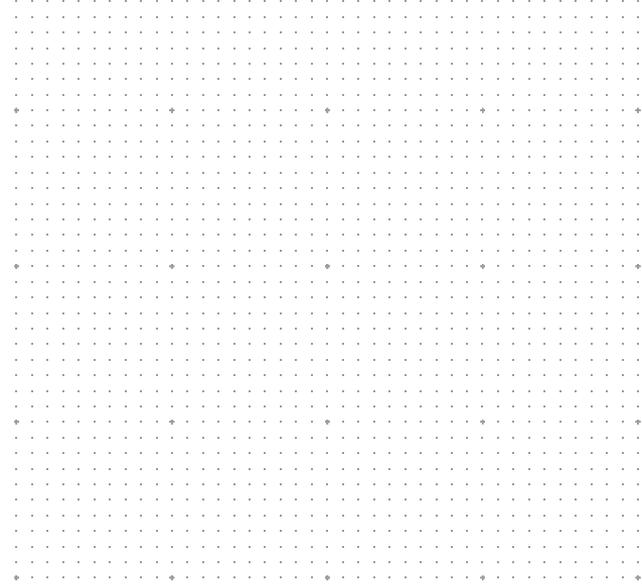
# Investment Trends in Renewables

Scottish Renewables conference

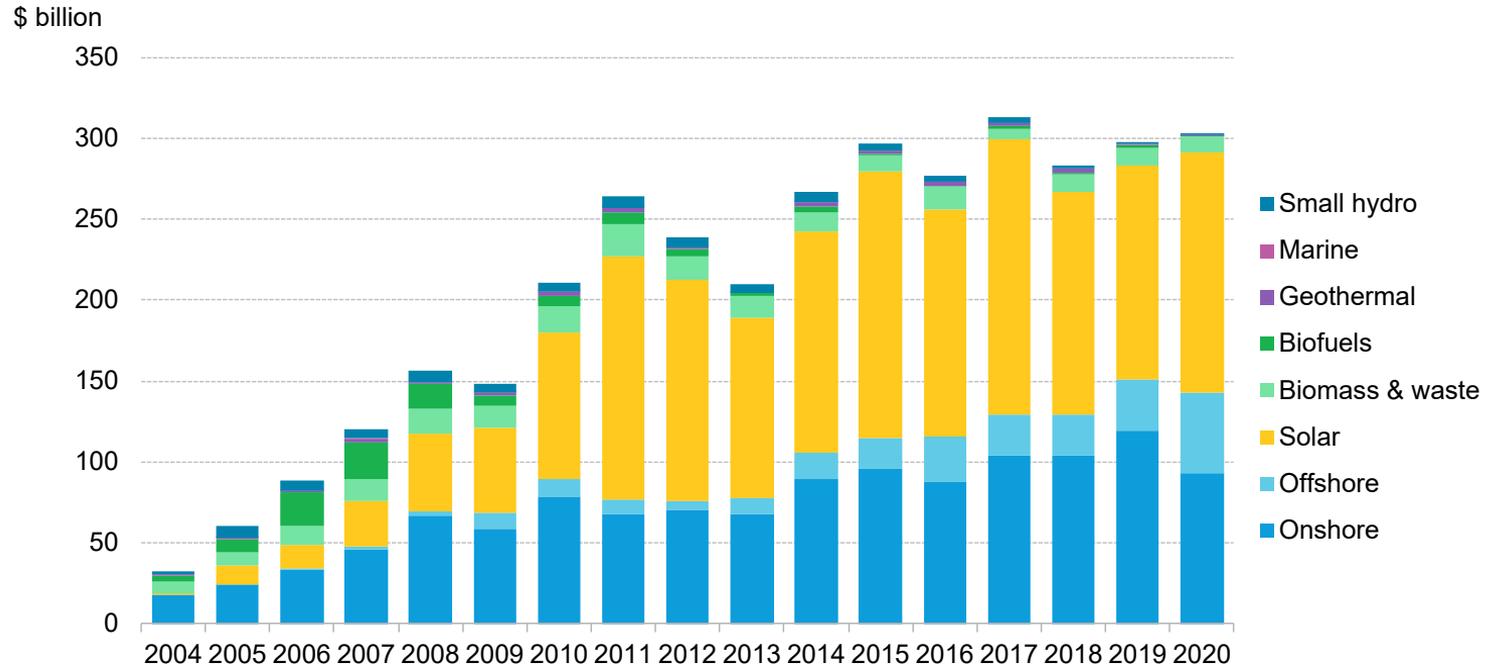
Angus McCrone

March 2021

# Current trends

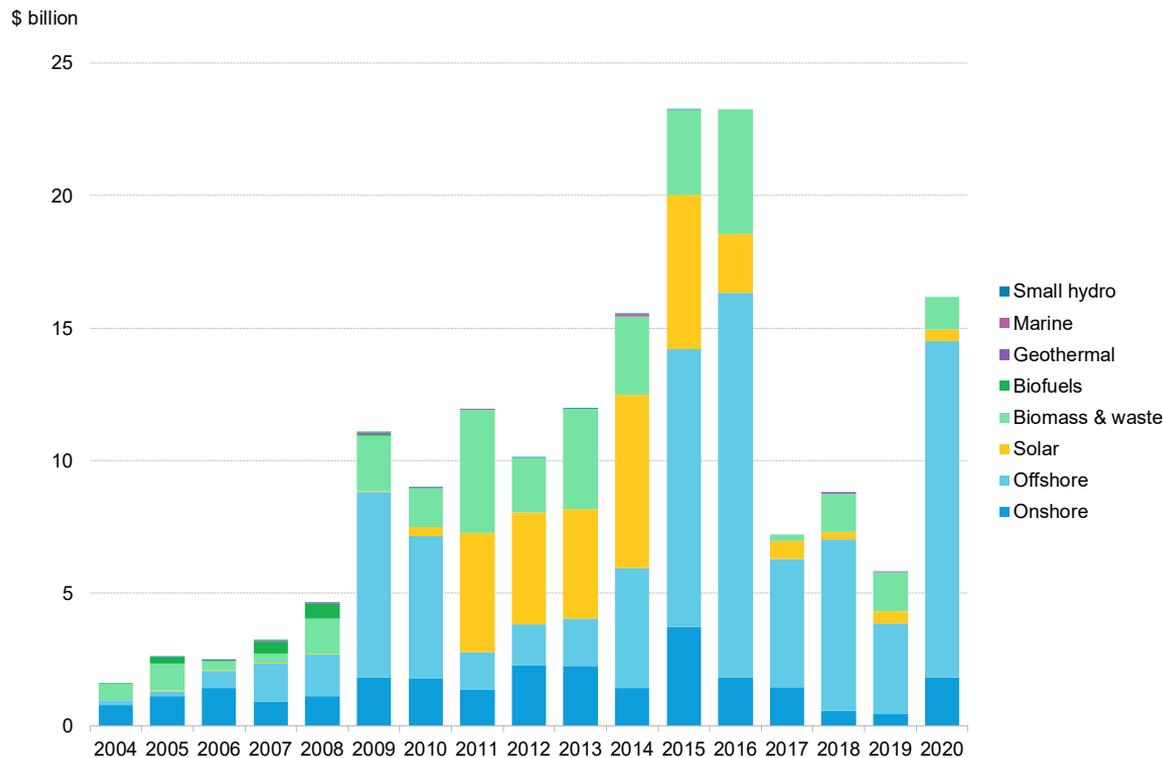


# Global investment in renewables capacity by sector, and wind sub-sector



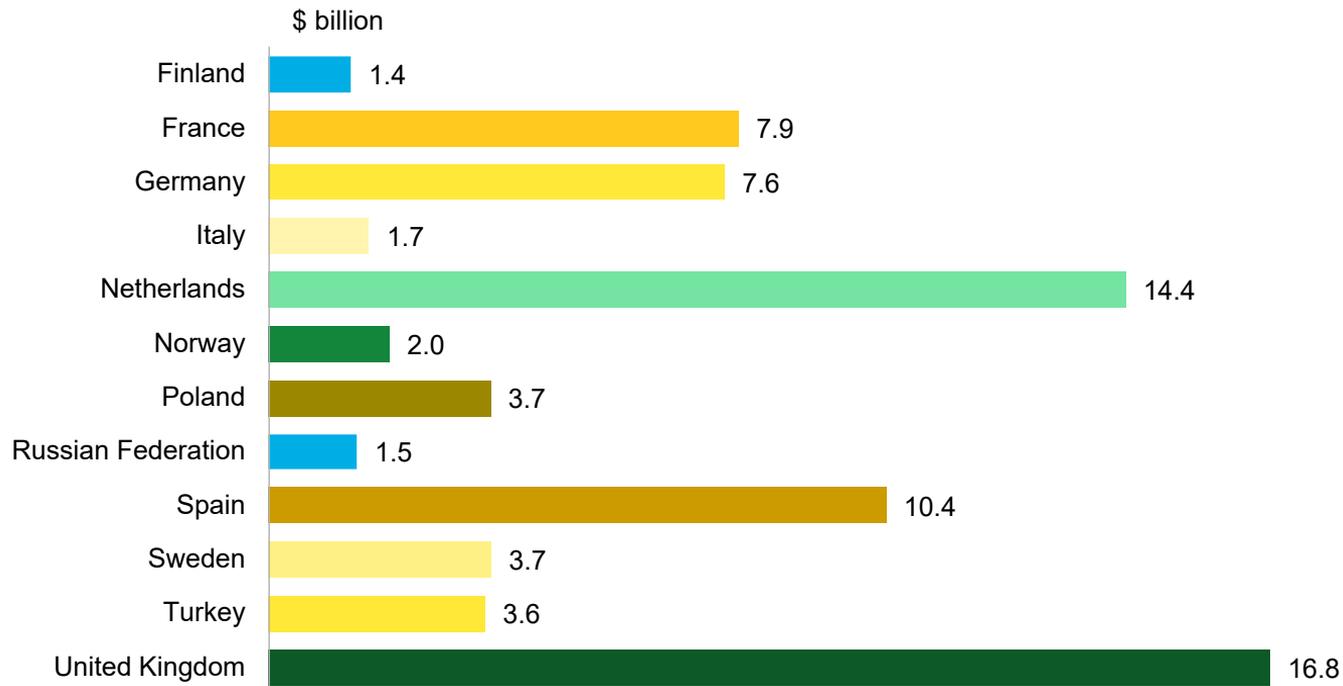
Source: BloombergNEF.

# U.K. investment in renewables capacity by sector, and wind sub-sector



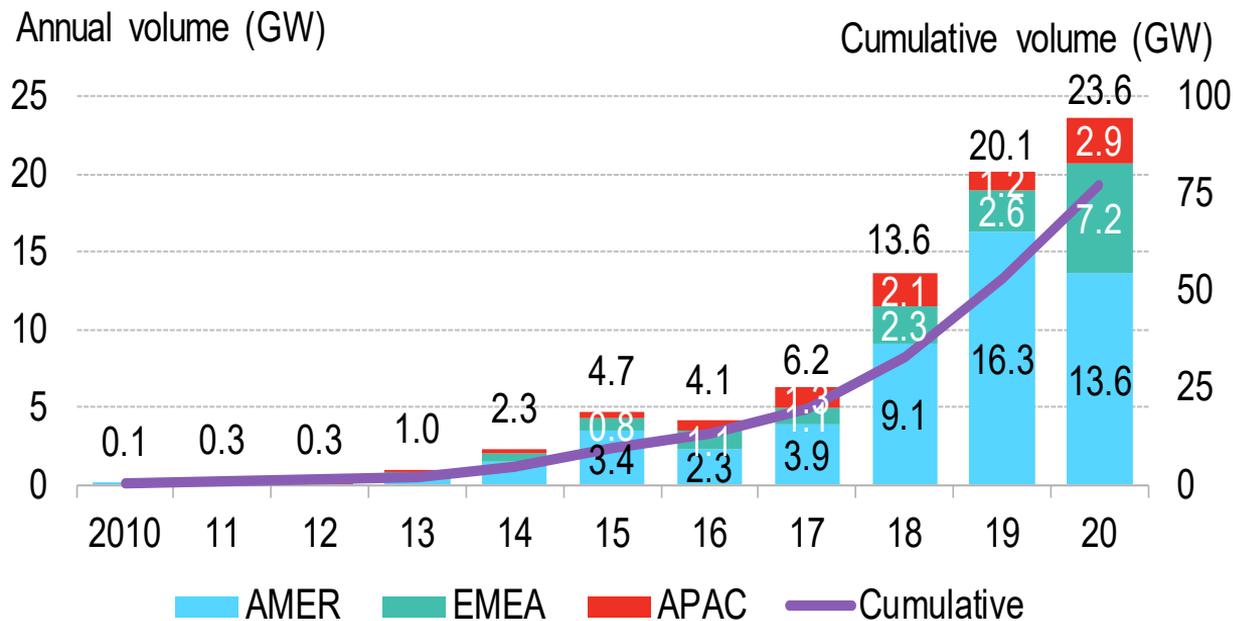
Source: BloombergNEF.

# Investment in renewables capacity in 2020, by major European market



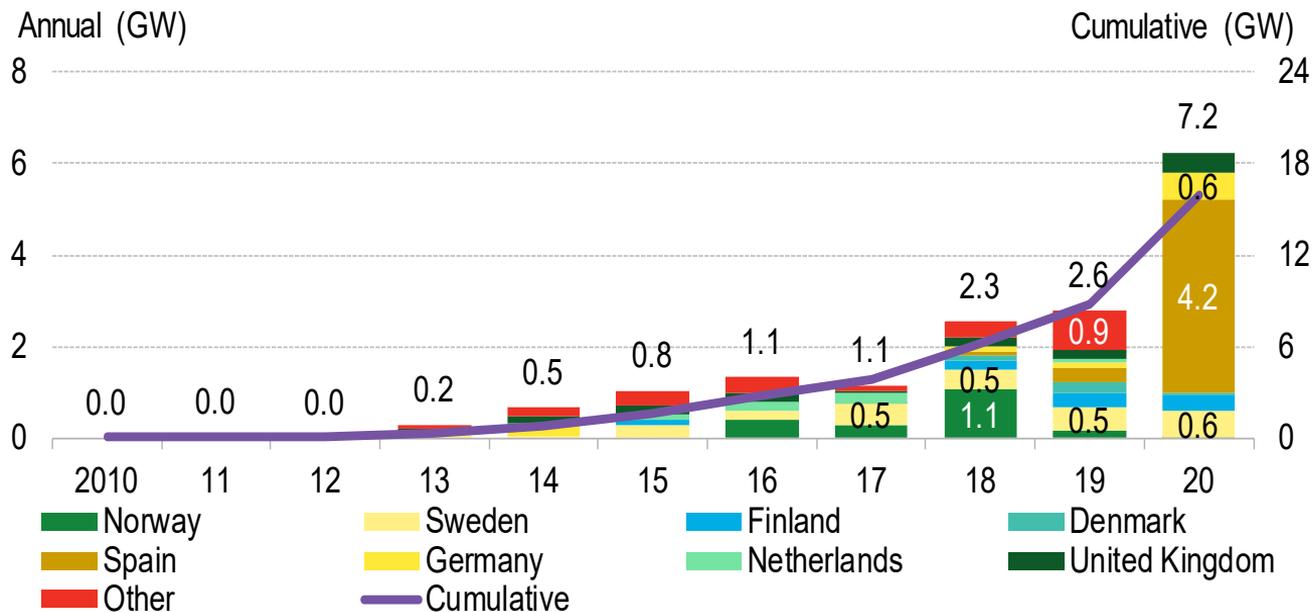
Source: BloombergNEF

# Global corporate PPA volumes, by region



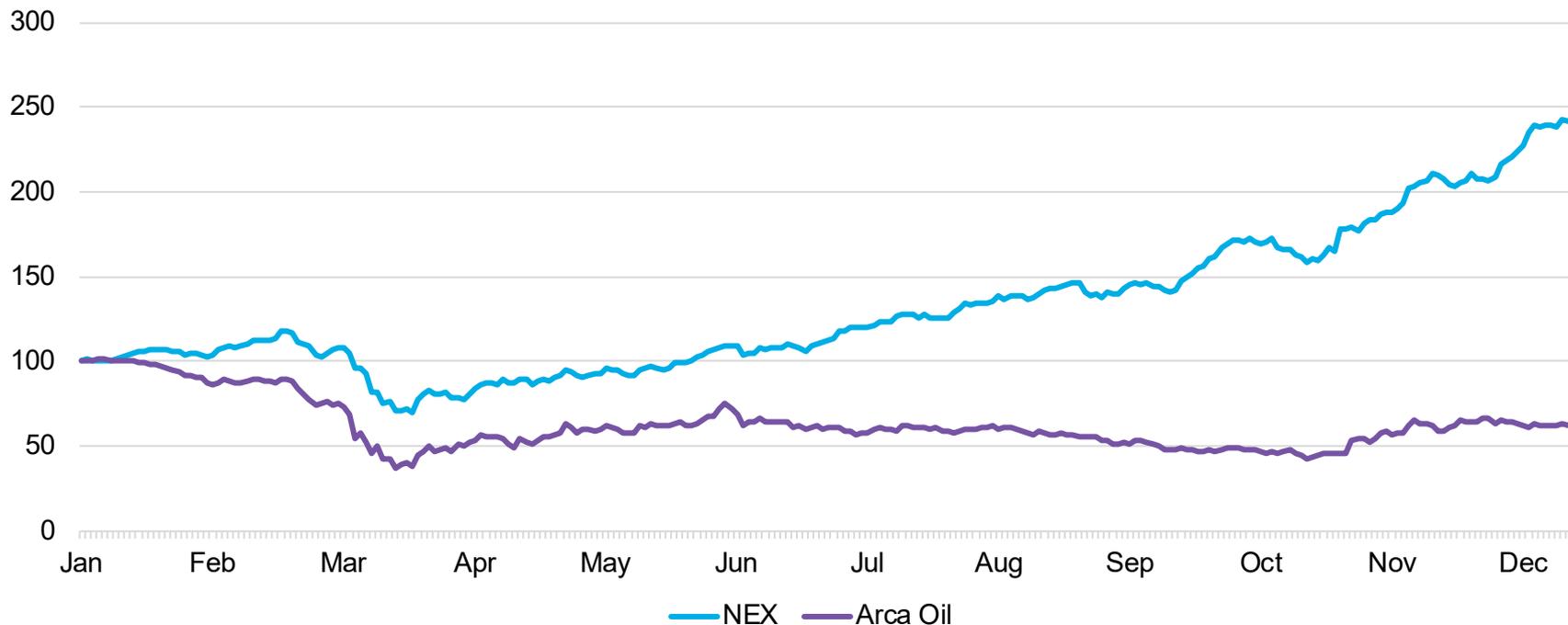
Source: BloombergNEF Note: Onsite PPAs excluded. APAC volume is an estimate. Pre-reform PPAs in Mexico and sleeved PPAs in Australia are excluded.

# EMEA corporate PPA volumes, by country



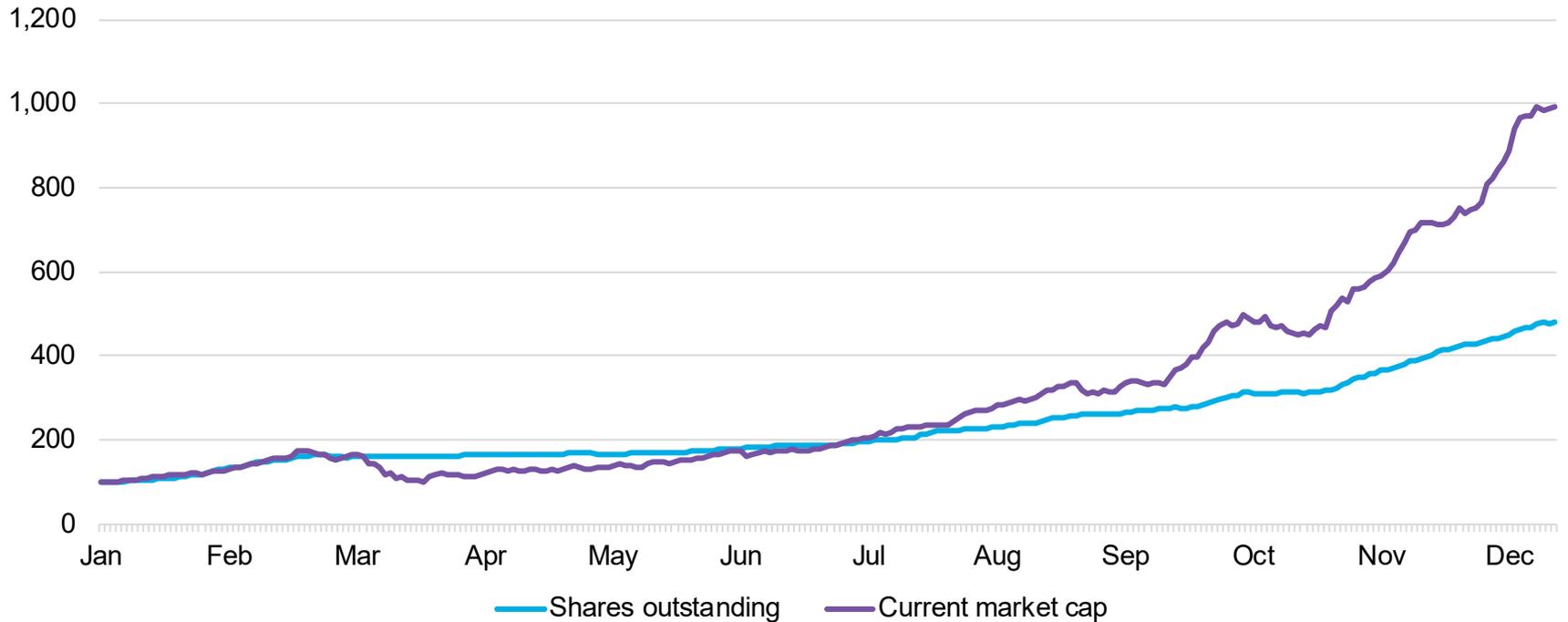
Source: BloombergNEF Note: Onsite PPAs not included.

# WilderHill New Energy Global Innovation Index (NEX) versus NYSE Arca Oil Index, full year 2020 (rebased)



Source: BloombergNEF. NEX is WilderHill New Energy Global Innovation Index

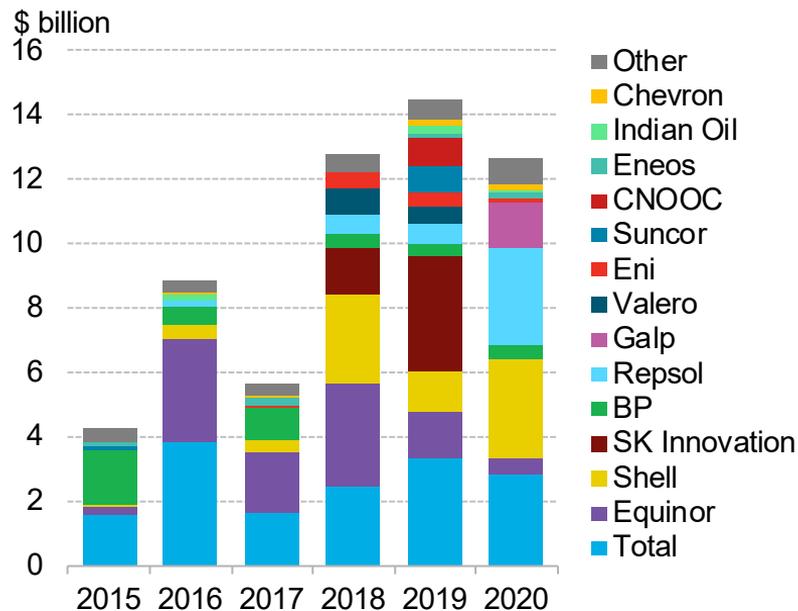
# Dollar market cap and number of shares outstanding in nine global clean energy ETFs, full year 2020 (rebased)



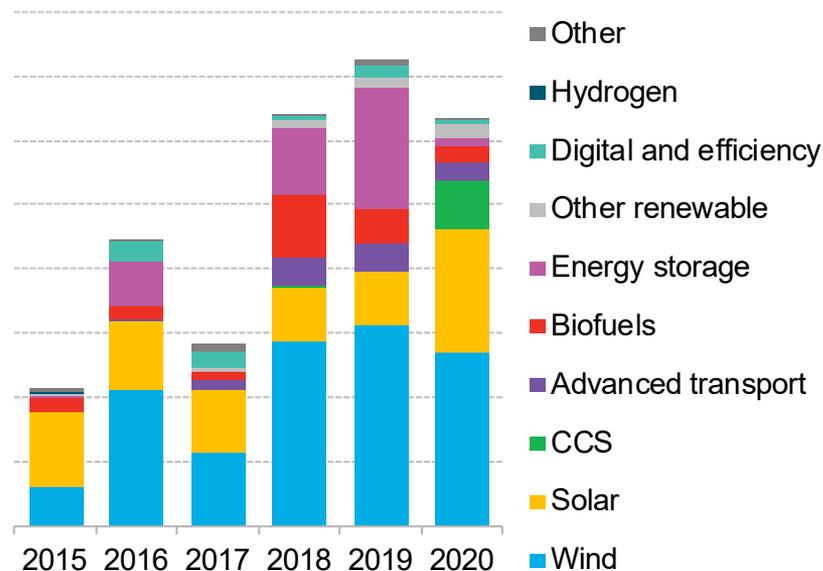
Source: BloombergNEF. Dollar values are indexed to 100 on January 1, 2020

# Clean energy investment by oil and gas companies, 2015-2020

## By company

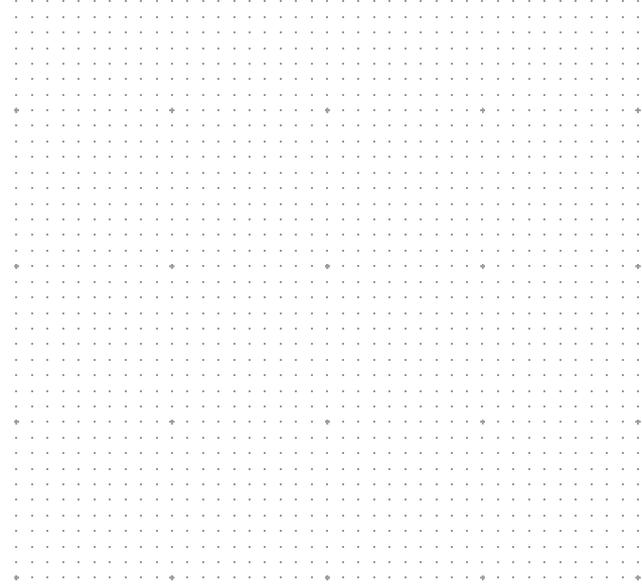


## By area



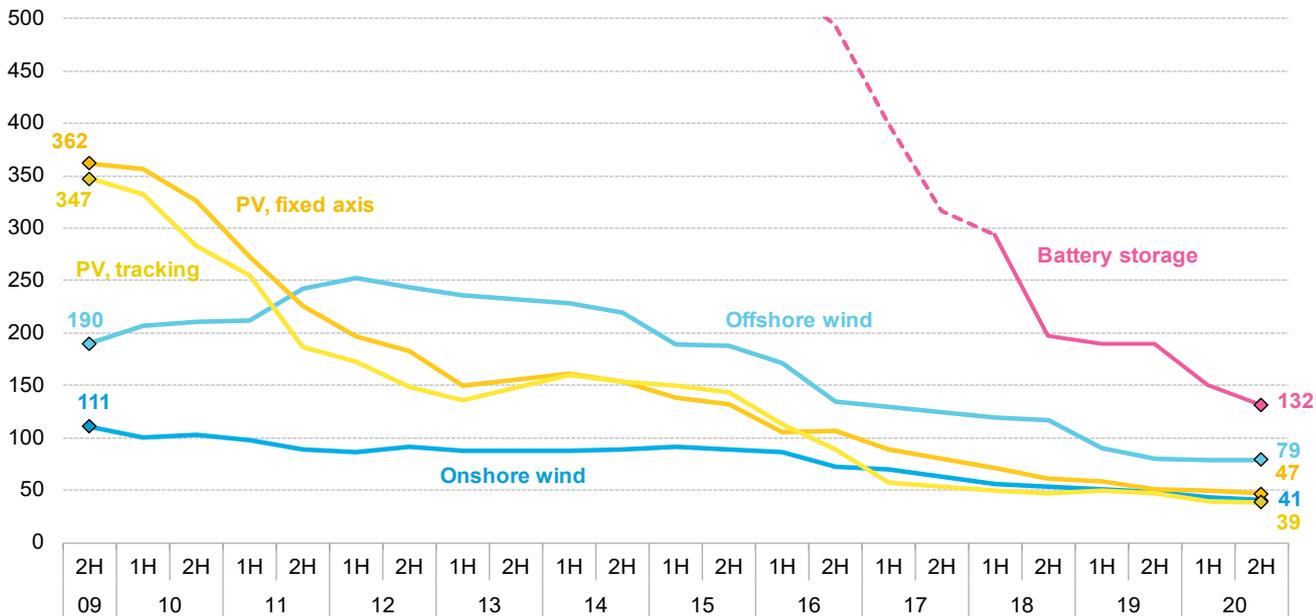
Source: BloombergNEF, company disclosures. Note: includes completed deals, and estimated values for undisclosed deals. CCS data excludes non-commercial projects that have not disclosed investment values. Asset finance data may overstate investment by each company where project equity shares have not been disclosed.

# Prospects



# Global benchmarks – PV, wind and batteries

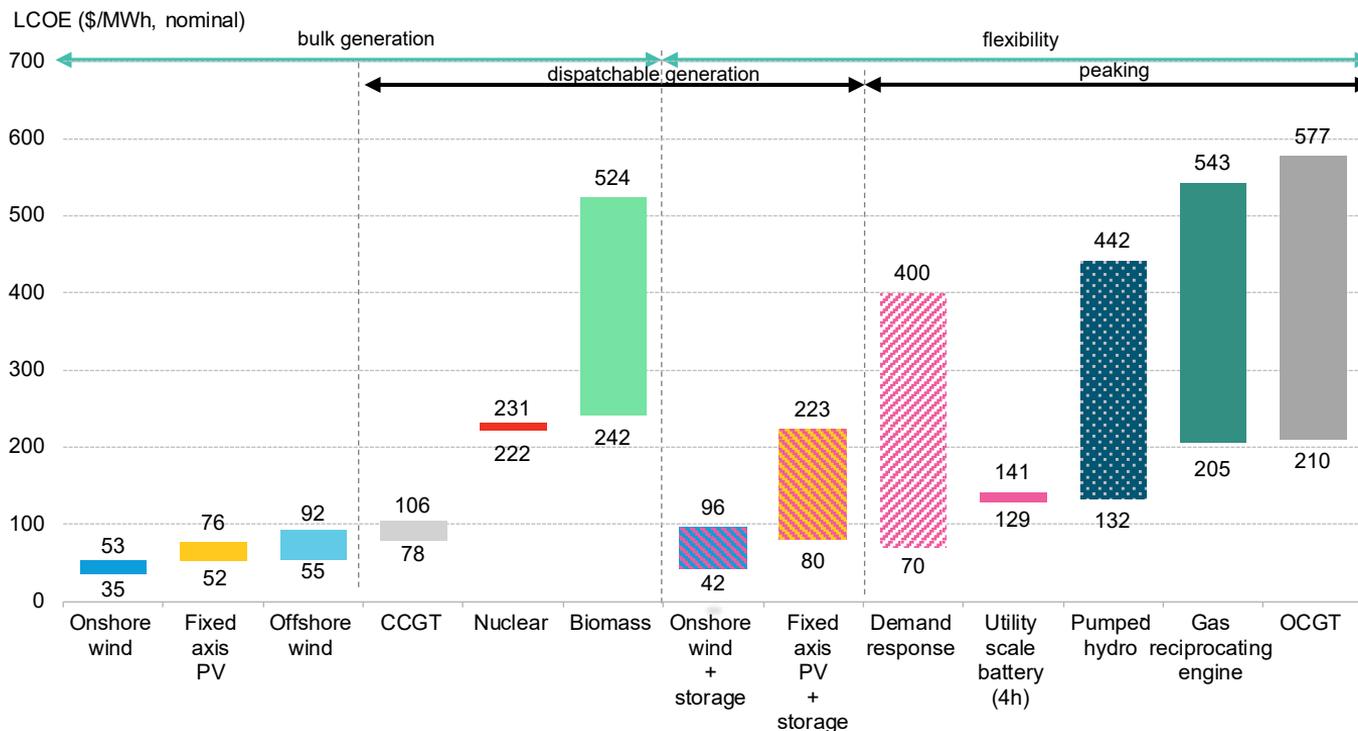
LCOE (\$/MWh, 2019 real)



Source: BloombergNEF. Note: The global benchmark is a country weighted-average using the latest annual capacity additions. The storage LCOE is reflective of a utility-scale Li-ion battery storage system with four-hour duration running at a daily cycle and includes charging costs assumed to be 60% of wholesale average power price.

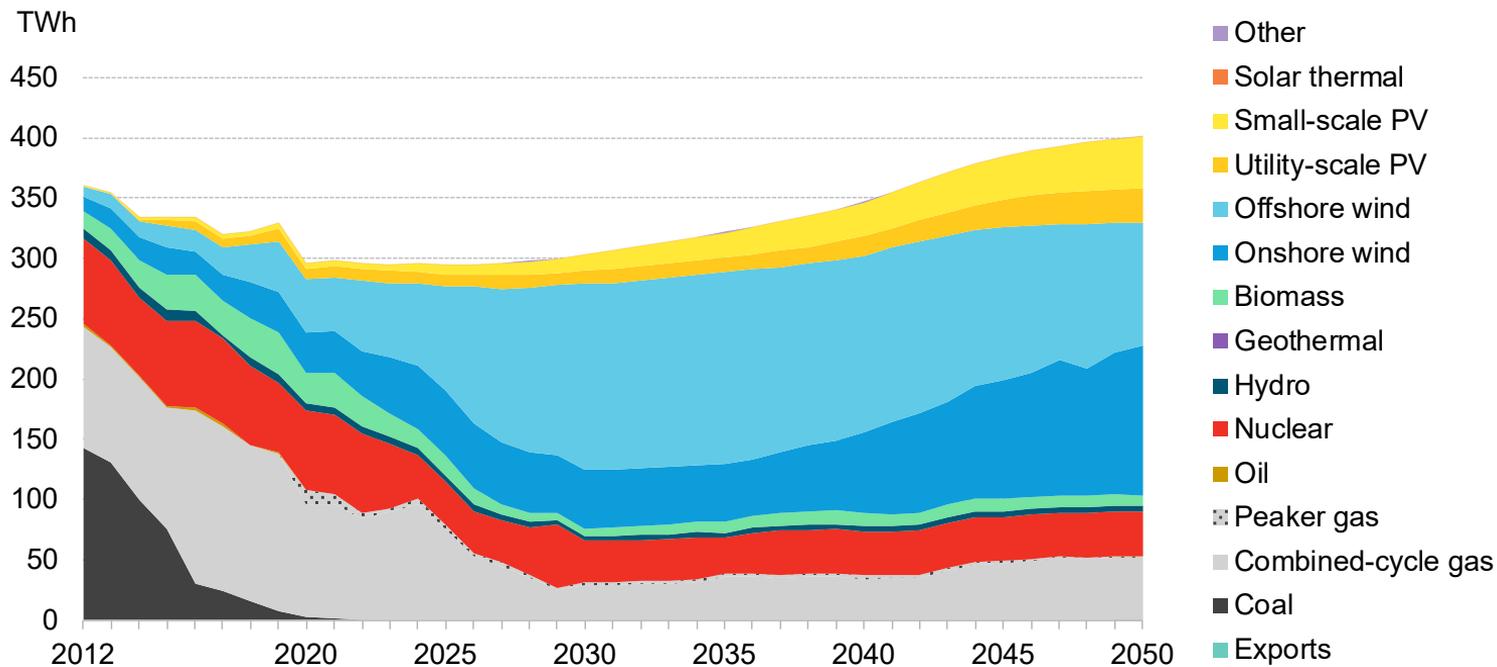
# Levelized cost of electricity

All charts and data in this section are available in our  
2H 2020 LCOE: Data Viewer ([web](#) | [terminal](#))



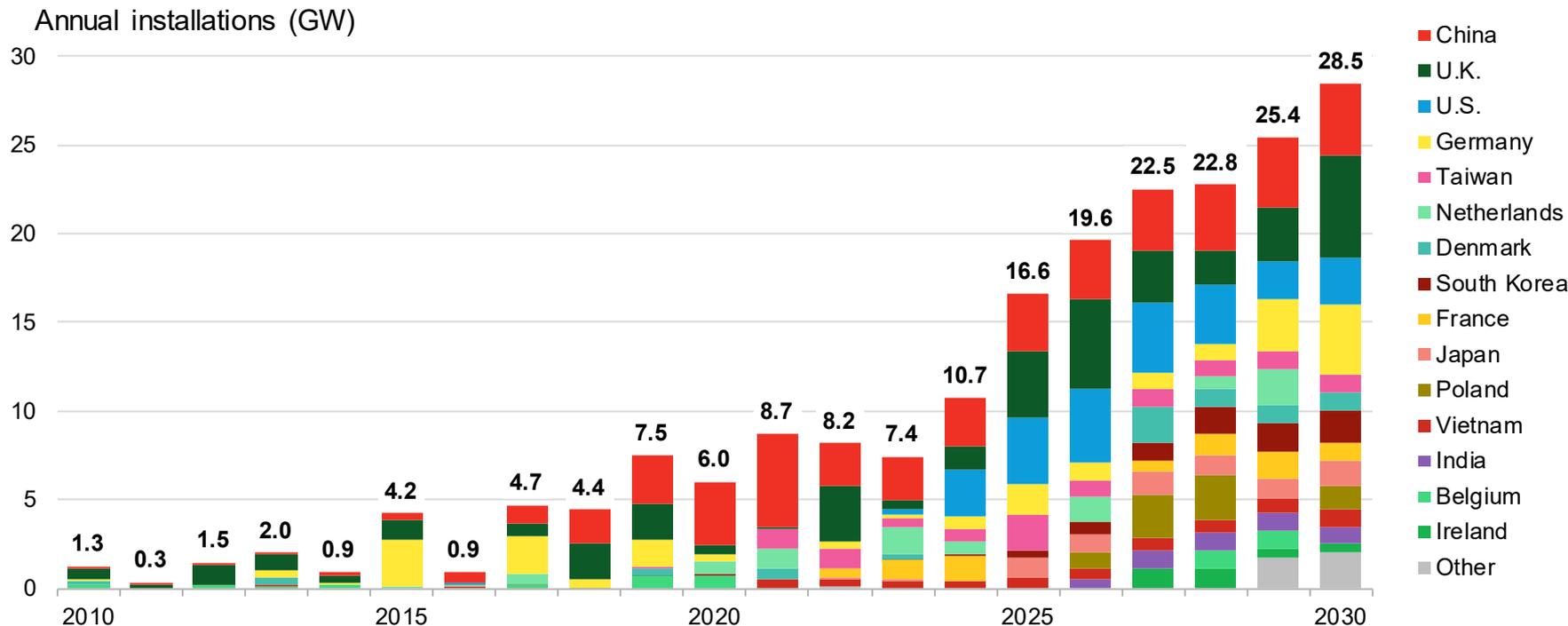
Source: BloombergNEF. Note: All LCOE calculations are unsubsidized and exclude curtailment. The LCOE range represents a range of costs and capacity factors. They include a carbon price for carbon-emitting technologies. Battery storage systems (co-located and stand-alone) presented here have four-hour storage. In the case of solar- and wind-plus-battery systems, the range is a combination of capacity factors and size of the battery relative to the power generating asset (25% to 100% of total installed capacity). Categorization of technologies is based on their primary use case.

# U.K. electricity generation by source, 2012 to 2050, on NEO economics-led scenario



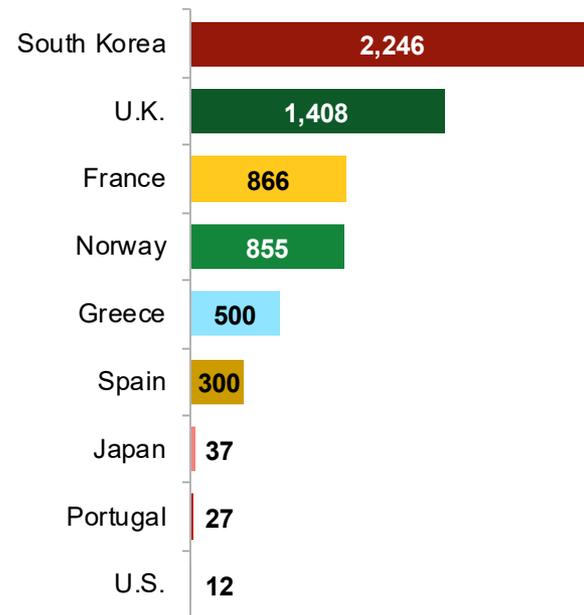
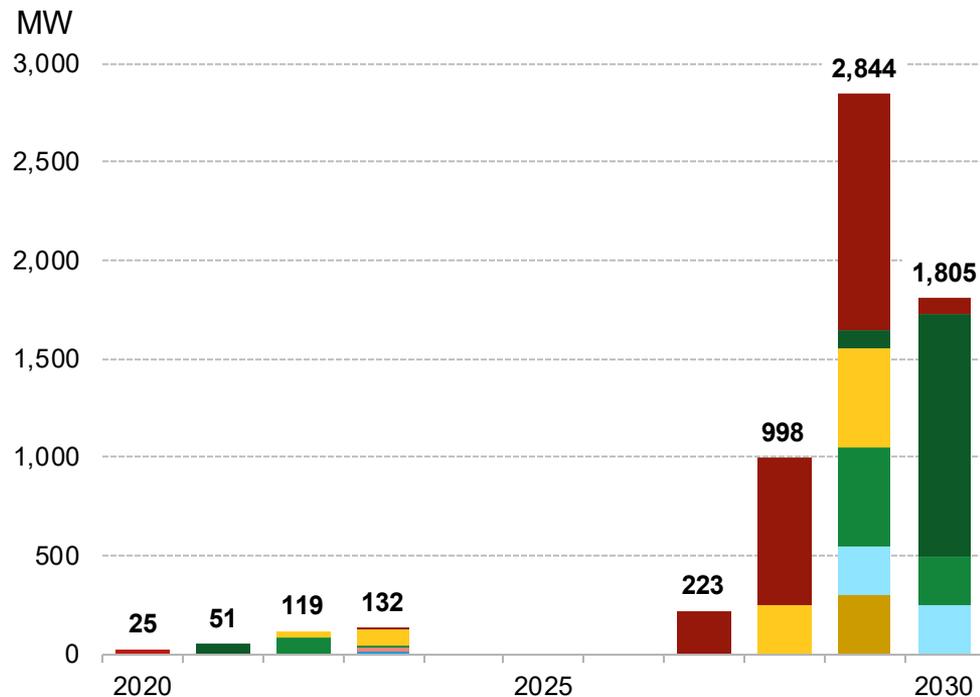
Source: BloombergNEF

# Global annual offshore wind installations, by market



Source: BloombergNEF. Note: 'Other' – Spain, Portugal, Italy, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Greece, Lithuania.

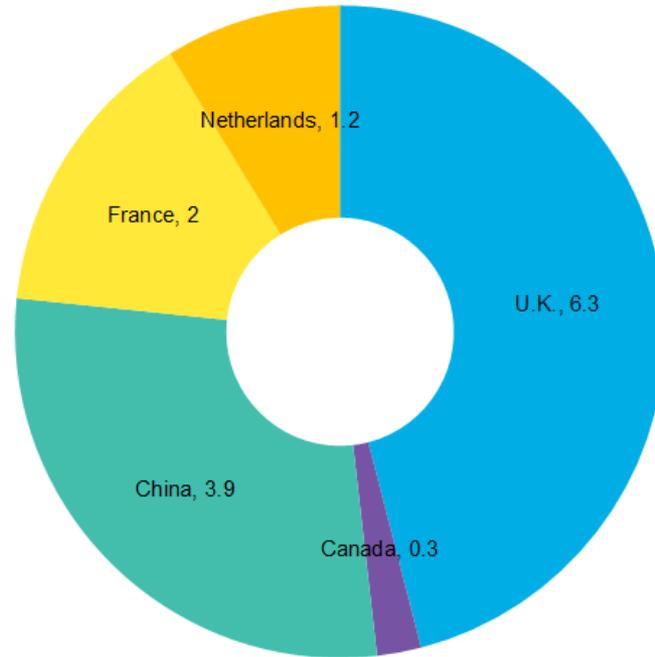
# 2030 floating wind forecast and market ranking



Source: BloombergNEF

# Tidal stream capacity installed as of summer 2020, by country

MW



Source: BloombergNEF.

# Issues and milestones ahead

- U.K. CfD auction later in 2021, with three ‘pots’
- U.K. target to reduce emissions by 68% by 2030, relative to 1990 levels
- U.K. offshore wind target for 2030 raised from 30GW to 40GW
- All-in cost of project debt hit record lows in 2020, but could rise as post-Covid recovery gathers steam
- Repowering to become increasingly economic for mature onshore wind and solar projects
- Post-Brexit, policy makers well disposed to supporting hydrogen projects and battery production

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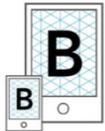
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# Charging ahead? Grid reform and the battle for low-carbon power

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**Morag Watson**  
Director of Policy  
Scottish Renewables



**Nicola Percival**  
Senior Regulatory Affairs Manager  
RWE Renewables



**RWE**

**The role of the regulator  
in net zero**

**Nicola Percival  
RWE Renewables**

# A regulated net zero strategy?

To hit net zero by 2045/2050 we need more renewables.

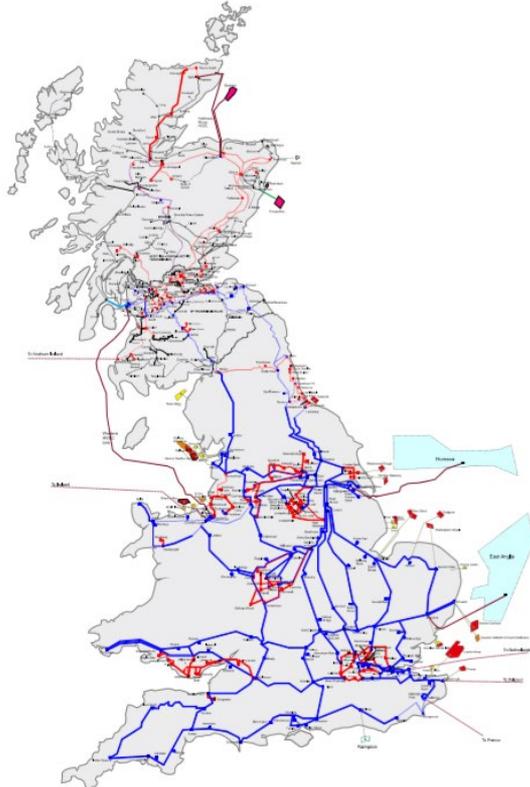
A critical enabler of this is the “re-wire” of GB:

- Long-term, strategic planning of the networks.
- A framework to support anticipatory investment.

Decarbonising for net zero should be economically efficient and allocate costs fairly between current and future consumers.

This should include consideration of all costs – not just those which Ofgem regulate.

# Re-wiring GB for net zero

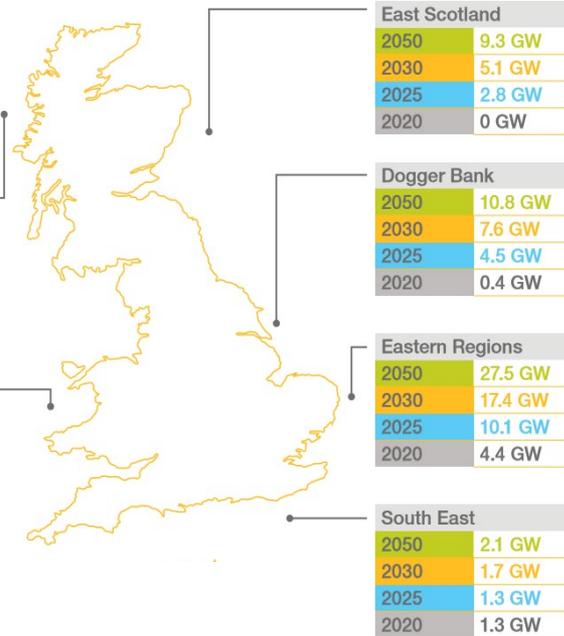


Source: ETYS 2019/20

- 2050 → 83.1 GW
- 2030 → 42.0 GW
- 2025 → 23.9 GW
- 2020 → 9.6 GW

North Scotland	
2050	18 GW
2030	6.5 GW
2025	2.5 GW
2020	0.8 GW

N Wales & Irish Sea	
2050	15.4 GW
2030	3.7 GW
2025	2.7 GW
2020	2.7 GW



Source: FES 2020, "Leading the Way"

# Ofgem's duties today

*The Authority's **principal objective is to protect the interests of existing and future consumers** in relation to gas conveyed through pipes and electricity conveyed by distribution or transmission systems.*

*The interests of such consumers are their interests taken as a whole, including their interests in the **reduction of greenhouse gases** in the security of the supply of gas and electricity to them and in the fulfilment by the Authority, when carrying out its functions as the designated regulatory authority for Great Britain, of the objectives set out in Article 40 (a) to (h) of the Gas Directive [3] and Article 36 (a) to (h) of the Electricity Directive.*

It also has duties to competition and must “**have regard to**” Social and Environmental Guidance issued by the Secretary of State.

# Giving Ofgem a net zero objective

Energy White Paper, Dec 2020, offers a way forward: a **Strategy & Policy Statement (SPS)**.

Guidance from government to regulator on:

- the strategic priorities,
- The desired policy outcomes,
- the roles and responsibilities of key actors.

Ofgem would then set out its strategy for implementing the SPS, and report on this annually.

# Strategy & Policy Statement

- BEIS expected to consult later in 2021,
- It should give a clear direction to Ofgem regarding net zero on the timescales the devolved governments have each legislated for.
- National Infrastructure Commission set out that an SPS could work two ways:
  - Government sets out their policy objectives in SPS,
  - Ofgem can ask Government for their guidance in situations where different consumer groups might be impacted differently by decisions Ofgem take.
  - This would (should!) end the “policy vacuum”.
- Is a primary legislation change needed too?



# RWE

Thank you



**Ed Birkett**  
Senior Policy Fellow  
Policy Exchange

# Powering Net Zero



**Why local electricity pricing holds the key to a Net Zero energy system**

Ed Birkett,  
Senior Research Fellow,  
Policy Exchange  
@ed\_birkett

<https://policyexchange.org.uk/publication/powering-net-zero/>



# Summer 2020 exposed flaws in the design of Great Britain's electricity market



**Electricity demand fell 15% during the coronavirus lockdown...**



**...which meant wind's market share was much higher than normal.**



**This raised system balancing costs by two thirds (+£220m).**

# Today, electricity prices are the same across the whole of Great Britain ('national pricing')\*



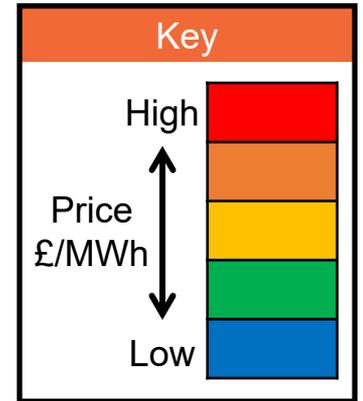
 Midnight



 Midday



 6pm



\*in each 30 minute trading period

## In the old electricity system, national pricing worked well

- Power stations spread across Great Britain
- Electricity network can transmit electricity across GB
- National pricing ignores physics but there are few constraints, so this doesn't matter

2010



## In the new electricity system, location matters

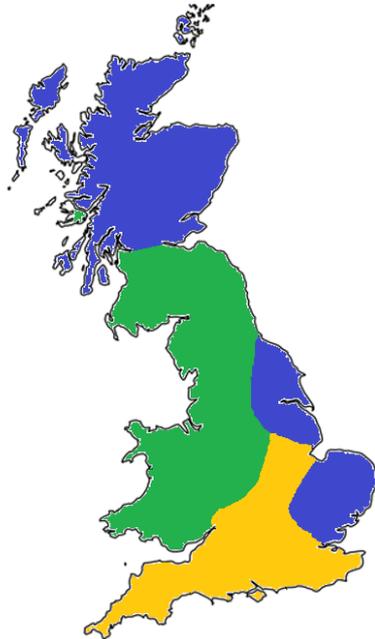
- Wind and solar concentrated in different regions
- Electricity network frequently constrained
- Physics matters, so national pricing lead to higher costs

2020+

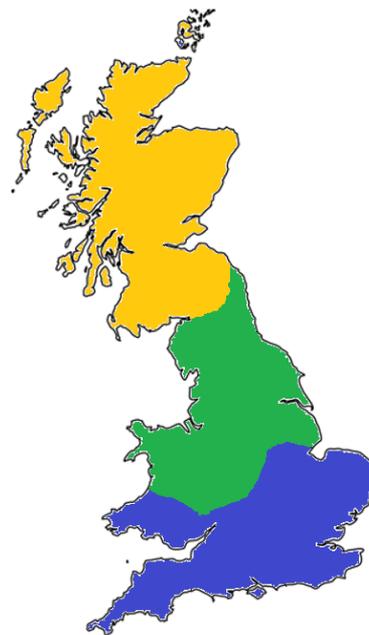


# 'Local pricing' would reflect local supply and demand for electricity

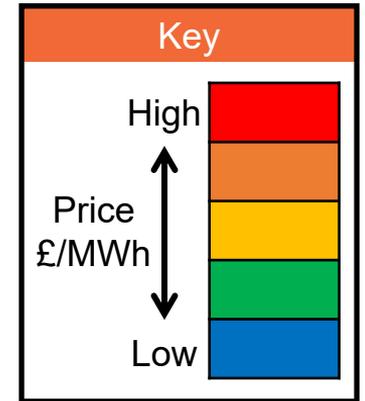
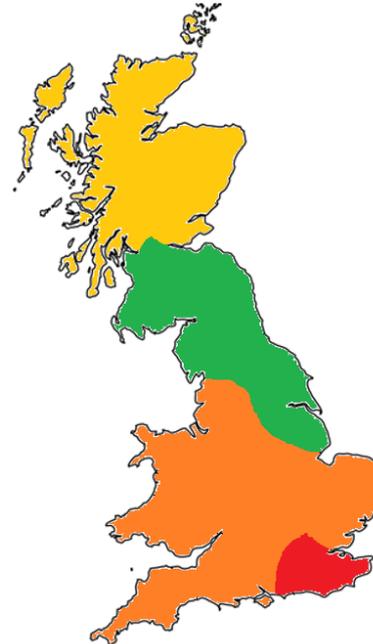
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# Impact of local pricing in Scotland

Short term (to 2025)



## Impact on:

<b>Renewables</b>	Uncertainty caused by lower and more volatile wholesale prices
<b>Energy Storage</b>	New energy storage projects, encouraged by low prices in some areas
<b>Demand</b>	Industrial users encouraged to shift demand to times of low prices
<b>Networks</b>	Changing operational practices and increased data requirements

# Impact of local pricing in Scotland

Medium term (2025+)



## Impact on:

<b>Renewables</b>	Renewables encouraged in areas that can accommodate them
<b>Energy Storage</b>	Energy storage encouraged as an integral part of Scotland's electricity system
<b>Demand</b>	Cheaper electricity bills for industrial users in Scotland
<b>Networks</b>	Local pricing demonstrates where new power lines add most value

# Powering Net Zero



## Why local electricity pricing holds the key to a Net Zero energy system

Ed Birkett,  
Senior Research Fellow,  
Policy Exchange  
@ed\_birkett

<https://policyexchange.org.uk/publication/powering-net-zero/>





**Richard Gow**  
**Policy & Government Relations Manager**  
**Drax**



# Longer Duration Storage – Scottish Renewables Conference

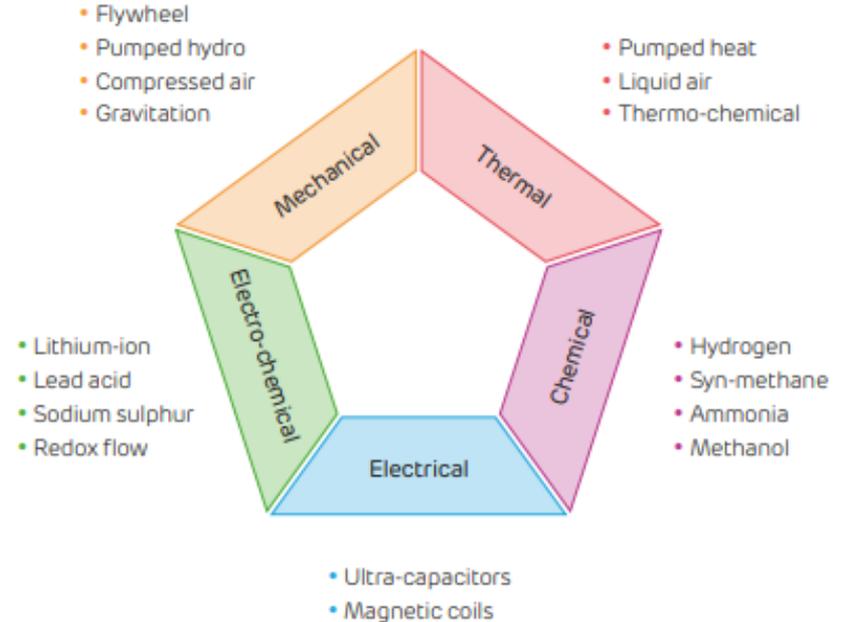
Richard Gow - @RichardGow91

24<sup>th</sup> March 2021

# The need for storage and flexibility

- The rollout of intermittent renewables generation will require increased storage at all scales.
- Long duration storage technologies are a loose definition of technologies with greater than 4 hours storage capability.
- GB currently has ~3.5GW storage installed – FES indicates between 23-40GW required providing up to 200GWh of storage capacity.
- Some storage technologies are able to provide a range of flexibility services, negating the need for high-carbon alternatives.
- Long duration storage technologies face significant investment barriers.

*The five key principles of energy storage and the main technologies that employ them*



## Example – Pumped Storage Hydro (PSH) offers diverse benefits

Reduces the amount of costlier investment in other dispatchable low-carbon capacity, delivering potential cost savings of approx. £10 bn by 2050<sup>1</sup>

Avoids/reduces cost in transmission network reinforcement by providing bulk GWh storage mitigating network constraints

Provides a range of low-carbon ancillary stability services at reduced cost to consumers versus alternatives due to scale

Enables greater utilisation of renewables by reducing the need to curtail wind output in order to manage constraints<sup>2</sup>

Stabilises power prices - reduces peak prices thus lowering the cost to consumers, and supports the system when prices are low, reducing the subsidy cost of CfDs to the consumer

Provides long-term solution with operational life greater than 50 years (compared to 10-15-years for lithium ion battery)

1. Jacobs [analysis](#) published in August 2020. Benefits derive from 10 GW of additional PSH capacity displacing alternative more costly low-carbon flexible energy solutions (e.g. Combined Cycle Gas Turbines (CCGTs) fitted with Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)) which will be required to cover periods of low output from renewable energy resources.
2. LCP [analysis](#) estimates that, from 2023 to 2030, 40% of the time renewable generation in Scotland will have to be constrained off and replaced with carbon emitting generation sources south of the boundary.

# Cruachan development proposals

## Existing Plant – Cruachan I

- The current Cruachan power station consists of 4 x Generator/Pump Units (2x120MW and 2x100MW) providing a total capacity of 440 MW generation and 482 MW pump
- The plant has four modes of operation – pump, generation, spin-pump and spin-gen. In spin mode(s), the turbines spin in air without generating, providing reactive power, inertia, etc. and are able to quickly switch to generation or pumping when required
- The mixture of modes enables Cruachan to provide a range of balancing and stability services to NGENSO as well as pumping/generating in response to low/high prices

## Development Option – Cruachan II

- Increase generation output by up to 600MW to complement increasing levels of inflexible renewable generation and mitigate boundary constraints between B6 and B7 (Scotland/England)
- Involves the construction of a new underground power station located to the east of the existing Cruachan station
- Consumer benefits in excess of £360 million



# What are the challenges to long duration storage being built on a merchant basis?



thank  
you

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# I love it when a plan comes together

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**Kirsty MacArthur**  
Director  
MacArthur Green



**Darren Cuming**  
Senior Planning and Consent  
Manager  
EDF Renewables



# Scottish Renewables Annual Conference

‘I love it when a plan comes together’

Darren Cuming  
Development and Consents Manager

24th March 2021



## EDF Renewables in Scotland

- EDF Renewables is committed to Scotland and has around 500 MW in operation across eight onshore wind farms in Scotland.
- We want to triple this and have another 500 MW of onshore projects already consented plus another 500 MW in development and planning.
- We are currently building the NNG offshore wind farm and have just started constructing the 30 MW West Benhar onshore wind farm in North Lanarkshire.
- We have significant interactions with Scottish Government through private meetings, Scottish Renewables and contributing to consultation exercises in relation to Scottish Policy for the future of renewables.
- We believe their messaging is consistent and encouraging for a positive framework for future renewable proposals and there are clear targets to get to net zero in 2045.



# The Planning System

Positive sounds coming from Scottish Government in NPF 4 Position Statement.

The planning system hasn't changed radically since when renewables were first commercially developed as in plan led, material considerations and consultation as key aspects of the determination process.

It's unclear what a fresh approach would look like other than a complete overhaul of the planning system.

But what we need is:

- **Consistency**
- **Certainty**
- **Timescales**
- **Material considerations and presumptions**
- **Variations and revisions**

As an industry we still need to ensure our projects are well justified and not see any planning changes as a reason to promote less robust proposals.



## Our experience

EDF Renewables is developing a number of onshore wind projects in Scotland and have had a mixed response since the declaration of the climate emergency.

- **Fallago Rig Extension (s36)**

- 12 turbine (41MW) extension to operational 144MW wind farm
- Officer recommendation supportive, Committee objection
- PLI in June 2017 and refusal from SG in March 2020.

- **Stranoch (s36)**

- Consent originally granted in 2016 following PLI
- Optimisation for 20 turbines with tip heights between 140m to 175m (100MW)
- Submitted October 2018, final no objection from D&G February 2021

- **Stornoway (s36)**

- Original consent 2012, a number of variations
- Increase in tip heights to 180m
- Submitted May 2019, no objection from CNES February 2021

## Conclusion

Is a radical overhaul of the planning system likely? No.

But what is clear is that we need:

- Clear Scottish Government support for more renewables
- A change of mindset required - the climate emergency is upon us
- Views of communities is changing, no longer arguments over need and subsidy
- Grass roots of decision making needs to grasp the climate emergency and swift action is needed
- Recognition that renewables can unlock and contribute to other objectives in the Position Statement including making resilient communities and a wellbeing economy



Thank you



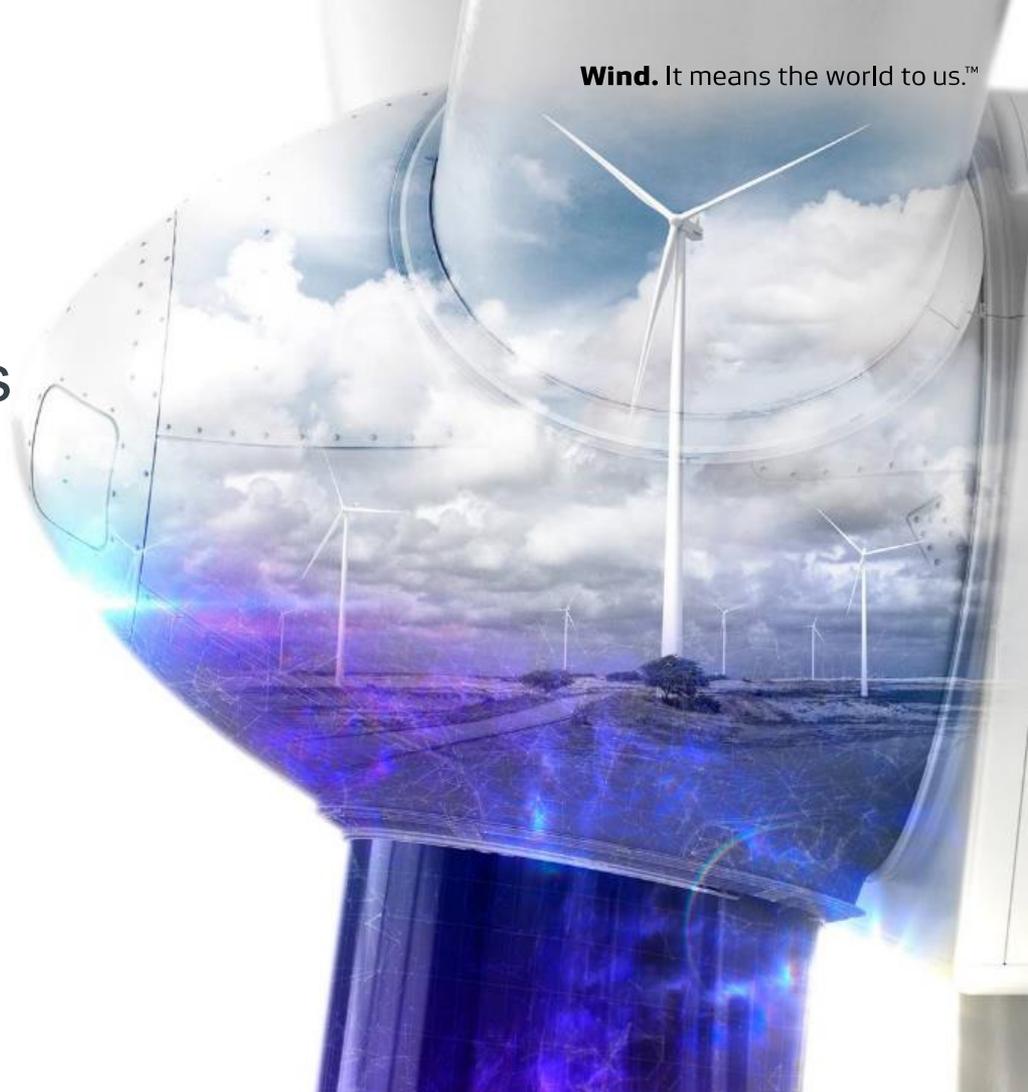
**Kristian Henningsen**  
Head of Public Affairs Nordics,  
UK & Ireland  
Vestas

# Nordic countries and drivers of the energy transition

Kristian Henningsen

Head of Public Affairs UK, Ireland and Nordics

Vestas Wind System A/S

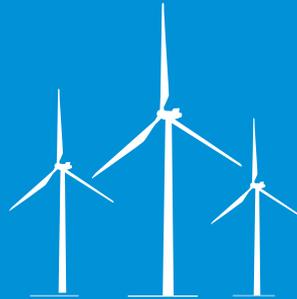


# Vestas in numbers in the United Kingdom



**1500**

Vestas employs 1500 people in the UK across our blade production, sales function and service personal



**2 GW**

2 GW of onshore wind installed and under contract. 7 projects under construction



**£1 billion**

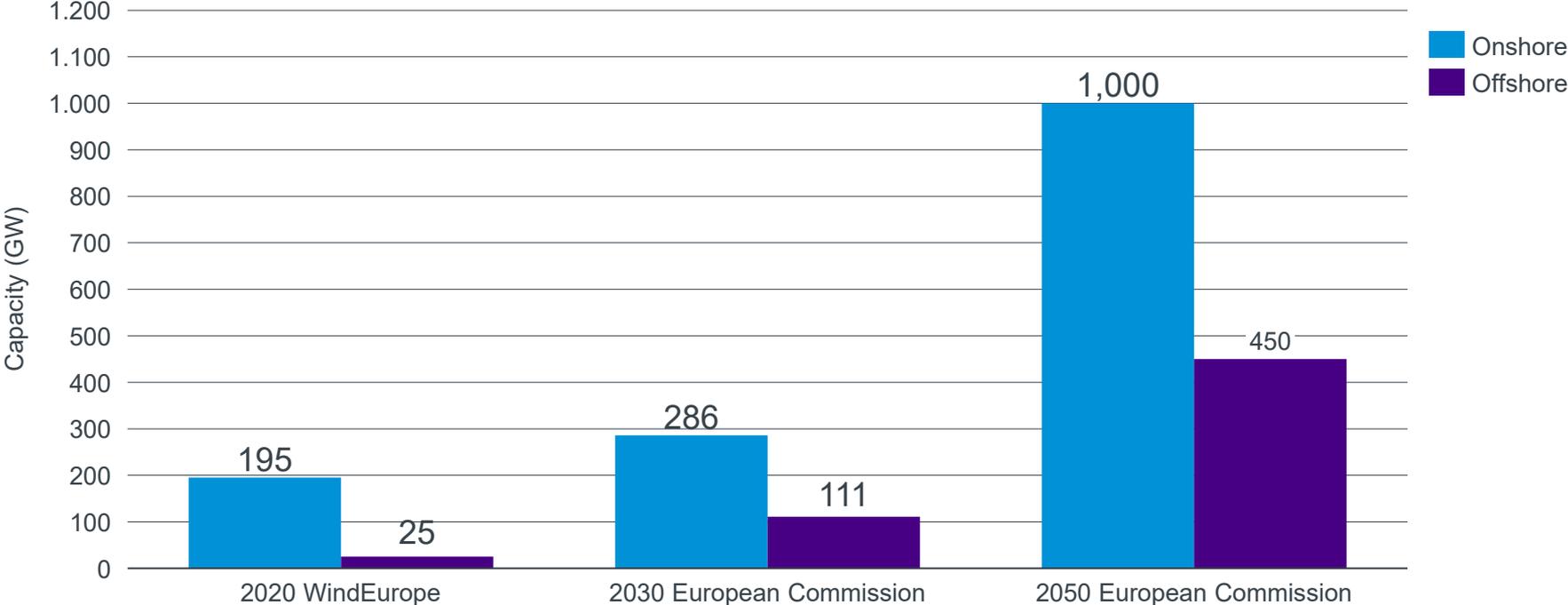
Nearly £1 billion invested in the United Kingdom since 2007



**€ 14.8bn**

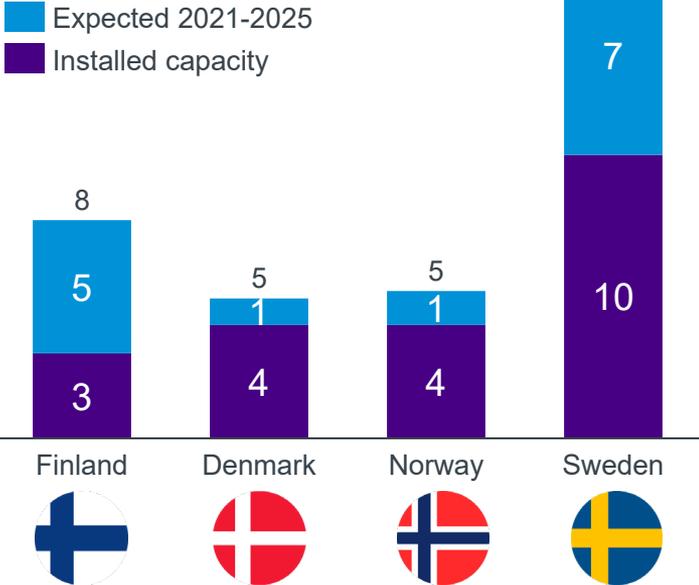
Vestas' revenue in 2020 was EUR 14.8bn

# Planning policy will be key across Europe towards 2050



# Drivers behind renewable energy in the Nordics

Total onshore installations by 2020 and expected installations 2021-2025 (gigawatt)



- Strong wind resources
- Stable political will
- Well functioning energy system
- Corporate PPA's
- Strong investor appetite
- Permitting supports scale
- Willingness to give exemptions



# Lessons learned and recommendations

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## Lessons from the Nordics

Timelines are important and has effect on local acceptance

Community benefit is key for both political stability and local acceptance

Grid development timelines must not be underestimated

## Recommendations for Scotland (and United Kingdom)

- Set a target for onshore wind by 2030
  - Get National Planning Framework 4 right
  - Onshore wind as part of future CFD auctions
- 
- A light grey silhouette map of the United Kingdom and Ireland is centered on a blue background. The map shows the outlines of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the island of Ireland.

# What is at stake for Scotland

1

## Route to 2030

With a pipeline of 4,3 GW of projects consented and 4,1 in planning onshore wind is a fast and cost-efficient way for Scotland to add new electricity capacity.

2

## Green economic recovery

Every GW of renewable power installed in Scotland creates 1,500 jobs and adds £133 million of GVA to the economy.

3

## Just transition

Local communities in Scotland will benefit directly as Scotland holds the biggest onshore pipeline in the UK and an estimated 37 pct. of the total project spend is estimated to remain locally.

**Vestas**

**Wind.** It means the world to us.™

Thank you





**Sarah-Jane McArthur**  
Partner  
Brodies LLP

# PLANNING AND THE CFD

Scottish Renewables Annual Conference  
March 2021



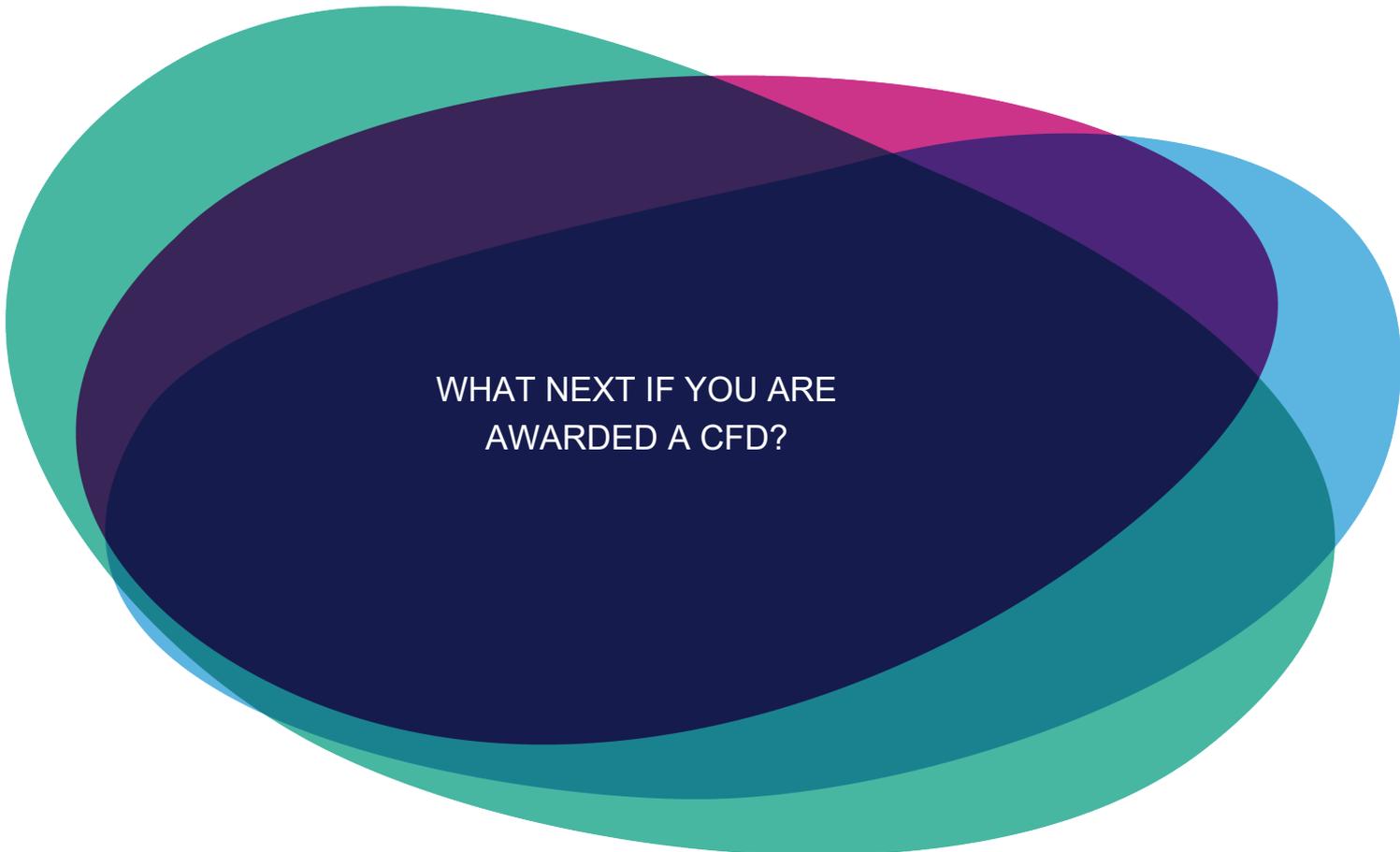
ENLIGHTENED THINKING

- CfD Application Process
  - Generally
  - Planning Consents
  
- CfD Contract Compliance
  - Milestone Requirements and Delivery
  - Planning conditions, planning challenge and project change

NB: This assumes a base knowledge of CfDs and the CfD regime.

- National Grid ESO is the EMR Delivery Body
- NGESO will determine application qualification against eligibility requirements
- Eligibility Requirements contained in:
  - The Contracts for Difference (Definition of Eligible Generator) Regulations 2014
  - Contracts for Difference (Allocation) Regulations 2014
  - The Allocation Framework published for each allocation round.
- Broadly the Eligibility Requirements are:
  - Applicable planning consents
  - Grid connection agreements
  - Supply chain plans (projects over 300MW)
  - Non-receipt of funds under other government support schemes.
  - Proof of company address and incorporation.
  - May be some additional technology specific requirements.
- The regulations contain a process for review and appeal.

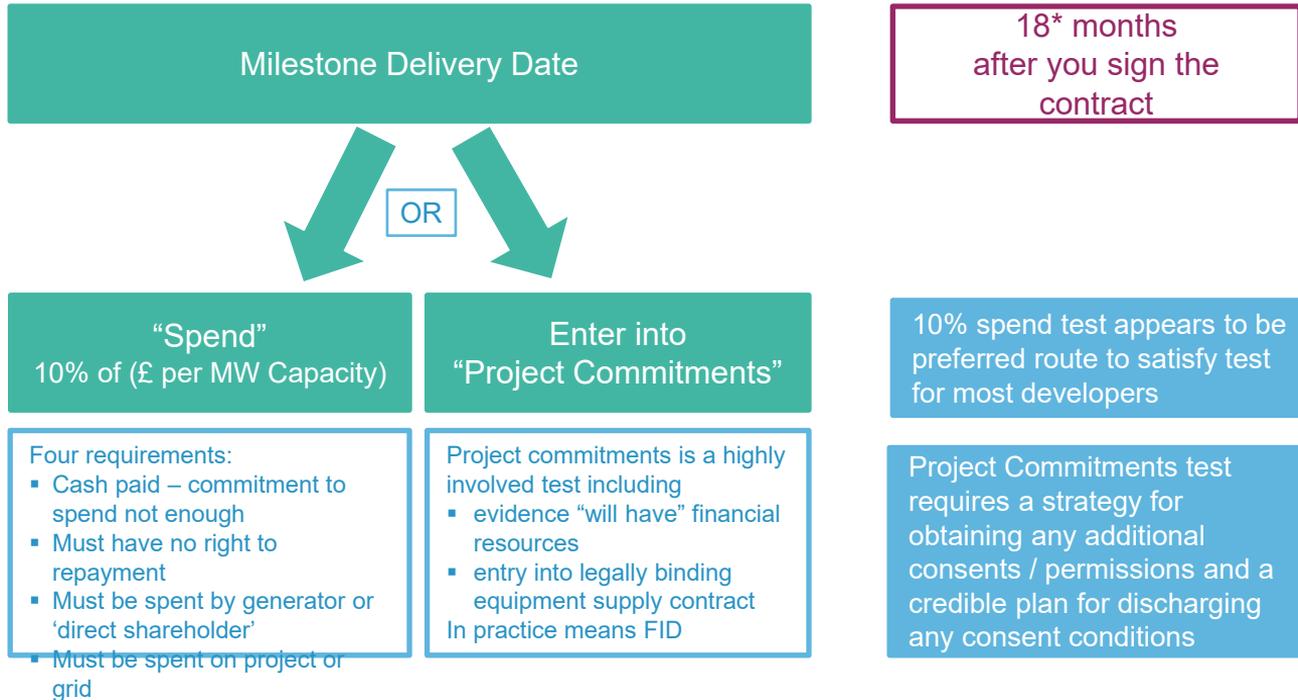
- **Planning consent for the relevant works to enable:**
  - CfD Unit to be ‘established or altered’
  - electricity generated from the CfD Unit to be exported to the grid
- **Therefore planning consent required for:**
  - generating equipment (turbines/ panels), cables and substation (definitely)
  - site access (probably) and delivery route modifications (possibly)
- **Defined list of consents to choose from:**
  - Planning permission, s36 consent, marine licence, development order, TWA order
- **What about conditionality?**
  - do planning conditions need to be satisfied?
  - do planning agreements need to be entered into?



WHAT NEXT IF YOU ARE  
AWARDED A CFD?

# CFD CONTRACT COMPLIANCE

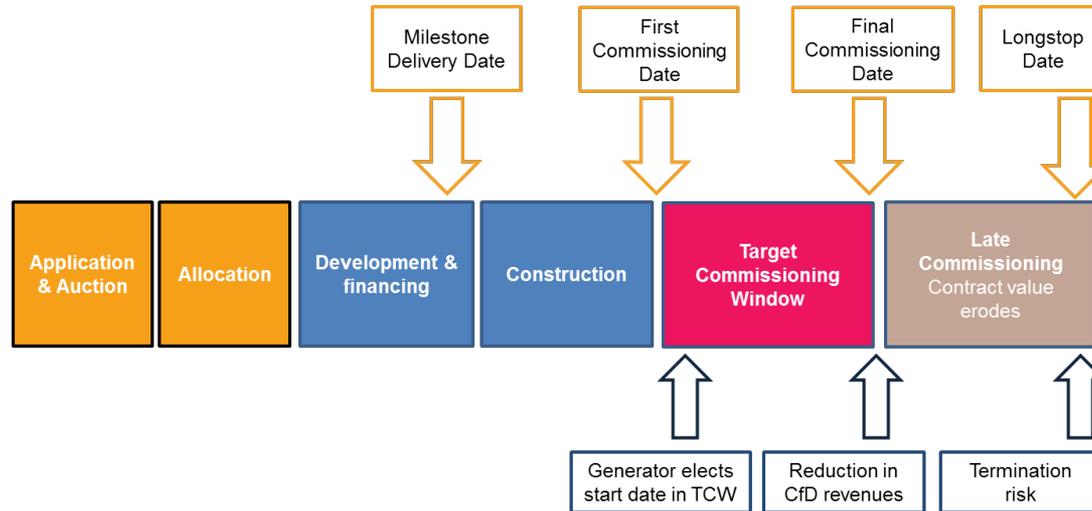
## Meeting the Milestone Requirement



# CFD CONTRACT COMPLIANCE

## Delivery Timeframes

- The CfD has a target commissioning window (bid by applicants).
  - To get a full 15 years of support you must commission your project within the TCW.
  - Commission late and you will get less than 15 years.
  - Commission past the Longstop Date (1-2 years) and you can lose the CfD.



## Planning Implications

- **Planning Conditions/ Delay**
  - At MDD there must be a plan in place to satisfy conditions
  - Can Longstop or TCW be extended if satisfaction of planning conditions is delayed?
  - Only if the delay qualifies as Force Majeure and provided not aware or reasonably aware before applying for the CfD
- **Planning Challenge**
  - Foreseeable Change in Law includes Judicial Review of planning consents (within the relevant time limits)
  - Force Majeure expressly excludes Foreseeable Changes in Law.
- **Project Change**
  - Planning consent must enable you to build out the Initial Capacity Estimate
  - ICE can be adjusted up to the Milestone Delivery Date but downwards only thereafter need to deliver 95% of capacity
  - No express rights to amend the description of the Facility – LCCC has discretion.
  - Consent variations may re-introduce the risk of planning challenge

- Planning eligibility requirements are relatively straightforward for most projects.
- Eligibility is only part of the picture.
- Project planning consents must enable you to deliver the project you have bid for under the terms of the CfD – including meeting milestone requirements and delivering in the TCW.
- Make sure you have a credible plan to discharge conditions timeously.
- Ideally, ensure that planning permissions are obtained in good time before CfD application to ensure that challenge periods have passed.

# PLANNING AND THE CFD

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ENLIGHTENED THINKING



**Morag Watson**  
Director of Policy  
Scottish Renewables

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