



HEAT SEMINAR 2026

25 FEBRUARY | GLASGOW

HEAT SEMINAR 2026

WITH THANKS TO OUR SPONSORS & SUPPORTERS

EVENT SPONSORS



EVENT SUPPORTER



OFFICIAL MEDIA PARTNER



Low-carbon heat in a strategically planned energy system

Chaired by SLR

HEAT SEMINAR 2026

James Hemphill

Head of the Heat Networks, Local Government
& Public Sector Policy Unit
Scottish Government

[View video presentation](#)

Drew Murphy

RESP Strategic Lead – Scotland
National Energy System Operator

Public

Strategic Energy Planning

Scottish Renewables Heat Seminar
25th February 2026

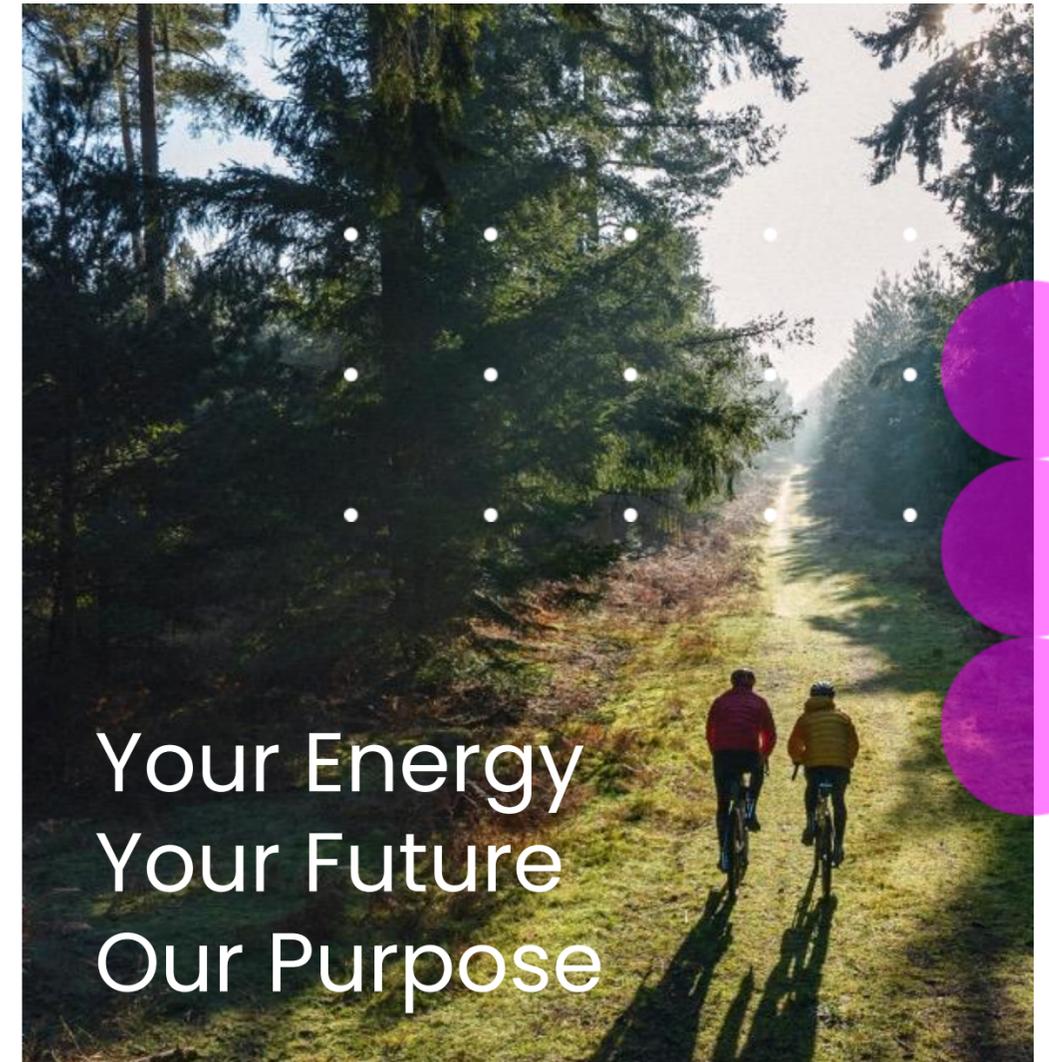
Drew Murphy – Strategic Lead, Scotland

Public

The National Energy System Operator (NESO)

NESO is an **independent, public corporation** at the centre of the energy system.

We take a whole-system view to create a world where everyone has access to **reliable, clean and affordable energy**.

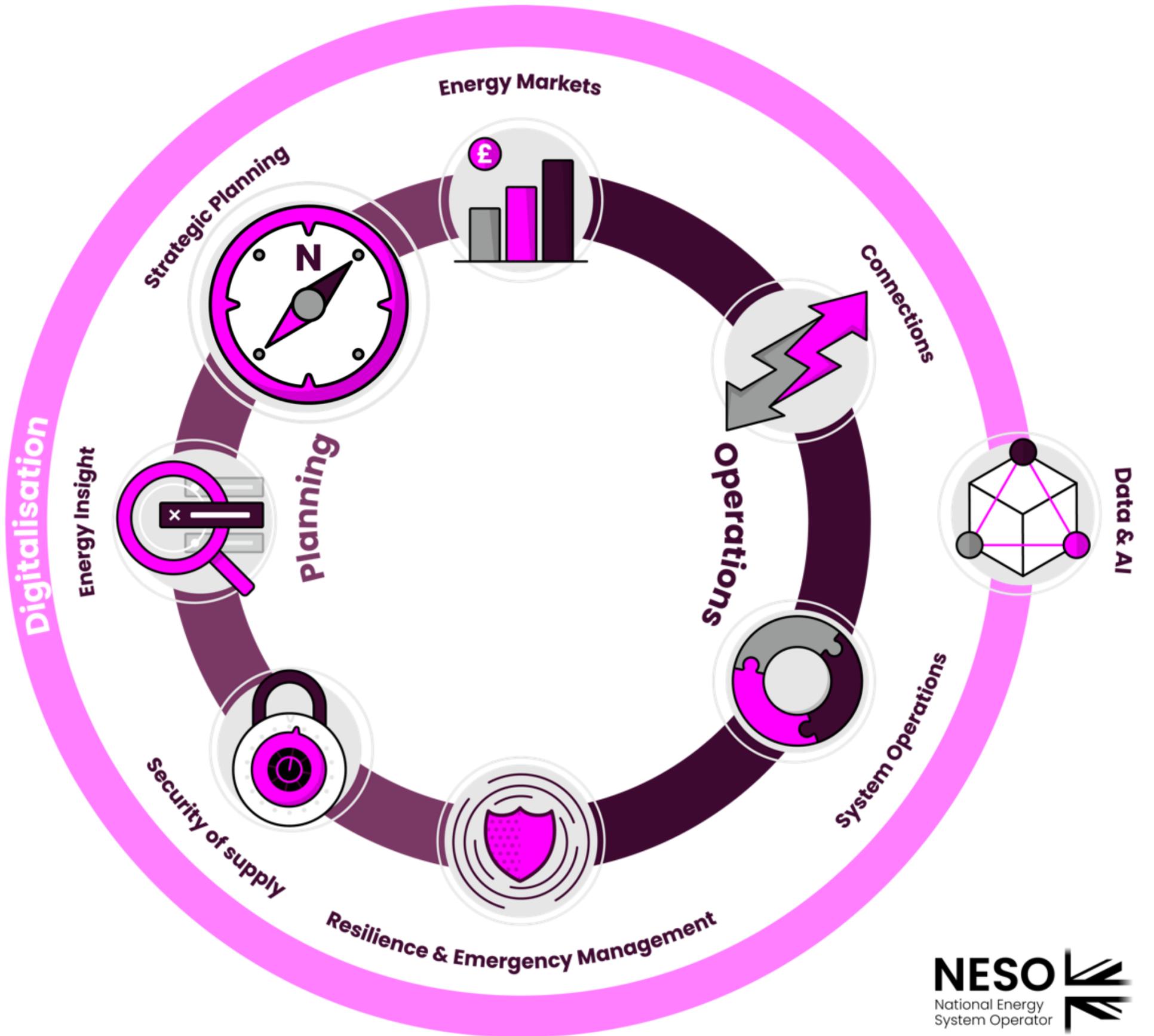


Your Energy
Your Future
Our Purpose

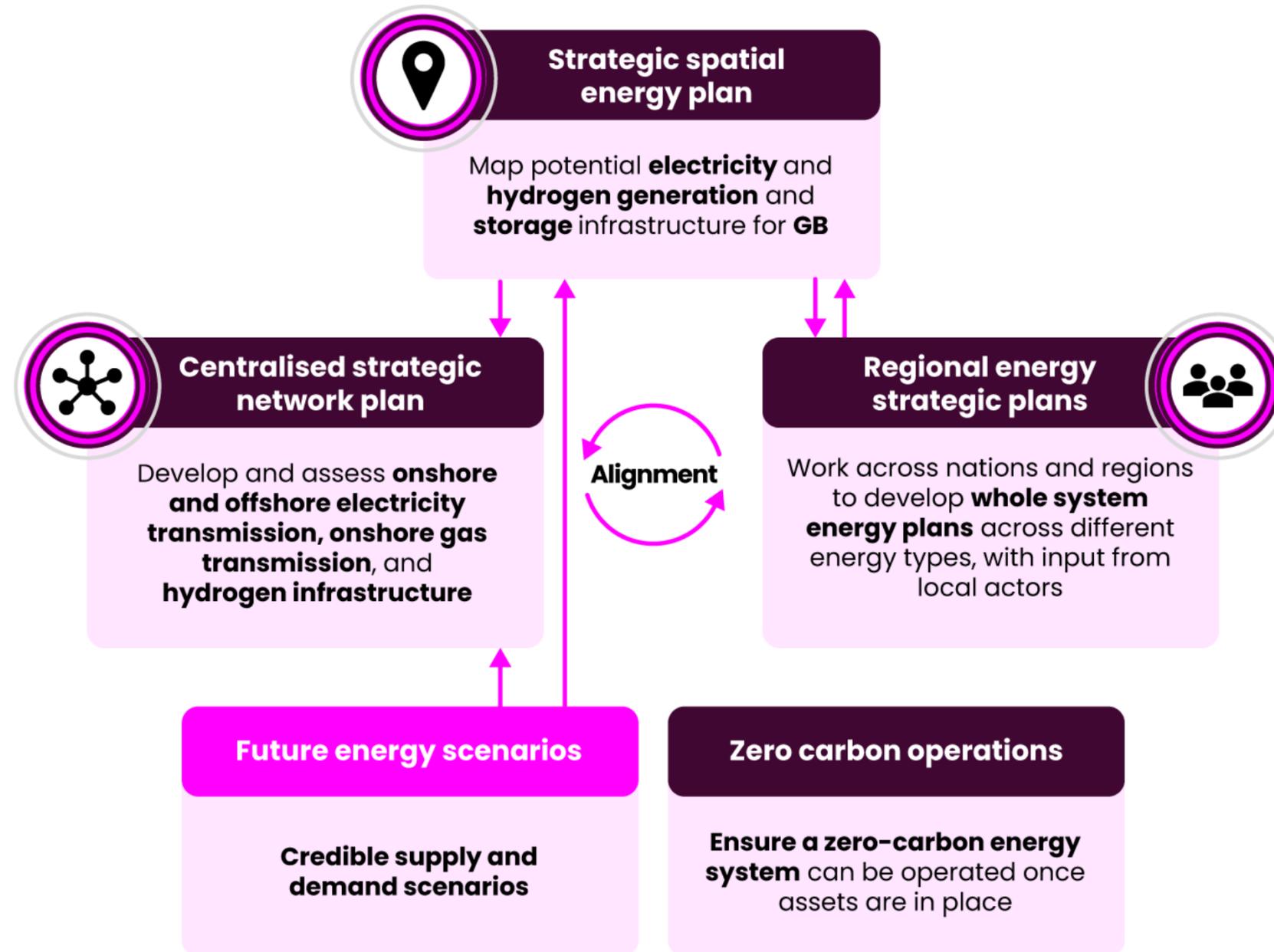
What we do

Strategic Planning

We take a long-term approach to planning, that identifies whole energy system needs and ensures that the system can be designed and built accordingly.



Strategic energy planning (SEP)



Regional Energy Strategic Plans (RESP)

1

Local voices and needs – ensure that local voices and needs are at the heart of the way we plan the energy system, paving the way to a **sustainable energy future**

2

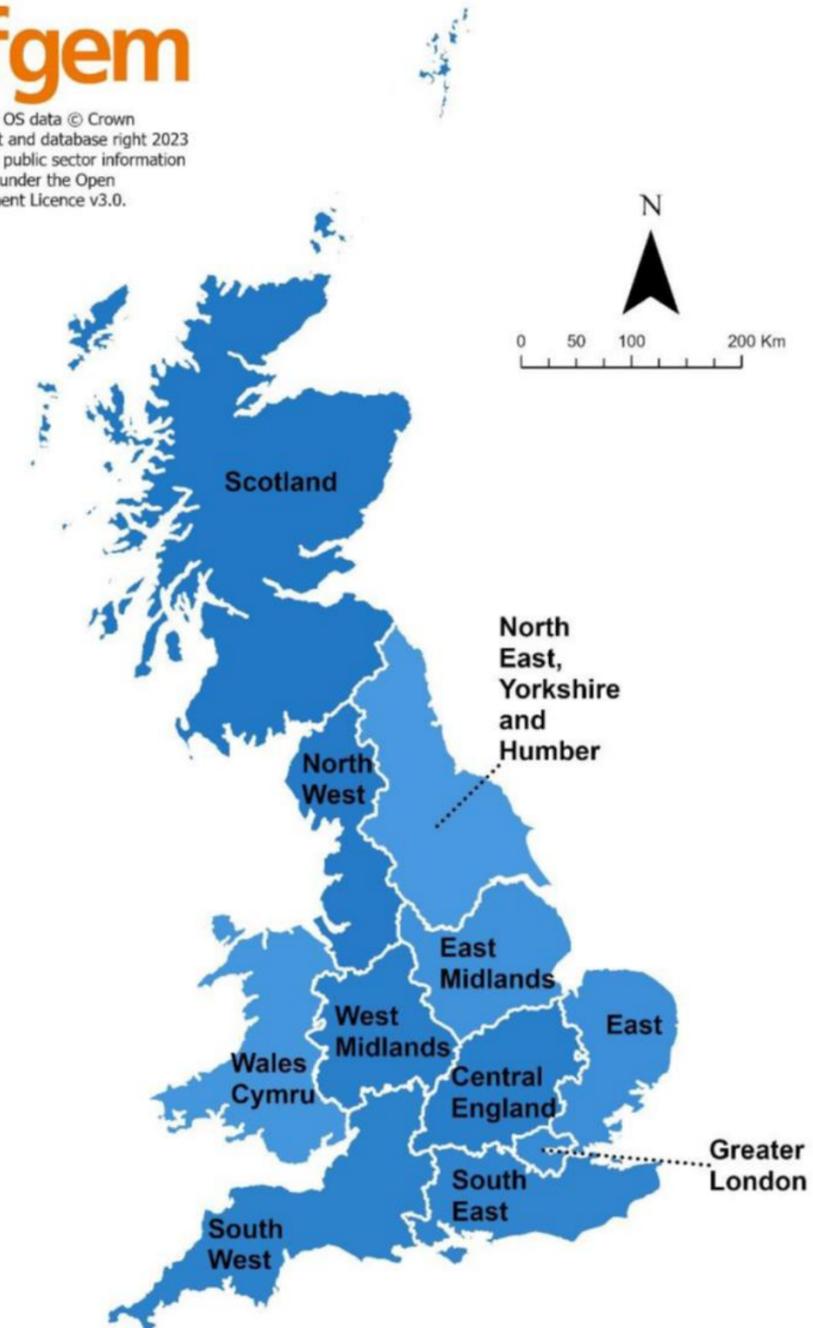
To drive investment – ensure local areas get the **secure energy system** they need to realise local goals

3

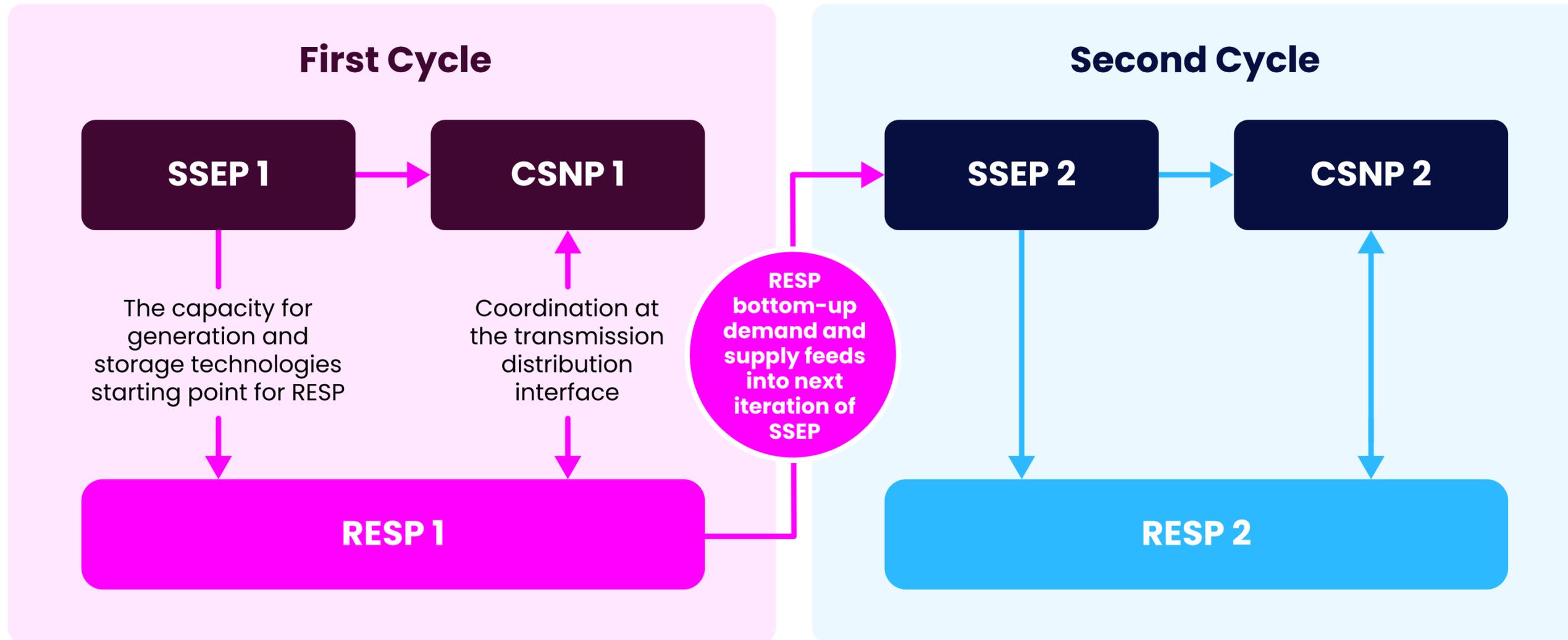
Ensure efficient network investment – that **drives consumer value** by keeping bills low by looking at the whole energy system

ofgem

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2023
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.



Strategic energy planning interaction



Glossary: SSEP – Strategic Spatial Energy Plan.

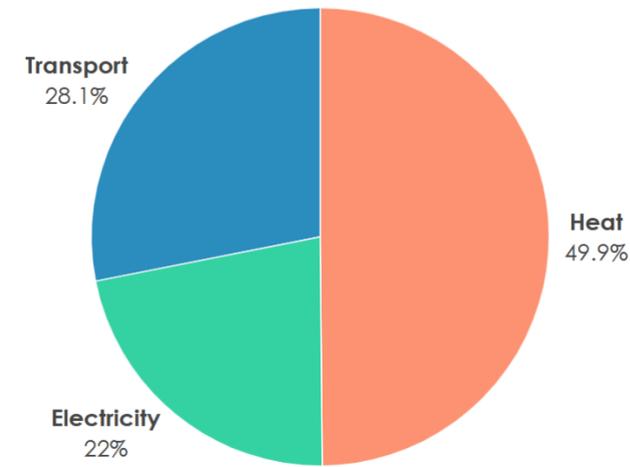
Glossary: **CSNP – Centralised Strategic Network Plan.** A plan that maps demand and optimal locations for onshore and offshore transmission infrastructure.

Where does heat fit in?

- Heat makes up **half of energy consumption** in Scotland.
- **Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategies (LHEES)** set out plans for heat transition at the local level.
- LHEES will feed into RESP, which will carry out **whole energy system planning** at the distribution level capturing how different types of energy interact.
- Heat will be considered both in terms of **demand** and **supply**, and **flexibility** will be modelled in full RESP.
- RESP plays a **direction-setting** role for energy network planning, primarily for electricity and gas distribution.
- It will also **inform** the planning of hydrogen and heat networks as the regulatory, investment and delivery landscape evolves for those vectors.

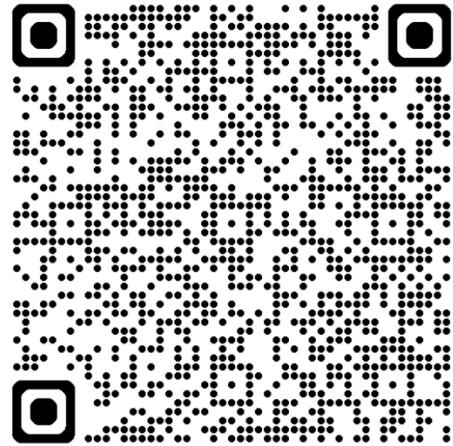
Total final energy consumption by sector

Scotland, 2023



Further information on RESP

tRESP web pages



RESP web pages



NESO newsletter sign up



Look out for future Forum dates



Contact the RESP team



General: box.resp@neso.energy

Thank you

NESO

<https://www.neso.energy/what-we-do>

Strategic Energy Planning

<https://www.neso.energy/what-we-do/strategic-planning>

Contact

Drew.Murphy@neso.energy

Mark Goudie

Head of Strategic Projects & Optimisation
SP Energy Networks

Low-carbon Heat in a Strategically Planned Energy System

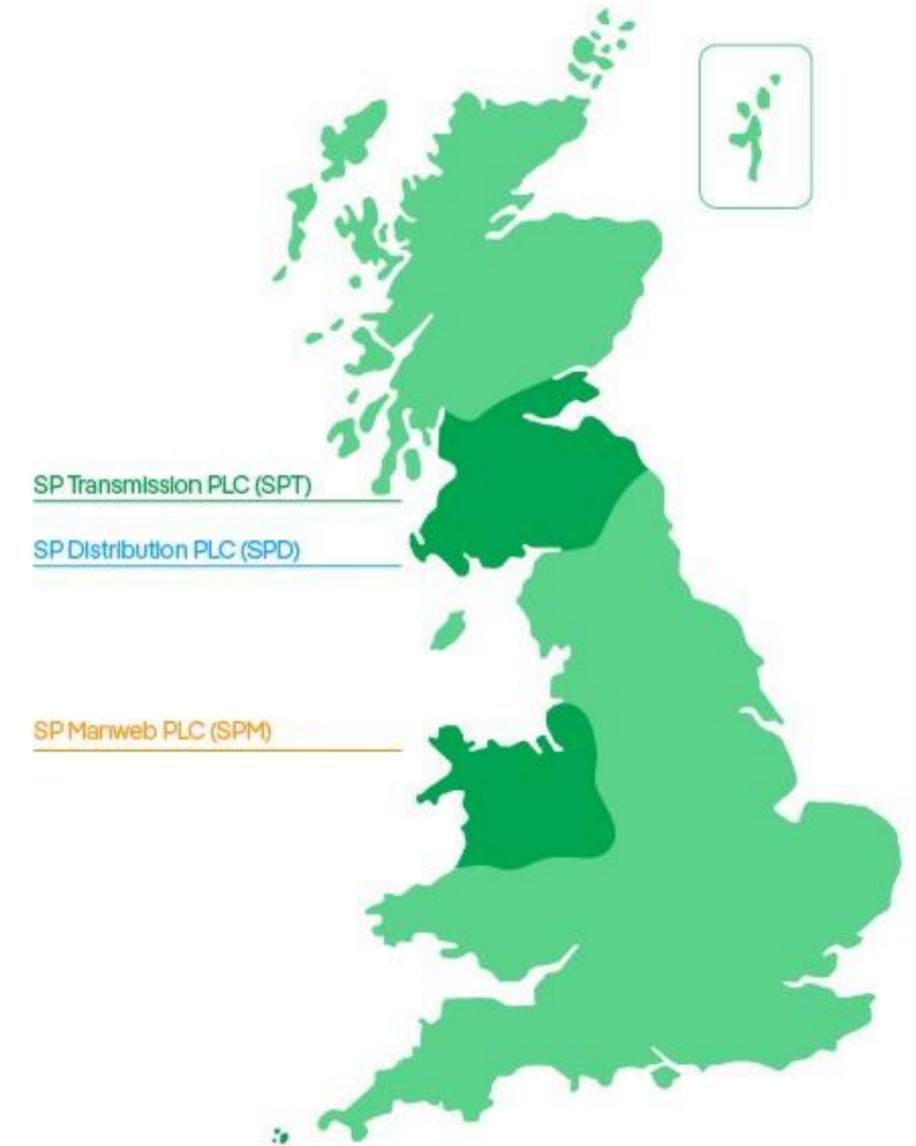
Mark Goudie – Head of Strategic Projects & Optimisation

February 2026

We own and operate two regulated distribution networks, SP Distribution plc (SPD) and SP Manweb plc (SPM). We are the only DNO group to operate across all three nations of GB – Scotland, England and Wales. We also own and operate one transmission network in Central and Southern Scotland, SP Transmission plc (SPT).

Our business is crucial to the delivery of the UK's Net Zero targets and the transition to a more sustainable future.

We are committed to making this happen at pace, and placing our customers and stakeholders at the heart of this journey.



Achieving Net Zero will require a big shift in how we get our energy and the way we consume it. The electricity system plays a fundamental role in facilitating this transition



Capacity

Decarbonisation will increase power flows well beyond what the network is currently designed for.



Complexity

Networks are becoming more complex and dynamic, relying on increased monitoring and control.



Criticality

Decarbonisation means our customers are increasingly dependent on a reliable electricity supply.



Infrastructure

Ageing & deteriorating asset base operating with greater utilisation, complexity and criticality.

2026 DFES which aligns with FES 2025

DFES show the scale of activity is greater than ever before across both our SP Distribution and SP Manweb licence areas.

It also gives us a range of possible network outcomes.

Our Baseline View is developed from those industry forecasts which are credible, Net Zero compliant scenarios



Electrification of Transport

1.18m - 1.34m new EVs by 2030



Electrification of Heating

0.39m - 0.54m new heat pumps by 2030



Distributed Generation

+9.5GW to +12.2GW of new generation by 2030

Balancing anticipatory network investment and customer bill impact with efficient network interventions.

Our Strategic Optimisation team supports Local Authorities and Regional Government bodies develop their energy plans and decarbonisation programmes

We can help Local Authorities & Regional Government bodies by:

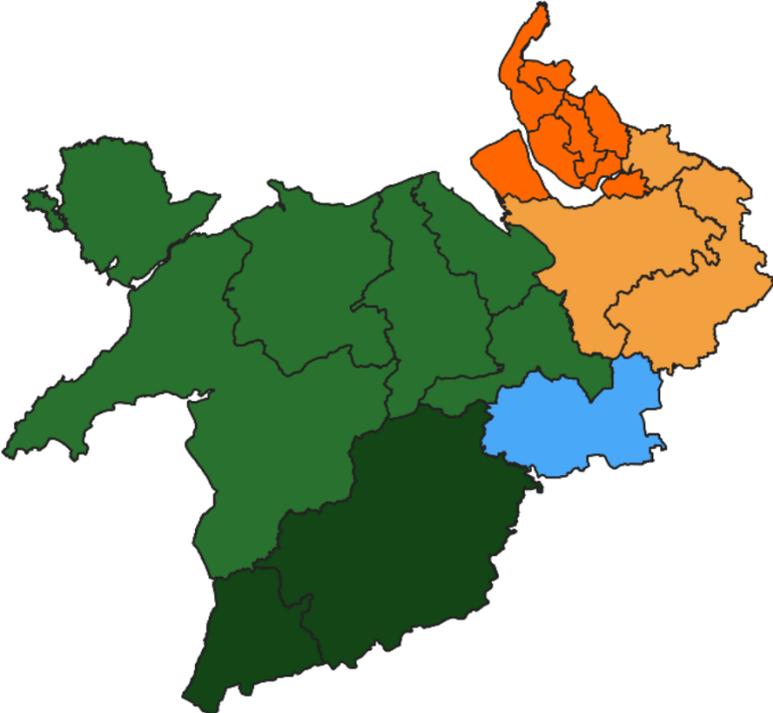
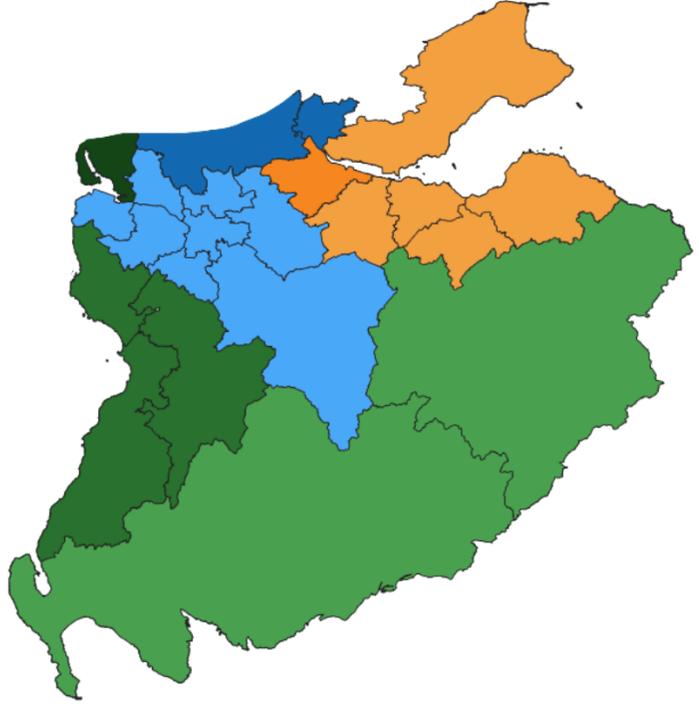
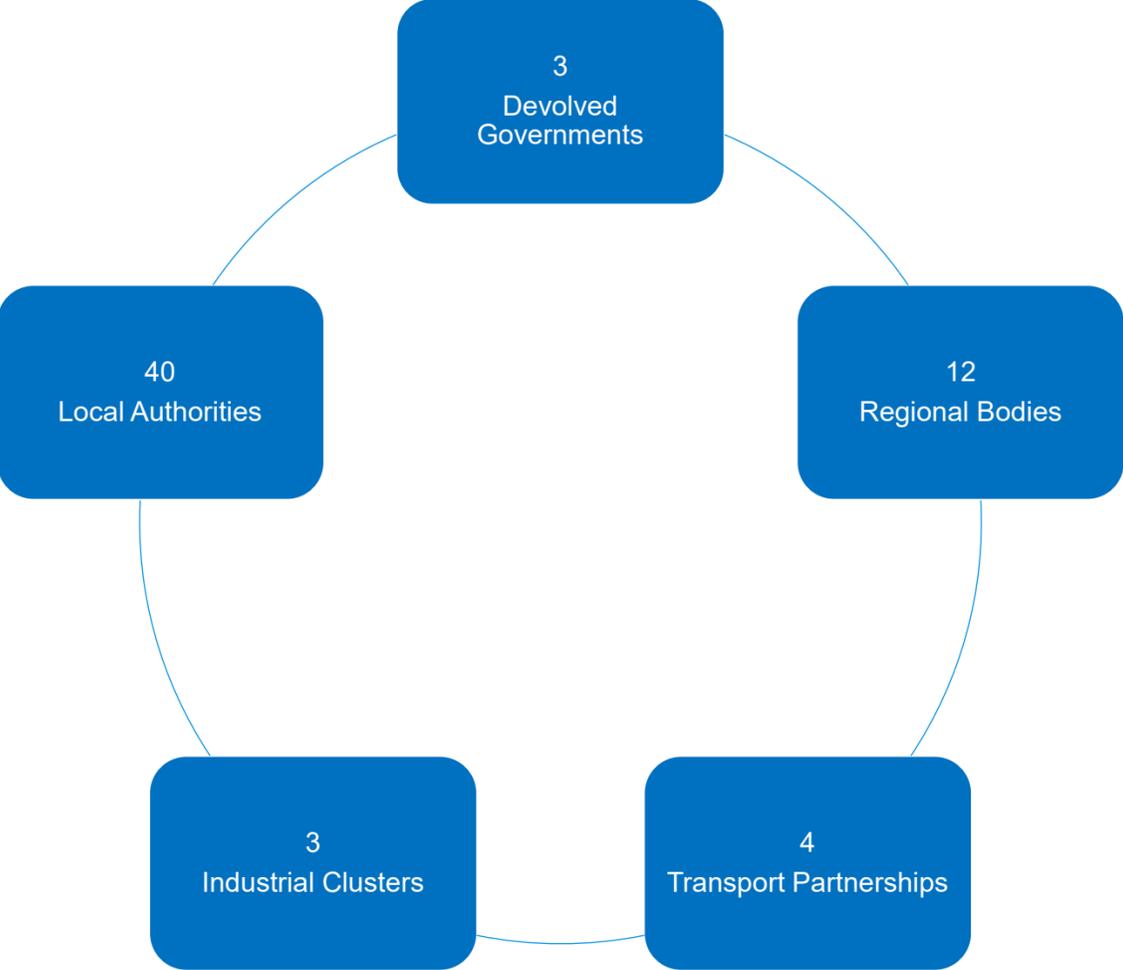
- Supporting the development of Local, Regional and National energy plans.
- Providing Low Carbon Technology (LCT) optioneering to support early-stage development of Electric Vehicles (EVs), Heat Pumps (HPs) and Solar (PV) infrastructure.
- Informing our Distribution Future Energy Scenarios (DFES) and future network planning.
- Recognising Whole System opportunities and feeding into appropriate plans and registers.

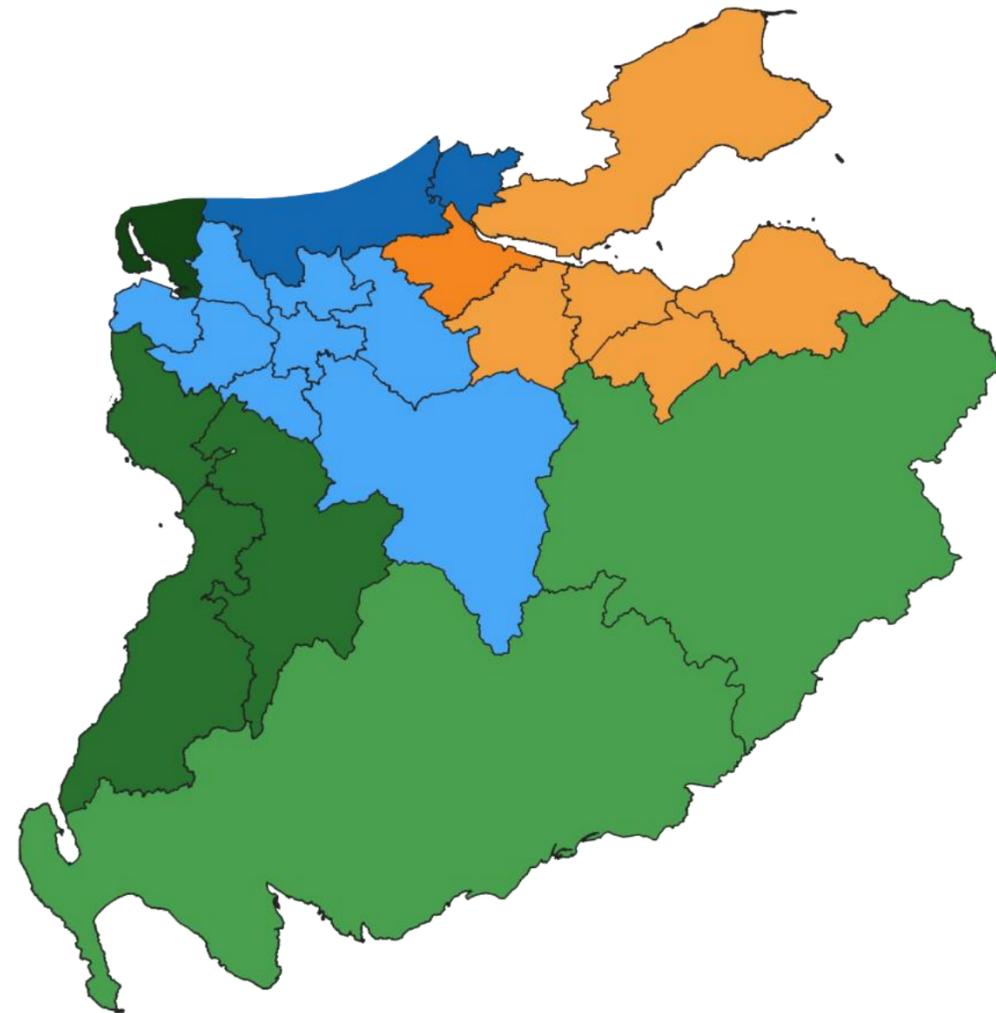


Contact us: StrategicOptimisation@spenergynetworks.co.uk

Strategic Relationships Overview

Strategic Relationships

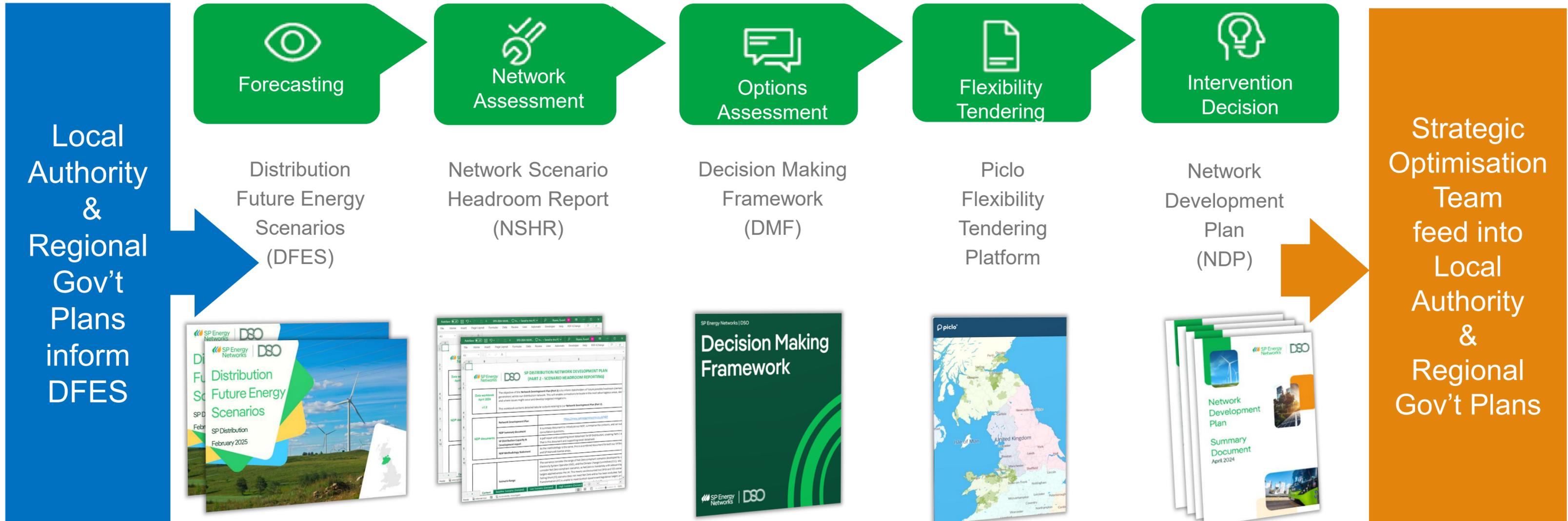




7 Regional Bodies	22 Local Authorities
Glasgow City Region	East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire
Borderlands	Dumfries and Galloway, Scottish Borders
Ayrshire	East Ayrshire, North Ayrshire, South Ayrshire
Argyll and Bute	Argyll and Bute
Stirling and Clackmannanshire	Stirling, Clackmannanshire
Falkirk and Grangemouth	Falkirk
Edinburgh and South East Scotland	East Lothian, City of Edinburgh, Midlothian, West Lothian, Fife and Scottish Borders



Providing the network capacity our customers need safely, efficiently, and on time

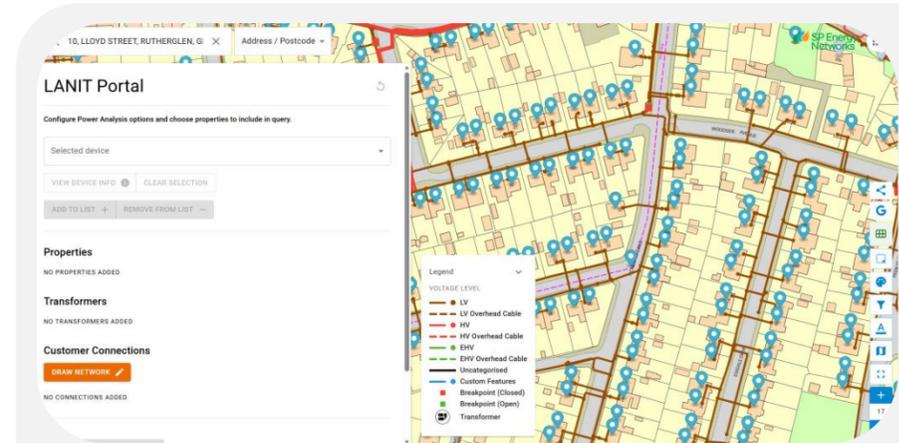


Network planning data shared on SPEN Open Data Portal.

Our award-winning Local Authority Network Insight Tool (LANIT) supports our Local Authorities develop their LHEES/LAEP plans

Our LANIT tool:

- Enables Local Authorities to simulate the impacts of different heat & energy strategies on our network.
- Provides a view of current cable and substation capacity, constraints and required reinforcement work.
- Informs our decision making on potential future network requirements.
- New version to include HV analysis and new connections to the network



LANIT Portal

Configure Power Analysis options and choose properties to include in query.

Selected device: [Dropdown]

VIEW DEVICE INFO CLEAR SELECTION

ADD TO LIST REMOVE FROM LIST

Properties

NO PROPERTIES ADDED

Transformers

NO TRANSFORMERS ADDED

Customer Connections

NO CONNECTIONS ADDED

CLEAN NETWORK

Legend

VOLTAGE LEVEL

- LV
- LV Overhead Cable
- HV
- HV Overhead Cable
- EHV
- EHV Overhead Cable
- Uncategorised
- Custom Features
- Breakpoint (Closed)
- Breakpoint (Open)
- Transformer

10, LLOYD STREET, RUTHERGLEN, G1

Address / Postcode

Results Summary

Total P28 Results	4
Total De-looped Services	2
Total Upgraded Services	2
Total Load Violations	2

Costs Summary

METRICS		
Total Load Added (kW)	29.44	
Total PV Added (kW)	0	
High Cost Cap Per kW	£1720	
Calculated Cost Per kW	£741	
FINAL COSTS		
Total Customer Costs	£0	
Total DNO Costs	£21797	
Total Combined Costs	£21797	

P28 Results (4)

De-looped Services (2)

Upgraded Services (2)

Load Violations (2)

Legend

VOLTAGE LEVEL

- LV
- LV Overhead Cable
- HV
- HV Overhead Cable
- EHV
- EHV Overhead Cable
- Uncategorised
- Custom Features
- Breakpoint (Closed)
- Breakpoint (Open)
- Transformer
- Mains Upgrade
- Service Upgrade
- Service De-Looped
- Cannot Replace
- Voltage Violation
- Extension

10, LLOYD STREET, RUTHERGLEN, G1

Address / Postcode

Latest version of LANIT released in Aug 2025



Tipping the balance – the cost of electricity and heat decarbonisation

Chaired by Megan Amundson,
Head of Onshore Wind & Consenting, Scottish Renewables



HEAT SEMINAR 2026

Dr Simon Gill

Independent Energy Consultant
The Energy Landscape

Tipping the balance

The cost of electricity for heat

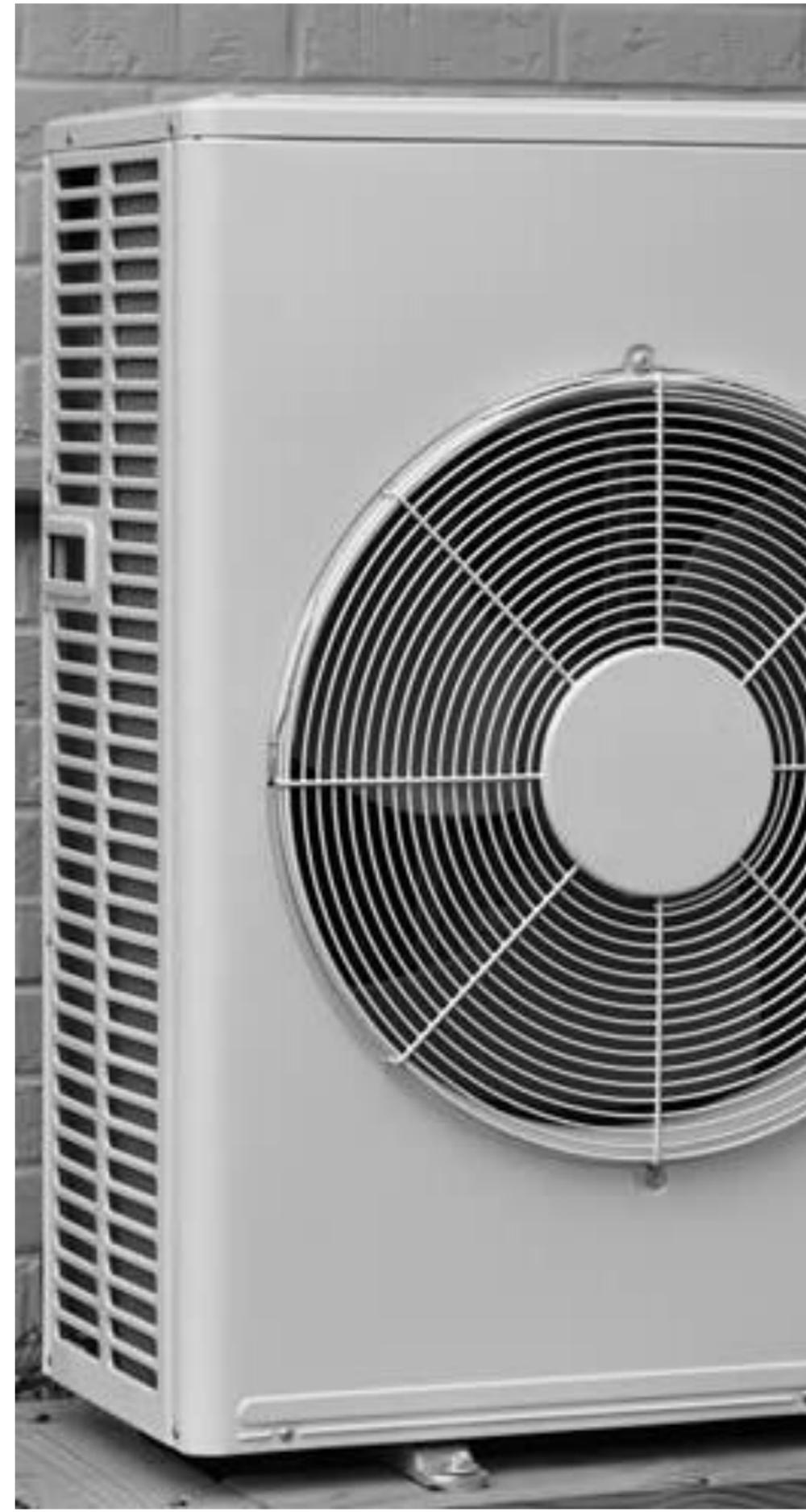
Scottish Renewables Heat Seminar

25th February 2026

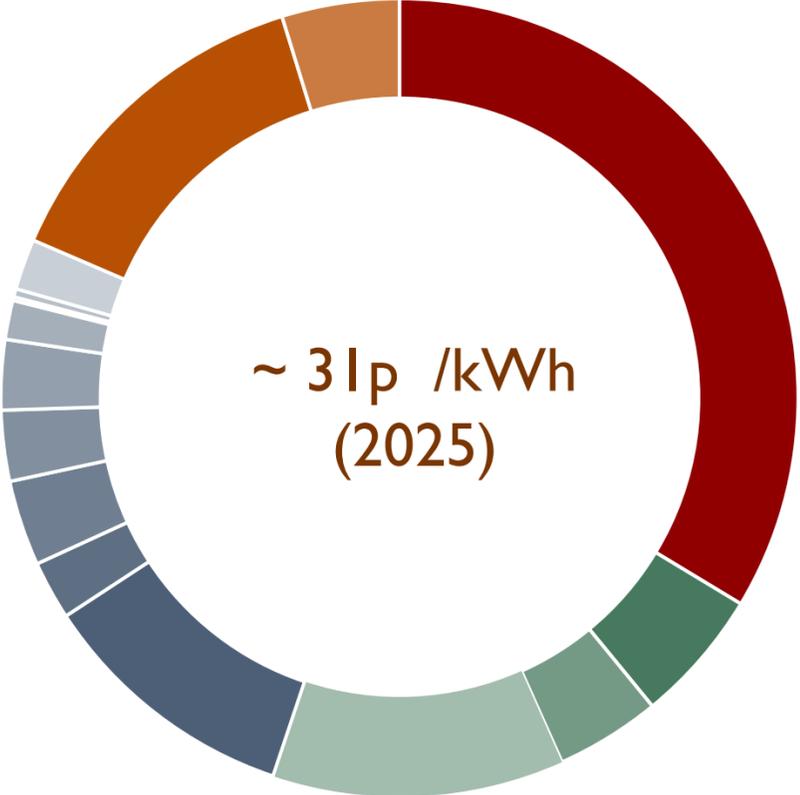
Dr. Simon Gill



 simon@energylandscape.co.uk |  [@simon-gill-energy](https://www.linkedin.com/company/simon-gill-energy) |  [energylandscape.co.uk](https://www.energylandscape.co.uk)

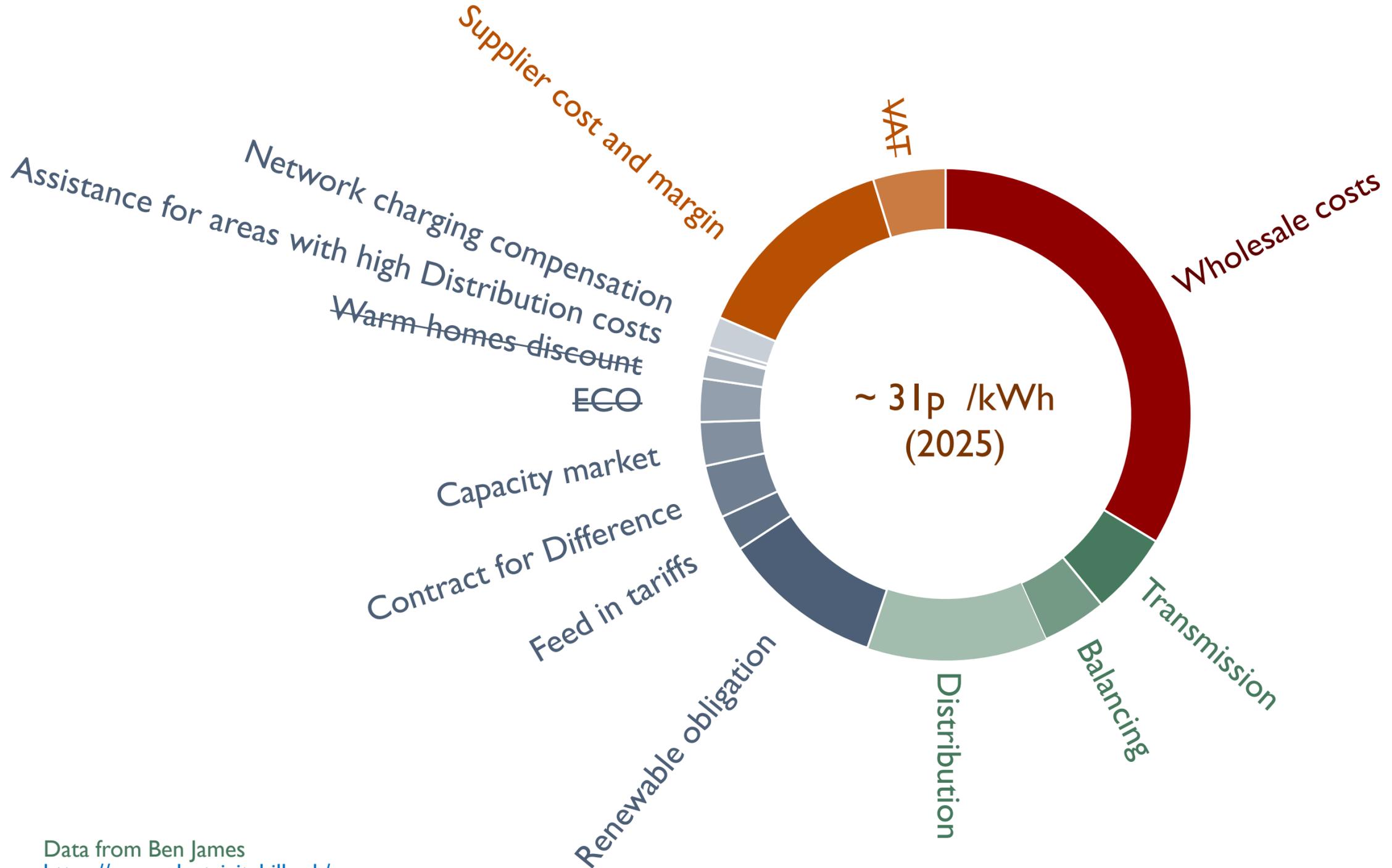


What we pay for when we buy electricity



Data from Ben James
<https://www.electricitybills.uk/>

What we pay for when we buy electricity



Data from Ben James
<https://www.electricitybills.uk/>

What we pay for when we buy electricity

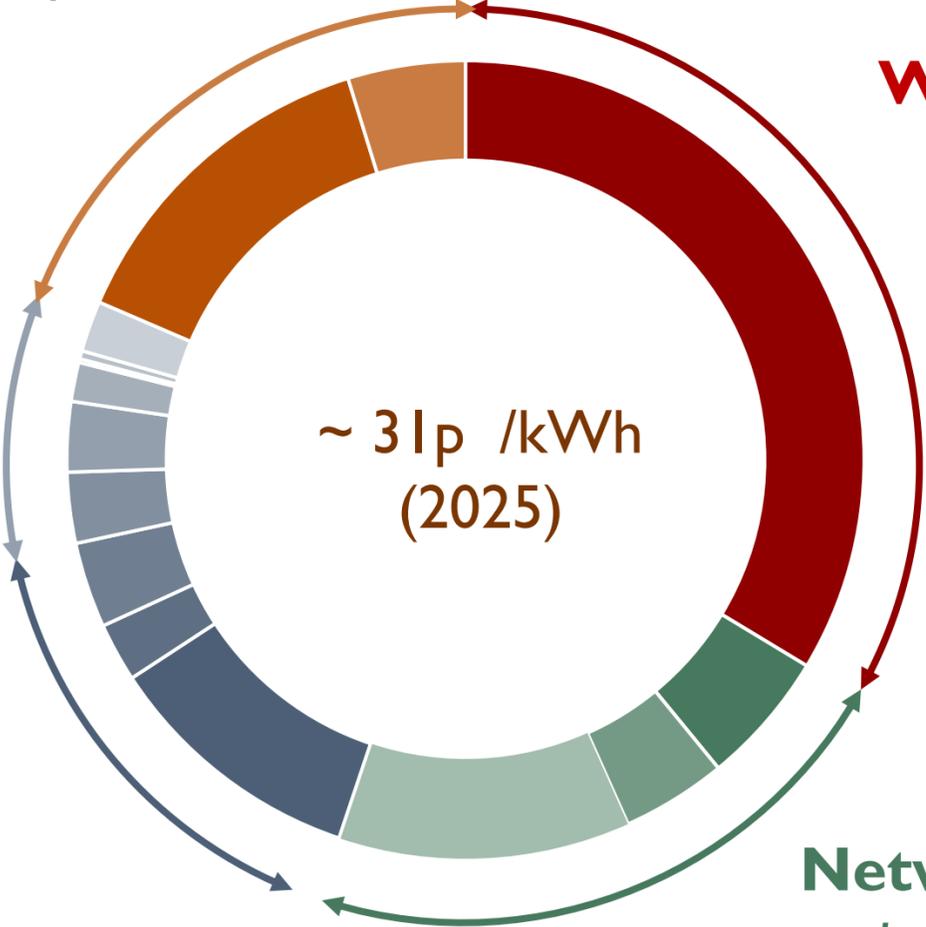
Supply and tax: the cost of running a supply company and their profit and VAT at 5%

Wholesale: the cost of the energy

Demand side support: wider policy costs

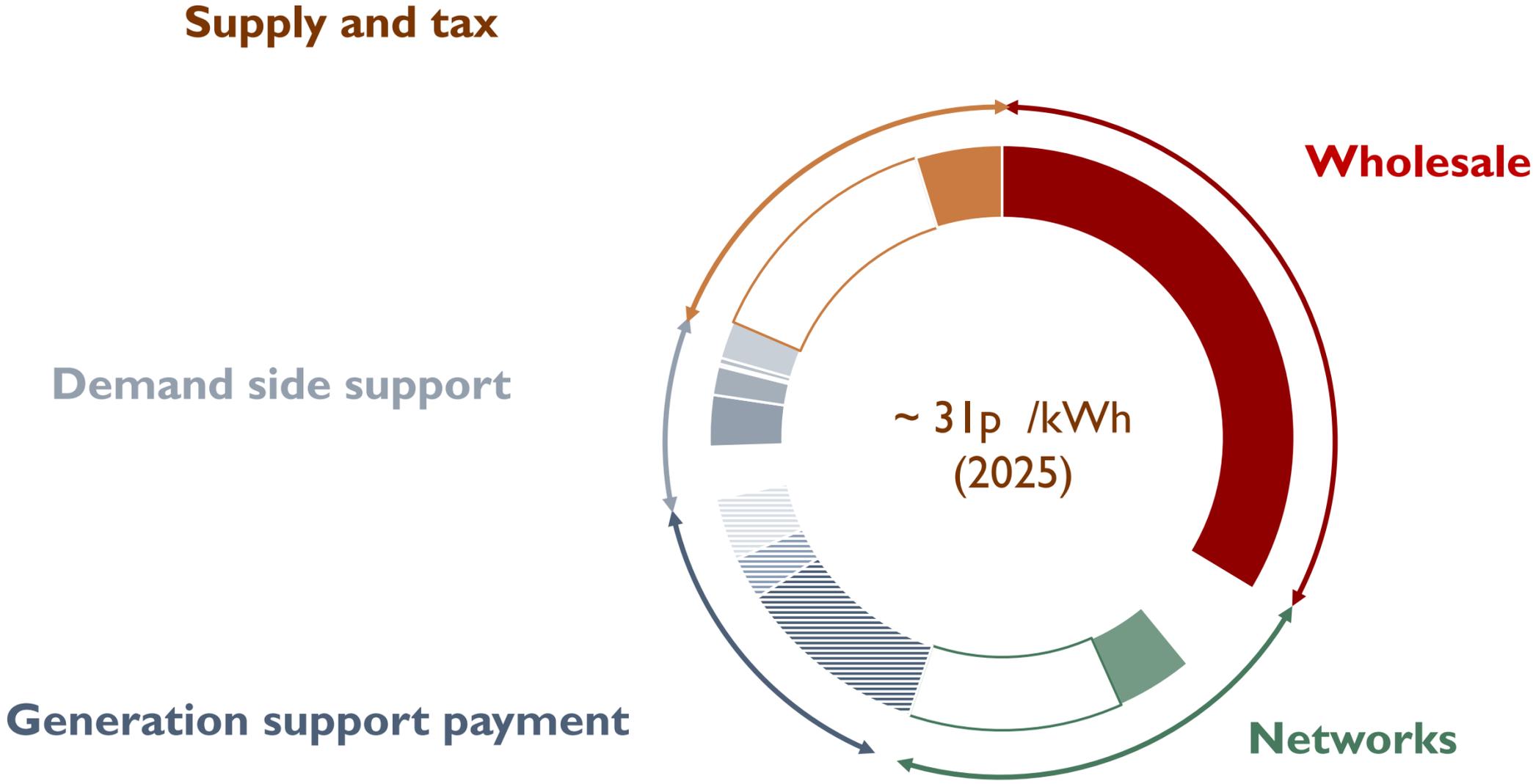
Generation support payment: subsidies and revenue support

Networks: the cost of the infrastructure and of system operation (including constraints)



Data from Ben James
<https://www.electricitybills.uk/>

Unit costs and standing costs



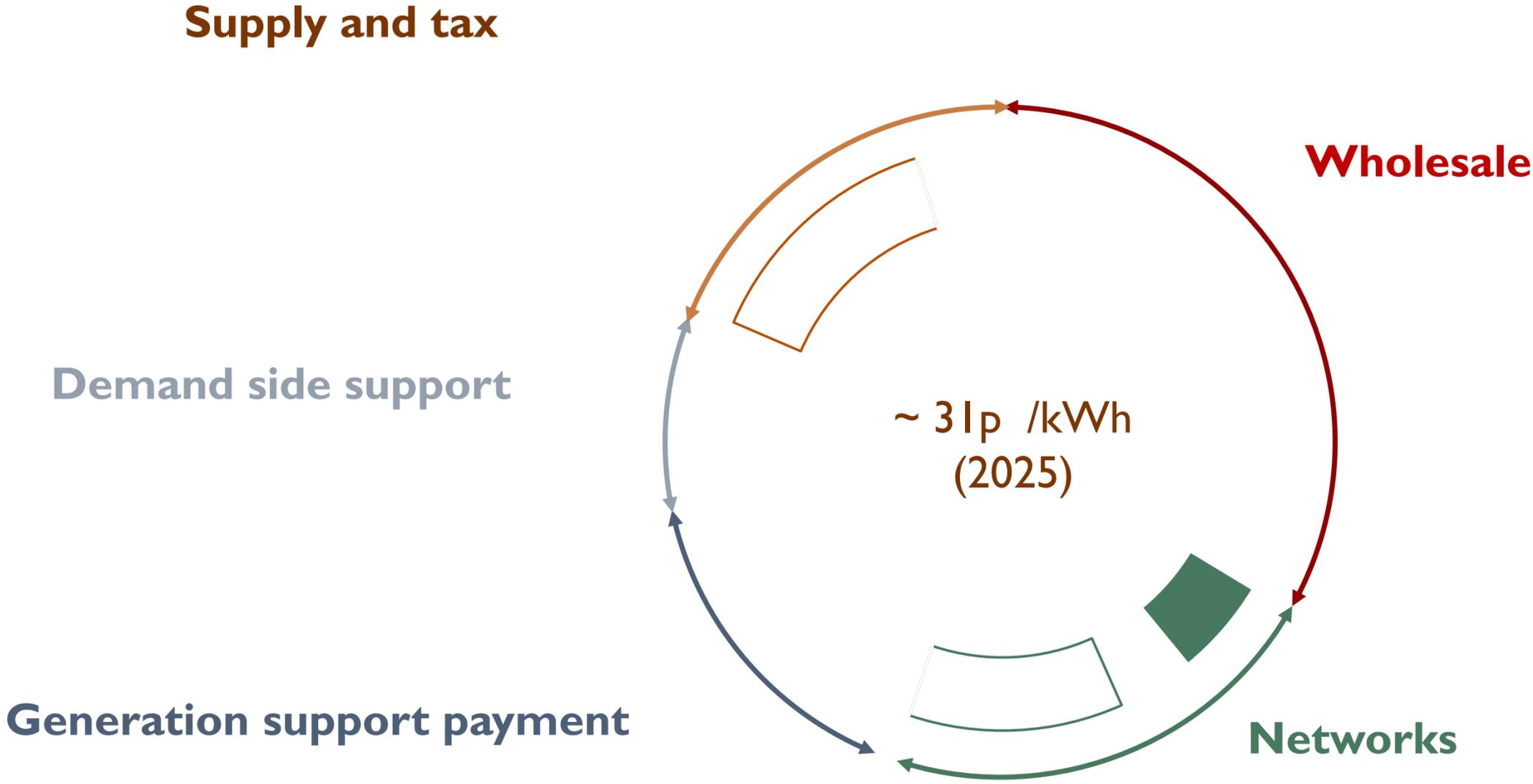
What we usually pay from **unit charges:**

- Wholesale
- Balancing Costs
- Some elements of distribution (DUoS)
- Generation support costs (*)
- Other policy support
- Some supplier costs
- VAT (where applicable)

**We pay for renewable support per unit, but really we are paying for a fixed cost*

Data from Ben James
<https://www.electricitybills.uk/>

Unit costs and standing costs

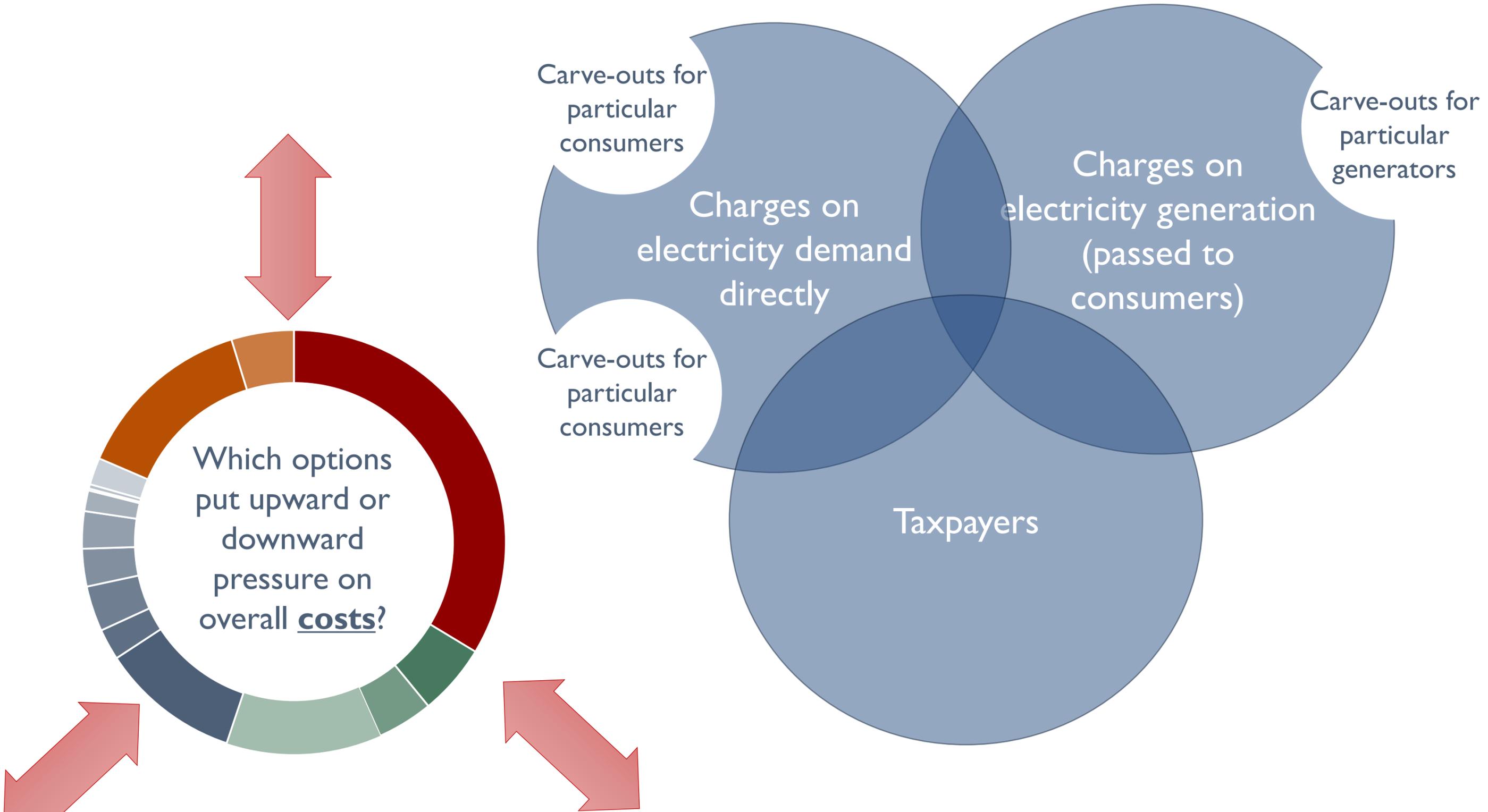


What we usually pay from **standing charges**:

- Transmission (TNUoS)
- Some elements of distribution (DUoS)
- Some supplier costs

Data from Ben James
<https://www.electricitybills.uk/>

These are real costs: it's oft en a question of who pays.



Final consumption levies

4 p/kWh
(from April 2025)



Domestic

8 p/kWh
(from April 2025)



Most industrial and commercial

~0 p/kWh
(from April 2025)
(plus relief on network charges)



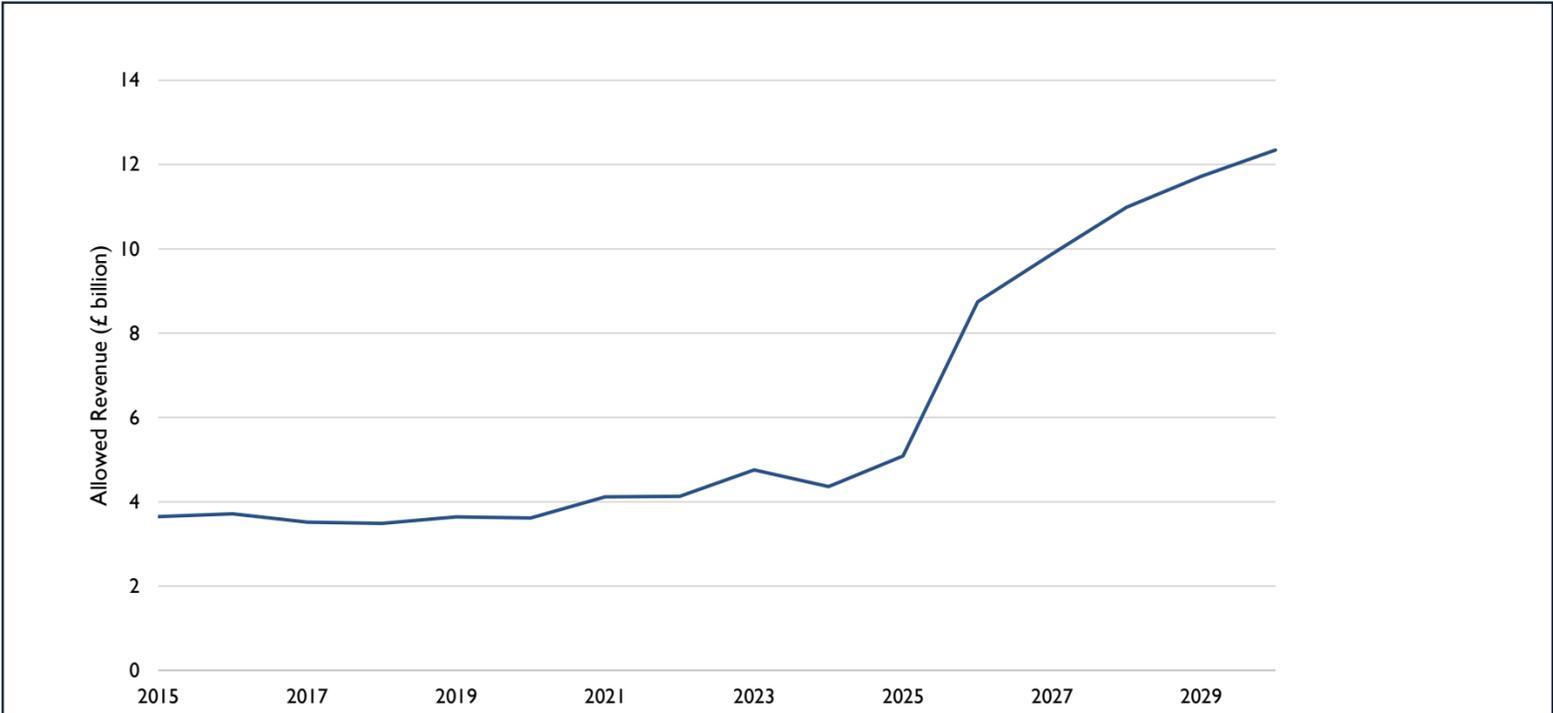
Energy intensives

Is there an argument for heat to be exempted?

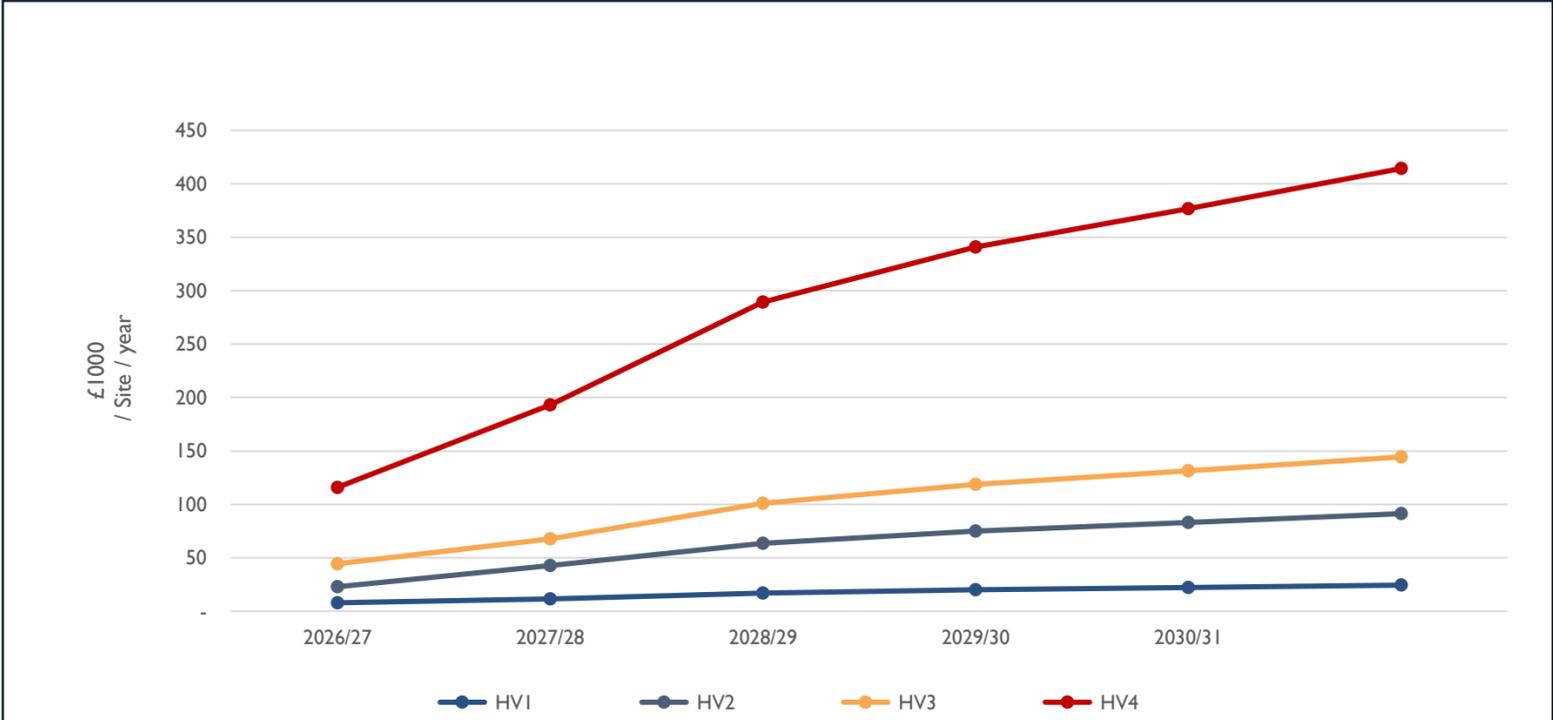
Final consumption levies are the charges added to each unit of electricity to cover policy costs, primarily generator support.

As normally discussed, they don't include network costs (DUoS, TNUoS, BSUoS)

Transmission network use of system charges (TNUoS)



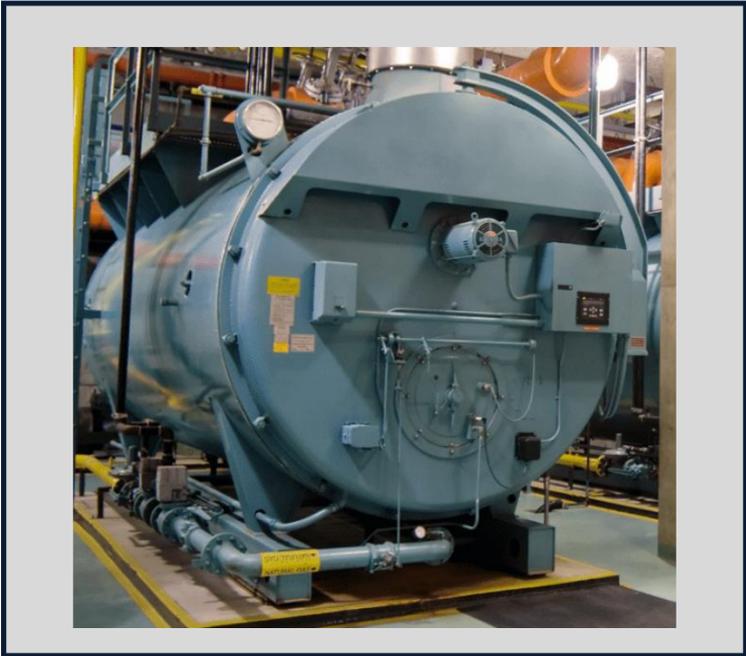
The cost of the transmission network is about to go through the roof



Which has a huge impact on the residual TNUoS tariff paid by demand

Price of electricity to price of heat

⚡ 22p/kWh



90% efficient e-boiler



Heat pump with CoP = 3

🌡️ 24p/kWh

What this covers

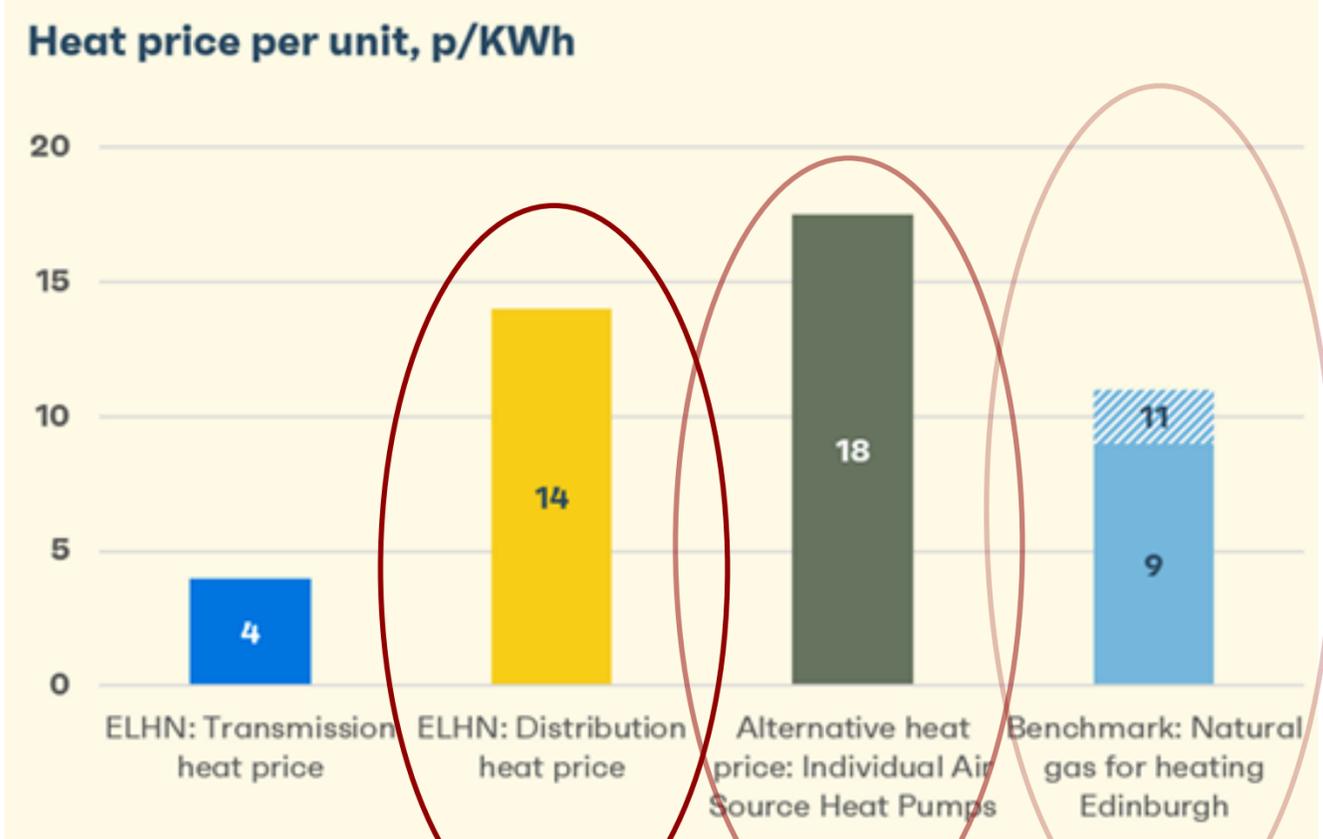
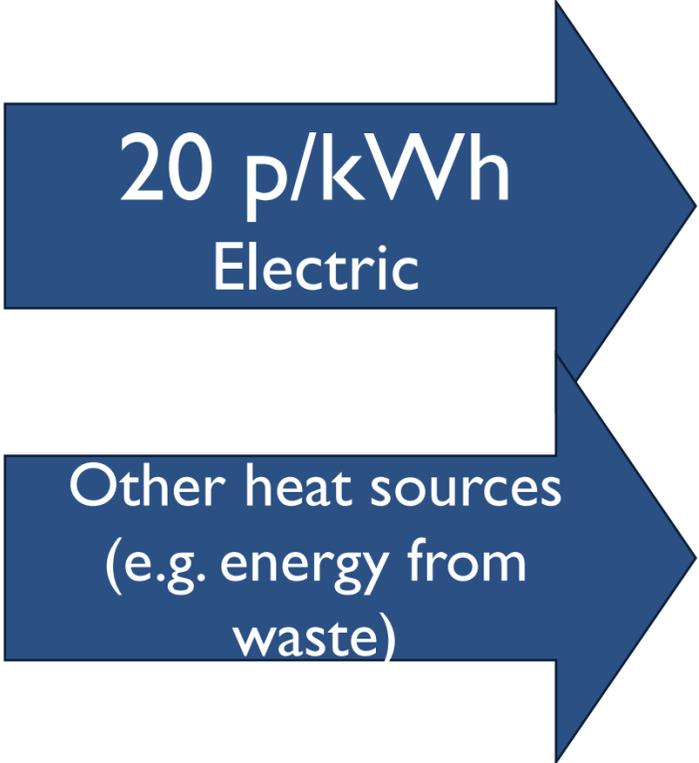
- Wholesale electricity energy costs
- Other elements of the electricity bill charged on a per unit basis.

🌡️ 7.3p/kWh

What this does not cover

- Electricity standing charges
- Heat network non-energy costs (capital costs etc.)

An example of heat network prices



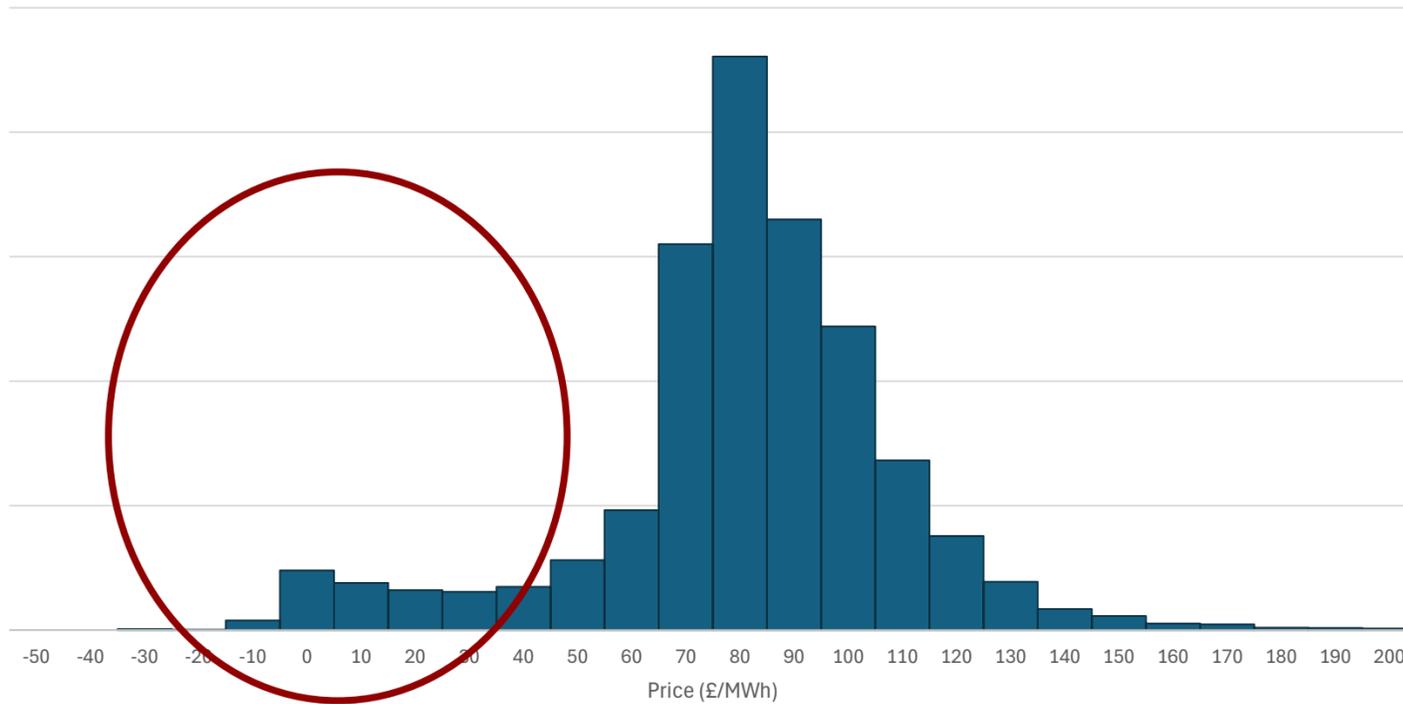
Modelled price for domestic customers

Modelled costs of individual households installing a heat pump

Natural gas counterfactual

<https://eastlammermuirdevelopments.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/East-Lothian-Heat-Feasibility-Study-Report.pdf>

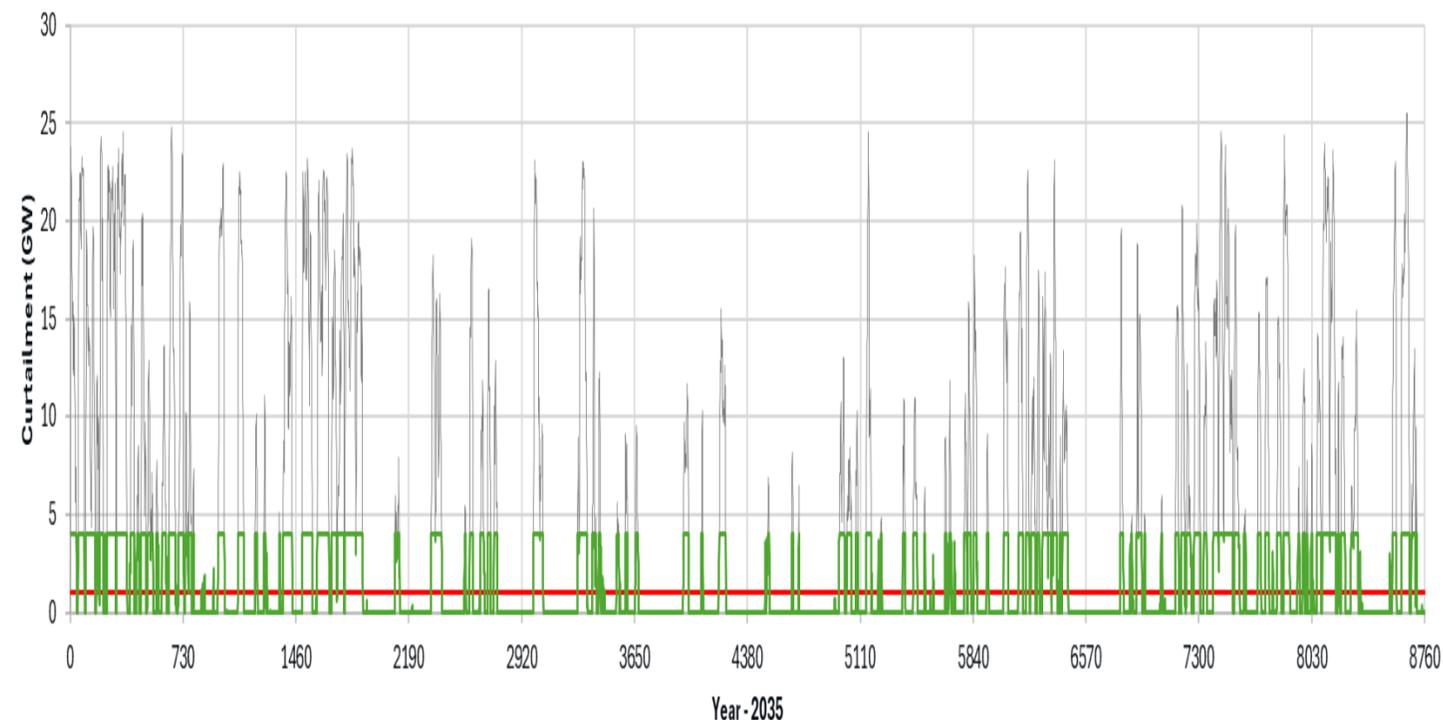
Flexibility: how can it deliver benefit?



Across GB (Not considering transmission constraints)

- Average day ahead wholesale price in 2025 was £81.84 / MWh (8p/kWh)
- But 13% of the year was below £50 / MWh
- And 3% of the year was at or below £0 / MWh

- By 2030 30% of the year or more may be £0/MWh if we are successful at building out renewables



In Scotland (considering transmission constraints)

- In 2025 nearly 50% of the year saw wind curtailment due to transmission limits
- Much of this was in the north of Scotland due to limited capacity between N and S Scotland.
- We paid, of the order of £400 million to turn wind off in 2025
- We should be able to get value

From that other wise curtailed wind energy

Flexibility: what is available today to reduce electricity costs?

Wholesale market trading for national energy balance ✓ ✓

Ancillary services to support national system operation ✓ ✗

Locational actions to relieve transmission constraints ✗ ✗

 • NESO Demand for Constraints proposal to be presented 5th March (public webinar)

  • Scottish renewables and TEL 'Exploring options for constraints management report' [available here](#)

Thank you

Dr. Simon Gill PhD, Mphys, MIET

The Energy Landscape Ltd

t: 07990668445

 simon@energylandscape.co.uk |  [@simon-gill-energy](https://www.linkedin.com/company/@simon-gill-energy) |  energylandscape.co.uk





HEAT SEMINAR 2026

Sarah-Jane McArthur
Partner
Brodies

SR HEAT SEMINAR 2026

Power Purchase Arrangements



ENLIGHTENED THINKING

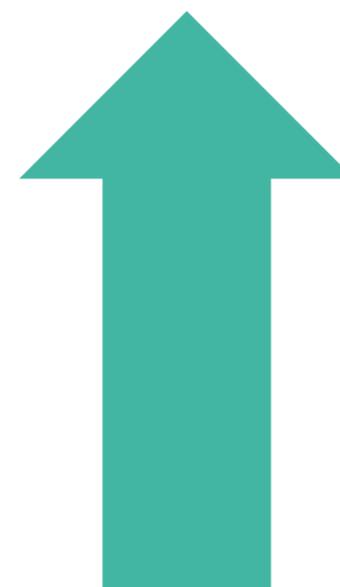
OUTLINE

- Potential electricity solutions/ PPAs
- What is Private Wire?
- Licence exemption
- Recent changes – P442
- Future changes

OPTIONS FOR SOURCING POWER

Buying/ Generating Power

- Buy power from a licenced supplier under a standard power purchase agreement – shop around for tariffs
- Buy power from identified (renewable) generation via grid using a ‘sleeving’ arrangement (Corporate PPA)
- Buy power from (renewable) generation directly via private wire (Private Wire PPA)
- Install your own generation and generate/ self-supply power (e.g. solar panels)



Simple



Complicated

A **Power Purchase Agreement (or electricity supply agreement)** is simply an agreement under which a supplier sells electricity to a customer (buyer).

Typically, the supplier is a licensed electricity supplier. A licensed electricity supplier would also typically be the purchaser of power from electricity generators. Suppliers trade their power on the electricity market to balance their supply and demand positions.

Direct PPAs between generators and consumers are becoming increasingly common – these can be **Corporate PPAs** or **Private Wire PPAs**.

A PPA will typically cover the following points:

1. Price – fixed, variable, flexible
2. Volumes and forecasting – intermittent/ baseload (and imbalance)
3. Renewable certificates and other products / benefits.
4. Credit support/ security
5. Change in law

CORPORATE PPA

Sleeving Arrangement

What is it?

A long-term contract to buy renewable power from a specific project/ generator

Usually fixed price

Virtual power sale – customer and generator are remote and use the grid

Requires a back-to-back agreement (“sleeve”) with a licensed electricity supplier

Benefits

Relatively simple to implement and established forms of contract

Provides price stability but not always price reduction

Improved ESG – supporting specific renewable generation

Things to think about

More negotiation than standard PPA – set-up cost and time will be higher

Long-term contracts guaranteeing power but are breaks / flexibility needed?

More suitable for large customers with high power demands across multiple sites.

Fixed prices will sometimes be out of the money

PRIVATE WIRE PPA

Direct Supply

What is it?

A long-term contract to buy renewable power from a specific project

Often fixed price

Power sale is physical/ direct – power generated either on site or adjacent to the customer and supplied via ‘private wires’ owned by the generator or customer

More suitable for customers with large demand on a specific site

Benefits

Reduced electricity cost

Price stability

Improved ESG credibility – direct supply of green electricity

Things to think about

Private wire PPA terms often bespoke and require negotiation

Supply of power needs to fit a supply licence exemption

Who provides back-up power and what happens to surplus?

Minimum offtake – take or pay arrangements

Long-term contracts guaranteeing power but are breaks / flexibility needed?

Early termination payments can be substantial

RENEWABLE GENERATION

Build your own

What is it?

Installing, owning and operating renewable power generation on site

Examples:

- solar panels on buildings or on adjacent land
- CHP (but not all renewable)
- wind or hydro may be possible in rural locations

Benefits

Bespoke contract and solution tailored to your own site/ needs

Any project upside/ price benefit entirely for project owner

Improved ESG credibility – creating additional renewable power generation

Things to think about

Requires upfront capital investment in addition to heat infrastructure – payback period

Non core business – skills and experience

Full project risk – defects, maintenance/ repair, compliance

Back-up and storage

What happens to surplus power?

- Private Wire is often shorthand for Licence Exempt Supply of a particular type.
- Carrying out a licensable activity without a licence or a licence exemption is a criminal offence.
- Secretary of state may grant individual licence exemptions on application. Most granted to generators > 50MW and < 100MW. Granted by statutory instrument.
- Class exemptions are available – the Electricity (Class Exemptions from the Requirement for a Licence) Order 2001 – only for generation, distribution and supply (and offshore transmission).
- Class exemptions are automatic. Market participants must satisfy themselves an exemption applies.
- The supply exemptions are complex and arbitrary. There is limited visibility on what is compliant. There is almost no case law and very limited Ofgem/ Govt guidance.
- It is the supplier not the customer that is regulated.

SUPPLY EXEMPTIONS

Class/ Description	Criteria
Class A: Small Suppliers	Supplies self-generated electricity up to 5MW, of which not more than 2.5MW is supplied to domestic customers (supply by associated companies included).
Class B: Resale	Supplies electricity supplied to them by a licensed supplier or by an on-site supplier (exemptions for back-up electricity) (additional conditions for resale of Class C supply).
Class C: On-site Supply	Supplies self-generated electricity, or self-generated electricity together with electricity supplied to them by a licensed supplier, to certain specific categories of consumer (this includes private wire – very fact dependent)
Class D: Offshore Supply	A person who supplies electricity that has been generated offshore to offshore premises.

Supply exemptions – particularly Class C – are the most complex and need careful consideration against the full factual matrix of the proposed supply arrangement including volumes, nature and location of customers, corporate / ownership structure. Note that pricing conditions apply for domestic customers.

RECENT CHANGES

P442 and Class A Guidance

- P442 is a modification to the balancing and settlement code approved in 2024 and introduced last year.
- P442 provides a market mechanism for licenced suppliers to clearly identify and meter licence exempt supply they are sleeving separate to their own licenced supply. EMR levies only need to be applied to the licenced supply (e.g. CfD and Capacity Market).
- DESNZ provided more guidance on Class A (small) licence exempt supply. Confirmed that Class A exempt supply can be made over the public network but reinforced limits of exemption – capacity, self-generation, surplus, associated companies.
- The modifications represent a transfer in policy costs and network costs – other consumers will pay – Ofgem not anticipating huge volumes – will be monitored.
- P441 has also been proposed – amends the concept of complex site classes to allow generation to be matched with local demand connected to the same primary substation. The supply would avoid network costs because the power doesn't touch the transmission network.

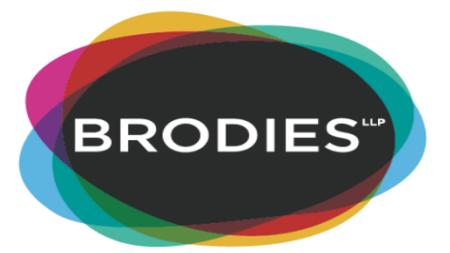
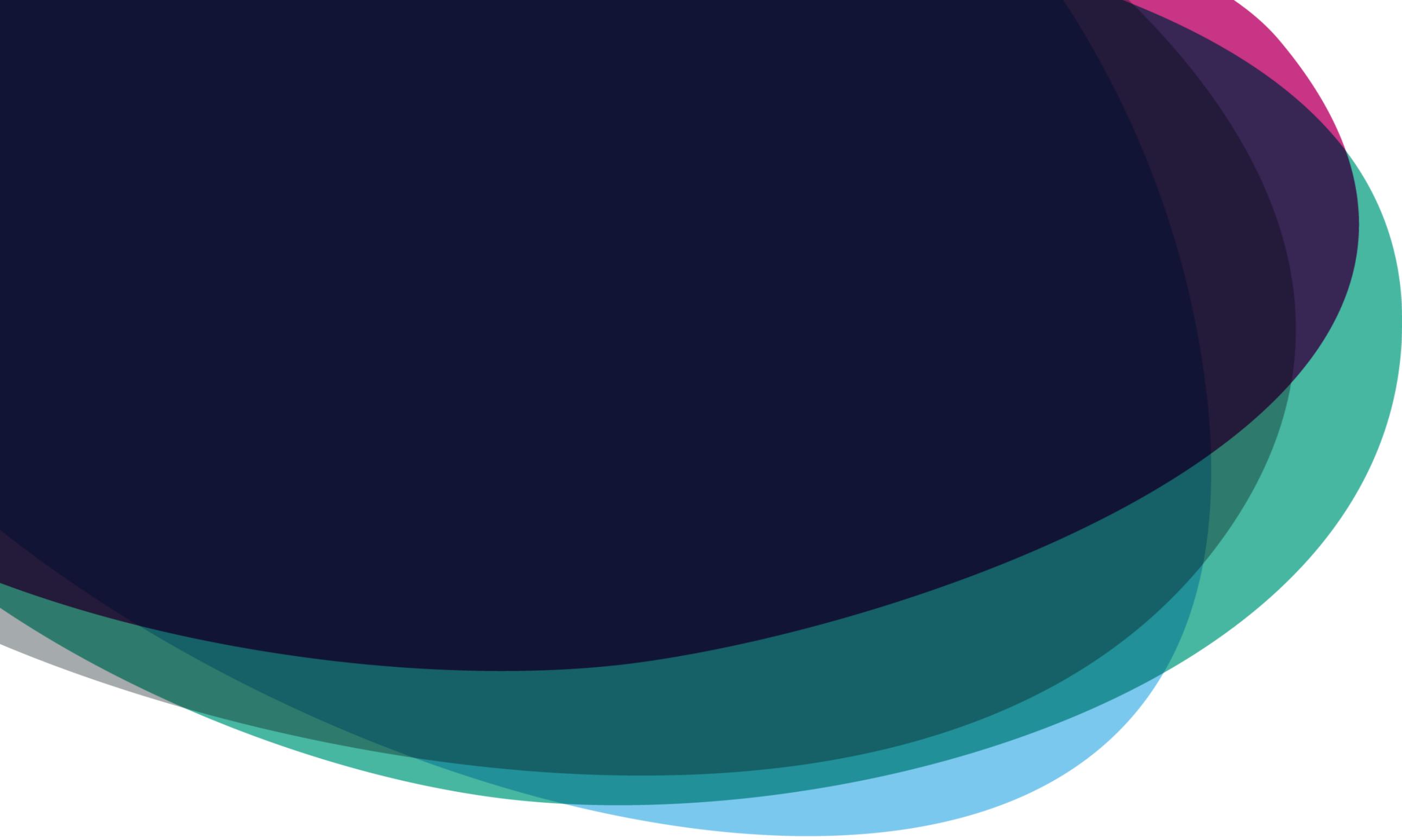
FUTURE CHANGES?

- Ofgem/ DESNZ published a call for evidence on the class exemptions in 2020. Stated objectives were to:
 - Increase government's knowledge of sector (no visibility)
 - Understand what amendments might be need to align exemption regime with market features and policy goals
- Summary of responses published in 2023 - no specific action taken – noted that this is still under review
- There are clearly other priorities in the sector but government may revisit this – especially if exempt sector expands
- Clarification welcome – risk is that exemptions are tightened to enable more visibility / oversight and to reduce avoidance of non-commodity / grid costs

CONTACT US



Sarah-Jane McArthur
Partner – Brodies LLP
+44 (0)141 245 6276
sarah-jane.mcarthur@brodies.com



ENLIGHTENED THINKING



HEAT SEMINAR 2026

Dr Chris Smith
Head of Grid Services
Natural Power

Turning up the heat and switching on the power

Scottish Renewables Heat Networks Seminar

Christopher Smith chrism@naturalpower.com

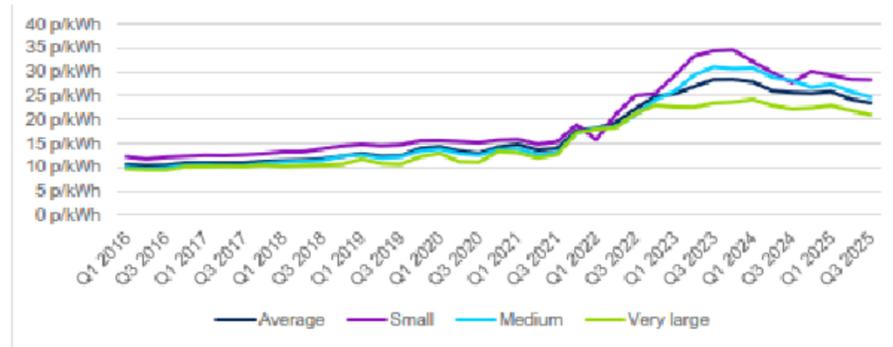
25th February 2026

OUR VISION

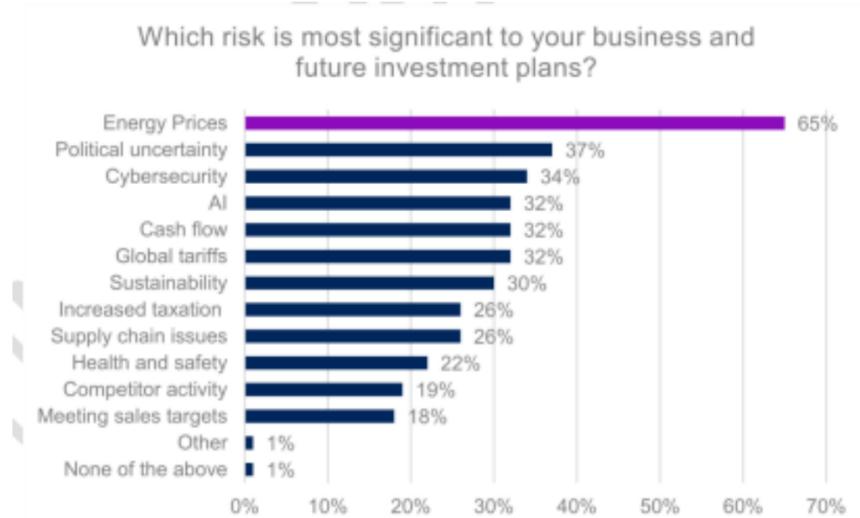
Creating a world powered by renewable energy



Cost of Electricity considerations



Source: Gas and electricity prices in the non-domestic sector, DESNZ 2025



Source: Npower Business Solutions Business Energy Tracker 2025



Connect

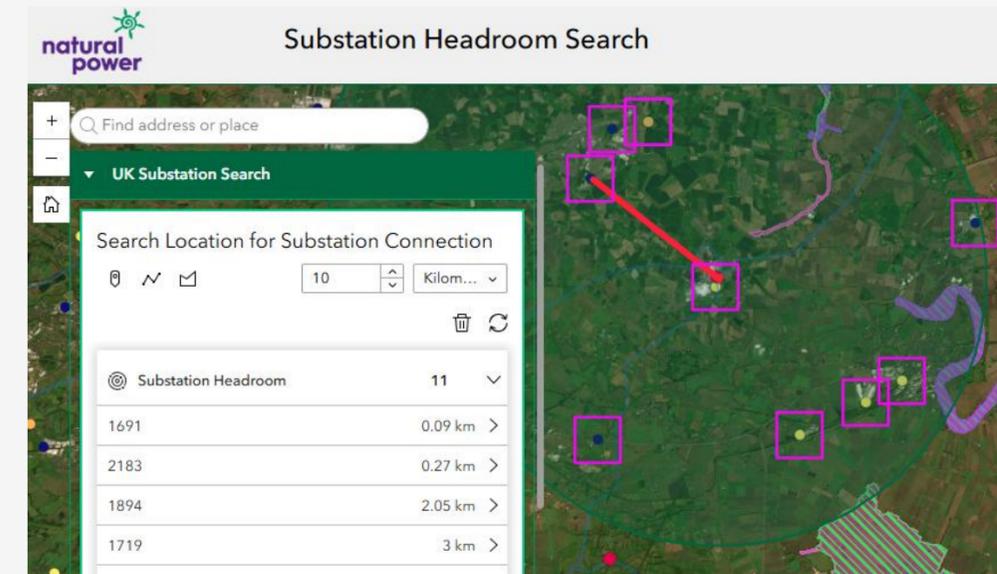
Supply

Policy

Connect

Economies of Scale:

- Larger Energy Centres can lead to cheaper overall CAPEX
- £/MW lower costs that would need to be absorbed by the consumer. For example, connecting at 33kV may be cheaper than multiple 11kV upgrades

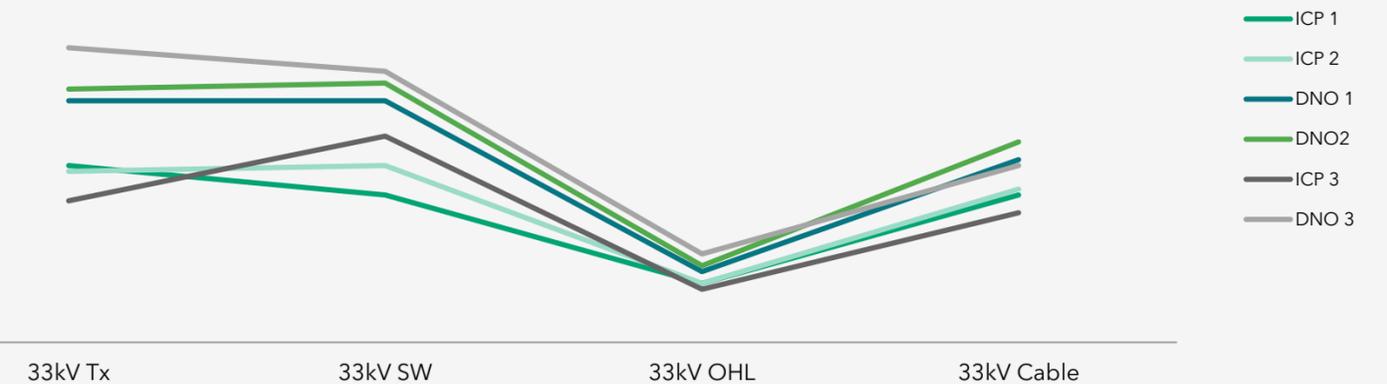


Use of Independent Connection Providers for contestable works

- Often more cost effective and shorter delivery times
- Increased overhead to procure and manage.

Equipment comparison (example only)

£



Supply

Corporate Power Purchase Agreement's

- Can form part of the generation FID
- Latest CfD round allows for a split in generation.

Load Demand example

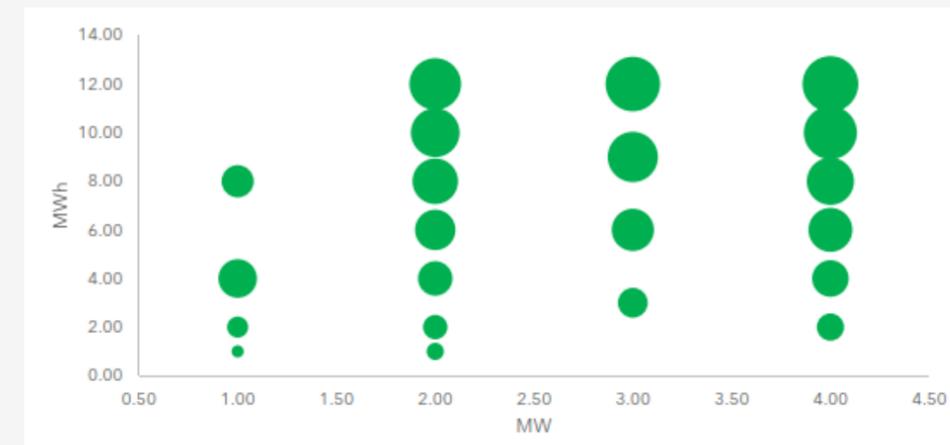
kW

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	All
209	207	193	168	156	151	151	153	158	168	187	199	175	
206	203	191	167	155	149	149	152	156	166	184	196	173	
209	205	192	169	156	148	149	151	155	167	186	198	174	
208	204	191	169	155	146	148	151	156	168	185	197	173	
208	205	193	174	153	145	146	155	161	173	186	198	175	
213	211	201	191	175	168	166	170	184	195	193	204	189	
240	240	222	206	195	188	185	191	204	222	219	231	212	
271	271	248	236	227	219	217	226	245	258	252	258	244	
302	302	278	254	246	239	235	247	272	287	284	284	269	
332	335	304	253	249	240	238	249	274	294	321	310	283	
334	339	299	248	239	235	235	245	268	288	321	309	280	
327	333	293	246	238	236	235	246	268	286	317	307	277	
325	332	292	242	234	233	233	243	264	282	315	303	275	
322	330	289	239	230	228	230	238	255	275	316	304	271	
315	322	286	233	224	220	224	230	246	267	308	300	264	
307	309	274	219	212	208	209	214	230	250	298	290	251	
295	287	256	206	199	195	196	202	215	230	286	283	237	
285	278	245	200	192	191	191	195	207	228	271	270	229	
270	269	239	192	183	179	179	183	198	219	253	255	218	
260	259	235	188	173	168	169	176	191	206	243	247	209	
248	247	226	187	175	164	165	175	182	197	232	238	203	
236	233	214	181	171	163	165	165	173	188	219	226	194	
222	220	203	176	163	157	158	158	165	178	205	213	185	
213	210	194	170	157	153	154	154	161	171	194	203	178	

Behind the Meter

- Network upgrades not feasible
- Clearly larger CAPEX upfront, however, can provide benefits longer term
- Overcomes connection bottlenecks

Weighted LCOE example

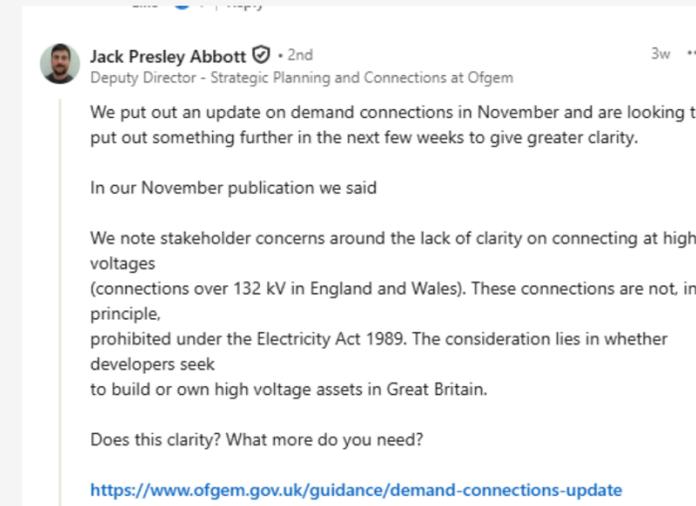


Policy led innovation

The case for private wire:

- Multiple policies
- Not just Scotland. The Large Energy Users Action Plan from the Irish Government

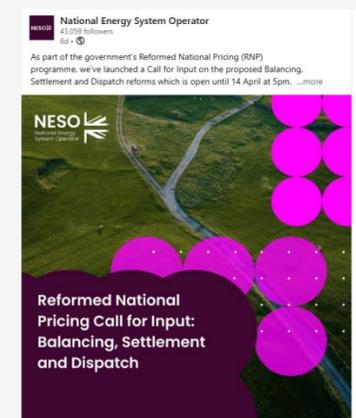
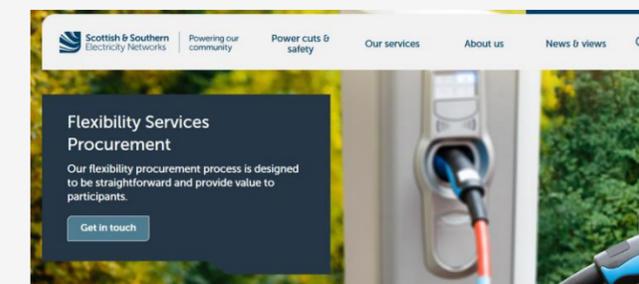
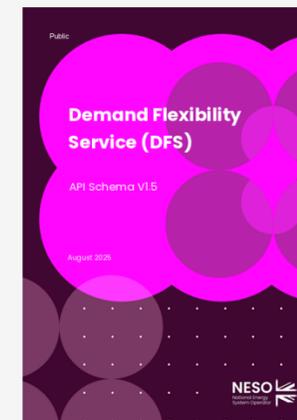
OFGEM bullish



Play in the electricity Market

- Flexibility Services both National & Local;
 - Ongoing tenders & more from Distribution companies to come
- Reformed Nation Pricing - Changes to the Balancing Mechanism
 - Broadening participation.

Wider Electricity market services



THANK YOU

naturalpower.com
sayhello@naturalpower.com



For full details on our ISO and other certifications, please visit our website.

NATURAL POWER CONSULTANTS LIMITED, THE NATURAL POWER CONSULTANTS LIMITED, NATURAL POWER SARL, NATURAL POWER CONSULTANTS (IRELAND) LIMITED, NATURAL POWER LLC, NATURAL POWER S.A, NATURAL POWER SERVICES LIMITED AND NATURAL POWER OPERATIONS LIMITED (collectively referred to as "NATURAL POWER") accept no responsibility or liability for any use which is made of this document other than by the Client for the purpose for which it was originally commissioned and prepared. The Client shall treat all information in the document as confidential. No representation is made regarding the completeness, methodology or current status of any material referred to in this document. All facts and figures are correct at time of print. All rights reserved. VENTOS® is a registered trademark of NATURAL POWER. Melogale™, WindCentre, ControlCentre™, ForeSite™, vuWind™, WindManager™ and Ocean Pod™ are trademarks of NATURAL POWER.

No part of this document or translations of it may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical including photocopying, recording or any other information storage and retrieval system, without prior permission in writing from Natural Power. All facts and figures correct at time of print. All rights reserved. © Copyright 2026.



HEAT SEMINAR 2026

WITH THANKS TO OUR SPONSORS & SUPPORTERS

EVENT SPONSORS



EVENT SUPPORTER



OFFICIAL MEDIA PARTNER



 scottish
renewables

PLANNING CONFERENCE 2026

18 MARCH | GLASGOW

 scottish
renewables

COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

DRIVING SCOTLAND'S
ENERGY JOURNEY

25 MARCH 2026 | GLASGOW

 scottish
renewables

THE SCOTTISH GREEN ENERGY SUPPLY CHAIN AWARDS

28 MAY 2026 | ABERDEEN

**NOMINATE
NOW**
DEADLINE
27 FEBRUARY

 scottish
renewables

SAVE THE DATE

RENEWABLE ENERGY SUPPLY CHAIN CONFERENCE 2026

28 MAY | ABERDEEN

 scottish
renewables

SAVE THE DATE

INVESTING IN RENEWABLES 2026

4 JUNE | EDINBURGH

 scottish
renewables

SAVE THE DATE

ONSHORE WIND CONFERENCE 2026

1-2 SEPTEMBER | EDINBURGH

SCAN HERE
TO FIND OUT MORE





HEAT SEMINAR 2026

25 FEBRUARY | GLASGOW