

## **Minister for Energy and the Environment**

### **EIR – 202300380216 – Documents**

This file contains the documents relating to EIR 202300380216.

Where redactions have been made the exception used has been made clear. Where no exception clause has been given this is under regulation 11 and is personal information that has been redacted.

Cabinet Secretary for Wellbeing Economy, Fair Work and Energy  
Minister for Energy and the Environment

**NEW METRICS ON THE SCALE AND POTENTIAL OF RENEWABLES AND WIND POWER IN SCOTLAND**

1.1 Priority and Purpose

1. Priority: Routine
2. Purpose: to provide a letter and summary note for the Convenor of the Net Zero, Energy and Transport committee outlining the new metrics on the scale and potential of renewables and wind power in Scotland.

1.2 Recommendation

3. It is recommended that you approve the publication of the letter and summary note in Annex A, approve the suggested communications and handling plan (paras 11-13), and note the derivation of calculations in Annex B.

1.3 Context and Issues

4. The summary note in Annex A includes new high-level metrics and narrative outlining the scale and potential of renewables and wind power in Scotland. It outlines current capacities and future potential capacities, both with international comparisons of capacity, and real-world comparisons of what the electricity generated from these sources could power.
5. The note was developed following a period of engagement between officials and ministers in response to the need to revise a previously used statistic which stated that Scotland had 25% of Europe's offshore wind and tidal potential.
6. The history of the previous statistic and the process for revising it has been the subject of a high number of Freedom of Information (FOI) and Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) requests and Parliamentary Questions (PQs) since late 2022, and other correspondence regarding when Ministers became aware of the need to revise the previous statistic and any implications for Ministerial correction of the Official Record (see Annex C for timeline). Consequently, and due to EIR regulation 10.4.d: Material in the course of completion, the Scottish Government is committed to publishing the outcome of revising the previous statistic 'within a reasonable timeframe'. The letter and summary in Annex A are therefore intended to represent the outcome of revising this statistic.

## **Minister for Energy and the Environment**

7. The contents of the summary note and the metrics included were discussed and agreed in a meeting held 18<sup>th</sup> May 2023 with the Cabinet Secretary for Wellbeing Economy, Fair Work and Energy and the Minister for Energy and the Environment.

### **1.4 Assessment of Options**

8. There are several ways in which the scale and potential of renewables and wind power in Scotland could be represented and communicated, and these were outlined in options papers appended to submissions to the previous First Minister and the Cabinet Secretary for Net Zero, Energy and Transport.

9. The lines included within the summary note in Annex A were selected following ministerial decisions on these submissions as well as more recent discussions between officials and ministers. The metrics and statistics selected provide a straightforward, transparent, and robust explanation of the strengths and potential of renewables and wind power in Scotland.

10. The summary note covers the requirement to revise the previous statistic as direct comparisons are made between current and future targeted levels of offshore wind capacity in Scotland and the EU. The note also provides broader comparisons, covering all wind power (offshore and onshore wind) to convey the fact that Scotland's strengths and potential in renewables are broader than offshore wind.

### **Communications and handling**

11. There has been significant political and media scrutiny of Scottish Ministers' use of the previous statistic following the publication of a report, on 9 November 2022, questioning its validity. Media lines issued at the time committed the Scottish Government to revising the statistic, informing Parliament when it had been updated, and consider whether any legacy documents should be updated once this work had been completed.

12. It is recommended that you write to the Convenor of the Net Zero, Energy & Transport committee, to advise Parliament on the updated suite of metrics.

13. No proactive communications are recommended. Comms colleagues will prepare reactive lines in the event of media queries following the update to parliament.

### **1.5 Bute House Agreement Implications**

14. There are no direct implications in relation to the Bute House Agreement.

### **1.6 Financial and Legal Considerations**

15. There are no financial and legal considerations.

### **1.7 Sensitivities**

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16. The previous statistic has been the subject of a high number of FOI and EIR requests as well as several PQs and correspondence regarding when Ministers became aware of the need to revise the statistic. The publication of the letter and summary note in Annex A is likely to generate interest.

### [Redacted under 10(4)e internal communication]

17. Other sensitivities include the fact that the future volumes of renewables and offshore wind deployed in Scotland are subject to a high level of uncertainty, due to planning and consenting decisions and projects finding a route to market. Some of the narrative included in the summary note is therefore subject to assumptions on future deployment levels.

18. The precise volume of generation from offshore wind sites is also uncertain and will fluctuate year-on-year. The figures used are averages and/or estimates taken from widely used literature and statistics, so should therefore be broadly reflective of the potential.

### 1.8 Quality Assurance

19. Scottish and UK electricity generation and capacity values used in the note are from UK Government official statistics. International values are taken from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), which uses a variety of sources, including official statistics, survey data and industry reports to produce capacity estimates at UK, Europe and World levels of aggregation.

20. Annex A includes metrics which bring together the UK Government statistics with the IRENA statistics to compare Scotland with Europe and with the rest of the world. Although not directly comparable with UK Government official statistics - with, for example, a 1-2% discrepancy between the sources for total UK renewable capacity over each of the past 5-years - the IRENA estimates offer an *indicative* comparison between Scotland and Europe and Scotland and the world. UK and Scottish renewables statistics are updated quarterly, and IRENA statistics are published annually.

21. The relevant metrics have been phrased appropriately, i.e., using the word 'approximately', to account for the fact that the sources are not directly comparable. The background note in Annex B clearly sets out the derivation and sources for all of the metrics used.

22. This Submission has been approved at Deputy Director level by Frances Pacitti (Offshore Wind) and Kathy Johnston (Economic Analysis).

### 1.9 Conclusions and next Steps

23. Officials propose that the letter and summary note outlining the new metrics on the scale and potential of renewables and wind power in Scotland (both at Annex A) are sent to the Convenor of the Net Zero, Energy and Transport Committee.

## Minister for Energy and the Environment

OCEAEA: Energy and Heat analysis

15 September 2023

Cabinet Secretaries and Ministers Copy List	For Action	For Information Portfolio interest	For Information Constituency interest	For Information General awareness
Cabinet Secretary for Wellbeing Economy, Fair Work and Energy	X			
Minister for Energy and the Environment	X			
Minister for Green Skills, Circular Economy and Biodiversity				X

Officials Copy List
DG Net Zero Director for Marine Scotland Kersti Berge Director for Offshore Wind Offshore Wind Hub Gary Gillespie Mike Palmer Andy Hogg Frances Pacitti Ragne Low [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] Kathy Johnston [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] Harry Huyton Leanne Dobson Callum McCaig

## Minister for Energy and the Environment

### Officials Copy List

Colin McAllister

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

## Minister for Energy and the Environment

### Annex A

#### Letter to Net Zero, Energy and Transport Committee, including annexed summary note on new metrics

Cabinet Secretary for Wellbeing Economy, Fair Work  
and Energy  
Rùnaire a' Chaibineit airson Eaconamaidh do Mhath  
Dhaoine, Obair Chothromach is Cumhachd  
Neil Gray MSP  
Niall Gray BPA



Scottish Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba  
gov.scot

T: 0300 244 4000

Edward Mountain MSP  
Convener  
Net Zero, Energy and Transport Committee  
netzero.committee@parliament.scot

XX September 2023

Dear Edward,

#### **Update on Scotland's renewables and wind power potential**

The Scottish Government committed to revise a previously used statistic - that Scotland has 25% of Europe's offshore wind and tidal potential. I write to update the Committee on the work that has been undertaken by the Scottish Government on this matter, and provide the Committee with revised metrics in relation to renewables and wind power potential in Scotland.

The annex to this letter provides additional detail on current and future potential wind generation in Scotland, comparisons with wider geographies, economic impacts, and real-life examples of what wind generation in Scotland could power.

I hope that you find this update useful, and I thank the Committee for your continued support in delivering the transition to Net Zero.

Yours sincerely,

## Minister for Energy and the Environment

*Annex to Letter*

### Summary Note – New Metrics on Renewables and Wind Power in Scotland

#### Summary

1. Scotland is at the forefront of renewable power, with vast and growing renewable electricity generation resources, underpinned by onshore wind, offshore wind and a range of other technologies.
2. The enormous potential to capitalise on these resources will underpin the Just Transition to Net Zero in Scotland, powering homes and businesses with zero carbon electricity, while providing jobs and supporting economic growth.

#### Current Renewables and Wind Power in Scotland

3. Scotland has more than doubled its renewable electricity generation over the last decade. In 2022, almost 14GW of renewable electricity generation capacity produced 35 TWh of zero carbon electricity. This is 26% of all renewable capacity and generation in the UK, and represents approximately 2% and 0.4% of all renewable capacity in Europe and the World respectively.
4. Renewable wind capacity alone in Scotland is over 11GW. This is 39% of the UK capacity, and approximately 5% of European and 1% of world total installed wind capacity.
5. In 2022, almost 28 TWh of zero carbon electricity was generated by renewable wind in Scotland, representing 35% of all wind generation in the UK. This could power the equivalent of approximately:
  - a. 10 million households - over a third of the total households in the UK.
  - b. 85% of total Scottish annual electricity demand.
6. The renewable energy sector in Scotland supported over 17,000 jobs and £1.9bn in Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2020. Over 10,000 of these jobs and £1.2bn GVA was supported by onshore and offshore wind<sup>1</sup>.
7. For offshore wind specifically, capacity in Scotland is over 2GW. This is 16% of UK installed offshore wind capacity, and approximately 7% of European and 3% of world total installed offshore wind capacity.

#### Future Renewables and Wind Power in Scotland

8. Realising Scotland's potential to grow capacity in onshore wind and offshore wind (to 20GW and up to 11GW respectively<sup>2</sup>) by 2030 would result in substantial increases in renewable generation, supporting decarbonisation in Scotland, the UK and beyond.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://fraserofallander.org/publications/the-economic-impact-of-scotlands-renewable-energy-sector-2022-update/>

<sup>2</sup> As outlined in the draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan (ESJTP)



## Minister for Energy and the Environment

9. 11GW of offshore wind in Scotland would represent 22% of the UK ambition for 50GW of offshore wind by 2030, and approximately 10% of the EU ambition for 111GW offshore renewables by 2030<sup>3</sup>.
10. 11GW offshore wind plus 20GW onshore wind could generate over 85 TWh of renewable electricity. This could power the equivalent of approximately:
  - a. 31 million households – more than every household in the UK.
  - b. 18 million heat pumps – covering over two thirds of households in the UK.
11. Expanding onshore and offshore wind in Scotland could also have substantial economic benefits. Recent analysis<sup>4</sup> estimates that renewable electricity production could support over 33,000 direct and indirect jobs by 2030 and generate £4.2bn GVA. Over 28,000 of these jobs and £3.6bn in GVA are from onshore and offshore wind.

### Conclusion

12. Scotland has enormous strengths and huge potential in renewable electricity generation, and in particular wind power. With the right support in place, renewables and wind power will drive decarbonisation and sustainable, low carbon economic growth in support of Scotland's transition to Net Zero.

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<sup>3</sup> [Member States agree new ambition for expanding offshore renewable energy \(europa.eu\)](#) – noting that the 111 GW ambition includes all offshore renewables, not only offshore wind.

<sup>4</sup> [Energy System and Just Transition: Independent Analysis \(www.gov.scot\)](#) – 2030 economic analysis based on a central scenario which includes 8GW offshore wind and 16GW onshore wind.

## Minister for Energy and the Environment

### Annex B: Analytical Background Note – Derivation of Calculations

#### Current Renewables and Wind Power in Scotland

1. Renewable capacity and generation figures in Scotland and the UK are sourced from UK Government's official statistics publication Energy Trends. Renewable capacity figures in Europe and the World are from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). UK and Scottish renewables statistics are updated quarterly, and IRENA statistics are published annually.
2. These statistics sources are not directly comparable. For example, there is a 1-2% discrepancy between the sources for total UK renewable capacity over each of the past 5-years. However, using statistics from both sources allows indicative comparisons to be made between Scotland and Europe and Scotland and the world.
3. Table 1 summarises the figures used for Scottish and UK capacity (from Energy Trends) and Europe and the World capacity (IRENA).

<b>Total Renewables</b>			
Scottish Installed Capacity (GW)	Region	Installed Capacity in Wider Region (GW)	Scottish Installed Capacity as a Proportion
13.9	UK	53.5	26%
	Europe	708.6	2.0%
	World	3,371.8	0.4%
<b>Offshore Wind</b>			
Scottish Installed Capacity (GW)	Region	Installed Capacity in Wider Region (GW)	Scottish Installed Capacity as a Proportion
2.2	UK	13.8	16%
	Europe	30.7	7%
	World	63.2	3%
<b>Onshore Wind</b>			
Scottish Installed Capacity (GW)	Region	Installed Capacity in Wider Region (GW)	Scottish Installed Capacity as a Proportion
9.0	UK	14.8	61%
	Europe	210.0	4%
	World	835.6	1%
<b>Total Wind</b>			
Scottish Installed Capacity (GW)	Region	Installed Capacity in Wider Region (GW)	Scottish Installed Capacity as a Proportion
11.2	UK	28.7	39%
	Europe	240.6	5%
	World	898.8	1%

Table 1: Renewable Capacity Comparisons for Scotland

## Minister for Energy and the Environment

### Sources:

UK and Scotland figures taken from [Energy Trends: UK renewables – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-uk-renewables)

European and world figures taken from [Renewable capacity statistics 2023 \(irena.org\)](https://irena.org/en/publications/2023/renewable-capacity-statistics-2023)

4. Table 2 summarises the figures used for Scottish and UK Generation in 2022 (from Energy Trends).

	<b>Scottish Generation (TWh)</b>	<b>UK Generation (TWh)</b>	<b>Scottish Generation as a Proportion of UK Generation</b>
Renewables	35.7	135.0	26%
Renewable Wind	27.8	80.3	35%

Table 2: Scottish and UK Generation Volumes, 2022 (TWh)

5. Equivalent real-world comparison: 27.8 TWh renewable wind generation could power the equivalent of approximately:
- 10 million households, using 2,700kWh electricity per year<sup>5</sup>.
  - 85% of total Scottish annual electricity demand<sup>6</sup>. In 2021 Gross Electricity Consumption in Scotland was 32.3 TWh.

### Future Renewables and Wind Power in Scotland

6. 11GW offshore wind operating at an average load factor of 41% and 20GW onshore wind operating at an average load factor of 26%<sup>7</sup> could generate an annual total of 85 TWh. This could power the equivalent of approximately:
- 31 million households, using 2,700kWh/year<sup>8</sup>.
  - 18 million heat pumps, using 4,500kWh/year<sup>9</sup>.
7. The number of households in the UK in 2022, referenced in this paper, was 28.2 million<sup>10</sup>.
8. Jobs and GVA estimates from the 2022 EY study commissioned by Scottish Government<sup>11</sup> used the balanced pathway scenario set out in a 2022 study by the Energy Systems Catapult<sup>12</sup>. These reflect a central pathway for renewable generation capacity. Other pathways were also developed reflecting high and low estimates of future renewable generation capacity.

## Office of the Chief Economic Adviser

September 2023

<sup>5</sup> [Decision for Typical Domestic Consumption Values 2023 | Ofgem](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Energy Trends: December 2022, special feature article - Electricity generation and supply in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2017 to 2021 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>7</sup> Load factors used: [DESNZ Energy trends](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Decision for Typical Domestic Consumption Values 2023 | Ofgem](#)

<sup>9</sup> Heat pump electricity consumption of 4,500kWh/year – based on gas consumption values of 11,500kWh/year and heat pump efficiency of 250% - [Decision for Typical Domestic Consumption Values 2023 | Ofgem](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Families and households in the UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>11</sup> [Energy System and Just Transition: Independent Analysis \(www.gov.scot\)](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Scottish whole energy system scenarios \(climatexchange.org.uk\)](#)

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### Annex C – Timeline

The following is the key timeline regarding when Ministers became aware of the need to revise the previous statistic and any implications for Ministerial correction of the Official Record. The timeline for the new metrics is also included.

- **15<sup>th</sup> November 2022.** Minister for Green Skills, Circular Economy & Biodiversity stated in a response to a Topical Question from Liam Kerr MSP that “*Ministers became aware of the issue on Tuesday 8 November ahead of the publication of the report by These Islands*”.
- **17<sup>th</sup> November 2022.** Submission to Ministers noted that Scottish Ministers thought that the statistic was accurate at the time they cited it. Officials advised that on that basis they would not consider it appropriate for the Minister to seek correction of the Official Record.
- **26<sup>th</sup> January 2023.** Submission to Cabinet Secretary recommending an approach to developing new metrics.
- **9<sup>th</sup> February 2023.** Cabinet Secretary met with officials to agree the approach to the new metrics and that a short note be prepared to send to FM setting out analytical options being pursued.
- **10<sup>th</sup> February 2023.** Officials provided a note of the discussion on 9 February, including agreed approach to the new metrics.
- **22 February 2023.** Reply from Cabinet Secretary agreeing to the officials’ note of the meeting and therefore to the approach to develop new metrics.
- **22<sup>nd</sup> February 2023.** Email from Cabinet Secretary for Constitution, External Affairs and Culture to Liam Kerr MSP noting that officials emailed advice to his private office against using the 25% statistic on the 28<sup>th</sup> September 2022.
- **8<sup>th</sup> March.** Note from Cabinet Secretary to FM, setting out proposed analytical work.
- **18<sup>th</sup> May 2023.** Officials met with new ministers - Cabinet Secretary for Wellbeing Economy, Fair Work and Energy and Minister for Energy and the Environment - to outline and discuss options for the analytical work.
- **30<sup>th</sup> May 2023.** Note of meeting produced by officials and agreed by Cabinet Secretary.
- **15<sup>th</sup> June 2023.** EIR release [published](#) on Scotland’s offshore wind potential, including the submission of 17<sup>th</sup> November 2022 and associated correspondence.
- **September 2023.** This submission to Ministers with the new metrics and accompanying narrative, with letter to issue to Parliamentary committee.

## Minister for Energy and the Environment

### Document 2 – Meeting Note – 18<sup>th</sup> May 2023

#### **Meeting to discuss metrics to describe Scotland’s offshore wind potential 18/05/2023**

Neil Gray – Cabinet Secretary for Wellbeing Economy, Fair Work and Energy

Gillian Martin – Minister for Energy

Frances Pacitti – Deputy Director Offshore Wind

[redacted]

- Offshore Renewables

[redacted]

- Offshore Renewables

[redacted]

- OCEA

[redacted]

- OCEA

[redacted]

- OCEA

[redacted]

- OCEA

[redacted]

- Comms

[redacted]

- Offshore Renewables

Callum McCaig – Special Adviser

[redacted]

– Private Secretary

[redacted]

- Deputy Private Secretary

[redacted]

- Offshore Renewables

[redacted]

- Comms

[redacted]

– Private Secretary

We met to discuss options for analysis and developing a narrative to demonstrate Scotland's offshore wind potential, and to discuss decisions made by the former Cabinet Secretary for Net Zero, Energy and Transport on this topic.

#### **[Redacted under 10(4)e internal communication]**

OCEA analysts discussed the decisions made by the former Cabinet Secretary and First Minister, **[Redacted under 10(4)e internal communication]**

The below points were brought out in the discussion:

- **[Redacted under 10(4)e internal communication]**
- **[Redacted under 10(4)e internal communication]**
- **[Redacted under 10(4)e internal communication]**

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- [Redacted under 10(4)e internal communication]
- [Redacted under 10(4)e internal communication]

Comms colleagues then led a discussion of handling.

- [Redacted under 10(4)e internal communication]
- Comms highlighted the need for clear lines explaining the statistics used and the complexities behind them.

It was agreed that analysts would follow up with further exploration of the comparison between EU and Scottish ambitions [Redacted under 10(4)e internal communication]

Comms will lead on developing a handling plan for communicating the issue to parliament, and analysts/policy will feed into this.

**OCEA**

18/05/2023

## Minister for Energy and the Environment

### Document 3 – Updated Briefing – Ms Martin Parliamentary Statement

<The following information is an extract of text from a briefing. The remainder of the briefing was not in scope>

#### RENEWABLE ENERGY STATISTICS

#### REPLACING THE METRIC THAT “SCOTLAND HAS 25% OF EUROPE'S OFFSHORE WIND AND TIDAL POTENTIAL”

- We have completed the analytical work to provide new metrics on Scotland's renewable energy potential, fulfilling a previous undertaking to Parliament.
- These figures make clear Scotland has more than doubled its renewable electricity generation over the last decade, including possessing approximately 7% of Europe's installed offshore wind capacity.
- **If asked about Ms Slater correcting the Official Record:** On 15 November last year Green Skills, Circular Economy and Biodiversity Minister Lorna Slater informed Parliament that although Scottish ministers understood the previous statistic to be accurate, it had come to our attention it was not and she undertook to update Parliament when new analysis was complete. This we have now done. We are considering whether it is necessary to update any legacy documents.

#### Background not for disclosure

[Mr Gray wrote to Convenor of the Net Zero, Energy and Transport Committee (on 21 Sept) setting out analytical work done to provide new metrics on Scotland's renewable energy potential, fulfilling a previous undertaking to Parliament. *The paper set out revised metrics in relation to offshore and onshore wind power potential in Scotland. It shows current and future potential wind generation in Scotland, comparisons with wider geographies, economic impacts, and real-life examples of what wind generation in Scotland could power.*]

## Minister for Energy and the Environment

### Document 4 – OCEAEA – Alternative Lines for Renewable – Scotland vs EU comparison

#### Renewables comparison – including EU level data

1. This note adds EU level data to the range of data looked at in the comparison paper, for completeness.
2. Renewable capacity and generation figures in Scotland and the UK are sourced from UK Government’s official statistics publication Energy Trends. Renewable capacity figures in Europe and the World are from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). UK and Scottish renewables statistics are updated quarterly, and IRENA statistics are published annually.
3. These statistics sources are not directly comparable. For example, there is a 1-2% discrepancy between the sources for total UK renewable capacity over each of the past 5-years. However, using statistics from both sources allows indicative comparisons to be made between Scotland and Europe and Scotland and the world.
4. The table summarises the figures used for Scottish and UK capacity (from Energy Trends) and Europe, EU and the World capacity (all from IRENA).
5. Scotland has more than doubled its renewable electricity generation over the last decade. In 2022, almost 14GW of renewable electricity generation capacity produced 35 TWh of zero carbon electricity. This is 26% of all renewable capacity and generation in the UK, and represents approximately 2% and 0.4% of all renewable capacity in EU and the World respectively.
6. Renewable wind capacity alone in Scotland is over 11GW. This is 39% of the UK capacity, and approximately 5% of EU and 1% of world total installed wind capacity.
7. For offshore wind specifically, capacity in Scotland is over 2GW. This is 16% of UK installed offshore wind capacity, and approximately 13% of EU and 3% of world total installed offshore wind capacity.

<b>Total Renewables</b>			
Scottish Installed Capacity(GW)	Region	Installed Capacity in Wider Region (GW)	Scottish Installed Capacity as a Proportion
13.9	UK	52.4	26.5%
	Europe	708.6	2.0%
	World	3371.8	0.4%
	EU	569.7	2.4%
<b>Offshore Wind</b>			
Scottish Installed Capacity (GW)	Region	Installed Capacity in Wider Region (GW)	Scottish Installed Capacity as a Proportion



## Minister for Energy and the Environment

2.2	UK	13.8	15.6%
	Europe	30.7	7.1%
	World	63.2	3.4%
	EU	16.7	12.9%
<b>Onshore Wind</b>			
Scottish Installed Capacity (GW)	Region	Installed Capacity in Wider Region (GW)	Scottish Installed Capacity as a Proportion
9.0	UK	14.7	61.2%
	Europe	210.0	4.3%
	World	835.6	1.1%
	EU	187.4	4.8%
<b>Total Wind</b>			
Scottish Installed Capacity (GW)	Region	Installed Capacity in Wider Region (GW)	Scottish Installed Capacity as a Proportion
11.2	UK	28.5	39.1%
	Europe	240.6	4.6%
	World	898.8	1.2%
	EU	204.1	5.5%
	source: DESNZ (2022 Q4)	source: IRENA (2022)	

UK and Scotland figures taken from [Energy Trends: UK renewables – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-uk-renewables)  
 European and world figures taken from [Renewable capacity statistics 2023 \(irena.org\)](https://www.irena.org/en/Statistics/Key-Facts)

**Office of the Chief Economic Adviser**  
 22 September 2023

**Minister for Energy and the Environment**

**Document 5 – DECC – Energy FMQ – 26 Sept 2023**

<The following information is an extract of text from a briefing. The remainder of the briefing was not in scope>

**[Redacted under 10(4)e internal communication]**