The Scottish energy statistics hub is a ‘one-stop shop’ for all Scottish energy data. It will be updated as new data is available.

Scottish Energy Statistics Hub: https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-energy

Revisions:
Renewable energy target was revised to 23.9% from 24.0%.
Renewable electricity target was revised to 95.9% from 97.4%.
Energy consumption relative to the baseline was revised to 13.8% from 13.4%.
Change in energy productivity relative to the baseline was revised to 3.7% from 3.2%.

Key Points:

- As a result of the covid-19 lockdown, electricity use in Scotland declined significantly. In the first 6 months of the year, average daily electricity demand in Scotland in 2021 is similar to 2020, and down 10% compared to 2019. The trend in electricity consumption mirrors the level of lockdown restriction in place with the lowest electricity consumption levels reported when the most stringent lockdown restrictions were in place.

- Final figures for 2019 show that the equivalent of 88.4% of gross electricity consumption came from renewable sources. Provisional figures for 2020 have been revised with the latest data and show that the equivalent of 95.9% of gross electricity consumption came from renewable sources – an increase of 7.5 percentage points from 2019.

- Renewable electricity generation in Q1 2021 in Scotland dropped for the first time since 2016 – 8.8 TWh were generated between January and March 2021. This is down 24% on the same period last year, and is likely due to decreases in wind and rain levels compared to previous years.

- Renewable electricity capacity has levelled off after a consistent upward trend since 2000. In March 2021 Scotland had 11.9 GW installed capacity, up just 0.2 GW from June 2020. However, there is a further 14.6 GW of renewable electricity capacity at various stages of development in the pipeline.

- In 2019, each kilowatt hour of electricity generated in Scotland added an estimated 40.9 grams of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere (gCO2e/kWh). This remains below the 50 gCO2e/kWh ambition for 2020 outlined in the Climate Change Plan. However, remains above the 2017 low of 22.9 gCO2e/kWh. This is due to increased fossil fuel generation to compensate a fall in nuclear generation since 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Targets:</th>
<th>Latest</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall renewable energy target</td>
<td>23.9% in 2019</td>
<td>50% by 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable electricity target</td>
<td>95.9% in 2020</td>
<td>100% by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable heat target</td>
<td>6.5% in 2019</td>
<td>11% by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption target</td>
<td>13.8% in 2019</td>
<td>12% by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy productivity target</td>
<td>3.7% in 2019</td>
<td>30% in 2030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Final figures will be published in September 2021, other than for the Renewable Electricity Target which will be published December 2021.*
8,768 GWh of renewable electricity was generated in 2021 Q1, down 24% from 2020 Q1. This is likely due to milder weather in winter compared to previous years.

Final figures for 2019 show that 88.4% of gross electricity consumption came from renewable sources.

Scotland has a target to deliver the equivalent of 100% of gross electricity consumption from renewables by 2020.

Renewable electricity capacity remains stable – in March 2021 Scotland had 11.9 GW installed capacity, up just 0.2 GW from June 2020.

14.6 GWh of renewable electricity capacity is in the pipeline, with 2.0 GW currently under construction.
In 2019, each kilowatt hour of electricity generated in Scotland added an estimated 40.9 grams of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere (gCO2e/kWh).

This has fallen 2.0 gCO2e/kWh from 2018, however remains above the 2017 low of 22.9 gCO2e/kWh. This is due to increased fossil fuel generation to compensate a fall in nuclear generation since 2017.

As a result of covid-19 restrictions, electricity use in Scotland declined significantly. In the first 6 months of the year, average daily electricity demand in Scotland in 2021 is similar to 2020, and down 10% compared to 2019.

Since the first lockdown, electricity demand has followed a pattern of dropping as restrictions tighten, and rising again as restrictions loosen, returning almost to 2019 levels during the lightest level of restrictions.