The Highland Council

Agenda Item	11
Report No	HC/50/23

Committee: **The Highland Council**

Date: **14 December 2023**

Report Title: **Highland Council Energy transformation: Unlocking Renewable Energy Prospects**

Report By: **Interim Depute Chief Executive**

1. Purpose/Executive Summary

1.1 There are huge opportunities presented to the Highland area and Highland Council by planned green energy developments, both internationally, nationally and locally. International events have sharpened the focus of the debate on energy security; national developments have sought to maximise the power of renewable energies to transform national infrastructure and hasten the drive to decarbonise; and, locally there is a planned approach which has been established as part of the Council programme to build a range of exciting community based energy projects, which can improve our financial base and also enable the just transition to net-zero.

1.2 This paper reminds Members of the international climate emergency that is unfolding. It also shows the opportunities for Highland Council to engage with national infrastructure developments being brought forward under the auspices of UK and Scottish Governments. It furthermore explains the Council's own net-zero planning.

1.3 The just transition to net-zero is a potentially transformational source of major opportunity to secure external investment from national and international partners. It places the Highlands at the heart of national planning and requires Members to reflect om the investments and change programmes required to seize these opportunities.

1.4 **Appendix 1** sets out the wide range of grant funding available for the Council and also for communities to progress projects that address the climate emergency and maximise opportunities arising from renewables. Many of these funds are already supporting a number of Council-led projects that are reporting to the Climate Change Committee.

2. Recommendations

2.1 Members are asked to:

i. **Agree** that a focussed piece of work is undertaken to set out what the Council's ask should be for a Highland Infrastructure Fund;

ii. **Agree** the measures set out in detail at paragraph 5.5 relating to the development of complimentary approaches relating to community benefit and community wealth building; and

iii. **Note** the intention is to bring forward a detailed portfolio plan for renewables investment as part of the Council's budget in February 2024.

3. Implications

3.1 Resource

There are potentially significant resource implications for this area of work. Both in terms of the potential revenue streams that can be delivered, but also in terms of the investment requirement – particularly for the large-scale transformational schemes. A business case-led approach is being used to develop a portfolio of projects. Some will have a quick return on investment and can be largely self-funding. Others, particularly those with a longer term and significant revenue capabilities, may require a combination of approaches to funding. Opportunities for borrowing and innovative delivery models, such as Joint Venture, will be explored as part of the business case development. The costed Programme will come forward for Member approval as part of the Council's budget in February 2024.

3.2 Legal

There are no direct legal implications arising as a consequence of this report. Legal advice and guidance will be sought as needed, in the development of projects and particularly in relation to ensuring appropriate legal safeguards are in place regarding financing and collaboration arrangements.

3.3 Community (Equality, Poverty and Rural)

The Council's approach to net-zero and pursuit of renewable energy opportunities is underpinned by Community Wealth Building. The five principles of Community Wealth Building are:

- **Plural ownership of the economy**. Locally owned and socially minded enterprises are more likely to employ, buy and invest locally. For this reason, community wealth building seeks to promote locally owned and socially minded enterprises by promoting various models of enterprise ownership that enable wealth created by users, workers and local communities to be held by them, rather than flowing out as profits to shareholders.
- **Making financial power work for local places**. Whilst the Council will be seeking to attract capital into Highland, community wealth building also seeks to increase flows of investment within local economies, by harnessing the wealth that exists locally.
- **Fair employment and just labour markets**. As an Anchor institution, the Council can stimulate the local economy through progressive employment and local labour market activities to improve employment opportunities and workers rights. We can also lead the way in developing a skilled Highland workforce to support the green economy.
- **Progressive procurement of goods and services**. As an Anchor institution the Council's spending power can be a means through which greater economic, social and environmental benefits can be achieved. By adapting our procurement processes and decision making, the Council can create dense local supply chains and ecosystems of businesses that are more likely to support local employment and have a greater tendency to recirculate wealth and surplus locally.

- **Socially productive use of land and property**. In a community wealth building approach, assets are owned and managed in ways that generate wealth for local citizens.

3.4 **Climate Change/Carbon Clever**

3.4.1 The Council's recent approval of the net-zero Strategy on 29 June 2023 signifies a pivotal step in addressing climate change concerns. With a primary focus on Council operations, the net-zero strategy serves as a robust framework aimed at curbing corporate emissions and preparing for the inevitable impacts of climate change. Aligned with the Scottish Government's Net Zero by 2045 target, the Council is steadfastly committed to achieving this goal by setting ambitious interim targets:

- A reduction of 75% in emissions by 2030
- A further reduction of 90% by 2040

3.4.2 Despite progress in advancing climate change aspirations, achieving the outlined targets in the net-zero route map demands a departure from conventional approaches. It is evident that adhering to a 'Business as Usual' methodology will fall short in meeting these ambitious milestones. Embracing innovative strategies that identify and capitalise on opportunities emerging from renewable energy generation will serve as a pivotal contributor to the Council's efforts in reducing corporate emissions. Moreover, harnessing renewable energy sources will significantly aid the region's trajectory towards achieving the net-zero objective, thereby enhancing sustainability within the community.

3.5 **Risk**

Possibly the biggest risk is that the Council and the Highlands fail to capitalise on the opportunities presented by the green energy revolution. However, associated with this is the risk that the more ambitious we are in seeking to maximise the return on our investment, the greater the chance that we will fall some way short. Consequently, the Council needs to make conscious decisions about its risk appetite; implement robust project, programme and portfolio management for the schemes that it decides to progress; and have effective governance arrangements particularly in relation to innovative partnering and funding arrangements, collaborative partnerships, and joint ventures.

3.6 **Health and Safety**

New technologies can carry risks with them. The Council will ensure that industry standards are met or exceeded and will continue to work with our insurers to understand, address and mitigate any risks relating to Health and Safety.

3.7 **Gaelic**

There are no implications for Gaelic arising from this report.

4. Background and context

4.1 The combination of geopolitics and geoeconomics pressures arising from climate events, food, financial crises, cyber security, political and military conflicts, pandemics and disease, world population projections and the increasing gulf between rich and poor are all impacting on Global resilience and present real and escalating risks at a national, regional and local level.

4.2 The importance of moving away from fossil fuels is therefore not just a climate imperative. Recent global political crises have demonstrated the importance of energy security and the need to have less reliance on traditional energy sources and

providers in order to manage fluctuations and inflationary pressures due to constrained supply.

4.3 Energy is a central component of a modern economy, critical to almost every economic activity, from manufacturing to transport to schooling to leisure, to providing basic human comfort, and is consequently integral to any country's stability and development. Further, it is now readily understood that other climate-related measures will be insufficient if this isn't grounded as a central component of an inclusive economic system.

4.4 Scotland is in a strong position to lead an energy transition that secures net-zero, enhances energy security and lowers energy costs for consumers. Within Scotland, the Highlands provides possibly the best prospects for delivering this outcome. However, there are significant constraints in terms of grid capacity and energy policy, and so in order to capitalise on these opportunities, the Highland Council needs to work with the Scottish and UK Governments, commercial partners, suppliers and communities to lobby for change; maximise funding availability; and develop green energy schemes that not only deliver financial returns to the Council over the short, medium and long term, but also ensure that the Highlands benefits as a whole from the green energy revolution.

4.5 A Sustainable Highland Environment and Global Centre for Renewable Energy is one of the 5 key themes in The Council's Programme 2022-2027. This commits the Council to acerating our response to the climate and ecological emergency, making the most of the financial and environmental opportunities arising from the huge renewable energy potential of the Highlands. Sitting under this heading are actions relating to sustainable travel/transport; green energy; and net-zero transition, all of which are supported and advanced through the approaches set out in this report.

4.7 Renewable energy also presents a potentially substantial financial opportunity:

- for the Council to generate significant, long lasting and sustainable income streams to address the considerable financial pressures it faces;
- for communities to capitalise on their local natural resources;
- for households to move out of fuel poverty; and
- for the whole region to maximise the opportunities arising from community benefit.

5. Community Benefit

5.1 There are three types of community benefits:

i. Community benefits derived from renewables – financial benefit per Mw of energy generated paid directly by energy producers;

ii. Community benefits from procurement – these relate to requirements agreed to, or offered by suppliers when bidding for contracts which deliver a wider social benefit in 'addition' to the core purpose of the contract. Closely related to Community Wealth building; and

iii. Developer contributions - when applying for planning permission to build in Highland, applicants can be required to make a financial payment towards service and infrastructure provision (schools, roads, affordable housing, community facilities) where there is insufficient capacity to support future development.

All three aim to ensure that there is maximum benefit derived from infrastructure/ contractual activity to support community facilities and priorities. The first of these is of most relevance to this report.

5.2 **Community Benefits from Renewables**

The pipeline of development for the region from renewables is significant and it is essential that there is a lasting legacy for the Council and the Highlands. The Highland Council and Moray Council are progressing a study to consider a new, more strategic approach to securing socio-economic benefits from energy infrastructure and possibly other major developments. It will review the local socio economic benefits which have arisen during construction and operation of energy and other major developments in Moray and Highland; consider the energy costs to consumers and funding/viability issues for developers; and assess whether the benefits being secured are achieving the aims of National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) and the Onshore Wind Policy Statement or whether a new strategic approach/ model is required in addition to the traditional, voluntary community benefit arrangement and if so, to make recommendations for a new model.

5.3 A new approach developed through this study will consider how best to fund and deliver long running strategic economic issues including:

- a job creation/ apprenticeship/ skills development programme to retain and attract young people into the area and develop skills / knowledge;
- greater use of local supply chain in construction projects including Supplier Development;
- demand for affordable housing vastly exceeds supply;
- address barriers to employment through targeted projects such as investment in support schemes, childcare facilities/ training, digital training and rural transport;
- address fuel poverty through targeted projects emerging from the Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategies (LHEES) including opportunities for reduced energy bills and shared ownership / revenue models;
- investment in strategic tourism infrastructure, including visitor facilities, path development, marketing, job creation;
- town centre regeneration including bringing empty and derelict properties back into use to create employment; and
- investing in renewable energy projects to support the transition to net-zero.

The intention is to develop a situation where the planning system can help to secure the net economic impact and long-lasting socio-economic benefits that Government policy is seeking to drive forward.

5.4 The landscape is rapidly changing and the UK Government has just announced a new community benefit programme related to electricity transmission infrastructure as part of its Autumn statement. The UK Government's proposals include new plans to halve power line construction time to speed up delivery of homegrown, renewable energy to homes and businesses; average grid connection delays cut from 5 years to 6 months, releasing up to 100GW of capacity; properties closest to power infrastructure could benefit from up to £1,000 a year off electricity bills; and £960 million committed to accelerate manufacturing in key net-zero sectors. This has the potential to open up a wide variety of schemes for the Council and for Highland communities.

5.5 It is essential that the Council is able to maximise the potential that these changes offer to the region. As well as the potential this announcement promises for community schemes and for Council-led renewable energy schemes as set out in section 6 below, it has the potential to revolutionise the community benefit opportunities arising from large scale commercial developments. It is consequently proposed that the Council makes a strong case to be the lead authority for a community-wide benefit scheme in the Highlands aimed at addressing strategic infrastructure challenges. This would be **in addition to**, and not instead of, direct local community benefit schemes. As a democratically elected body, the Council has the mandate to represent the whole region. It is therefore proposed that a focussed piece of work is undertaken to set out what the Council's ask should be for a Highland Infrastructure Fund.

5.6 Alongside this, the following measures are proposed:

- complete the Community Wealth Building Strategy, with a strong focus on renewable energy opportunities and a clear strategic intent for the Council to develop a Highland Infrastructure Fund, overseen by the Council, and through which community benefits will be channelled;
- develop a Community Benefit policy to articulate the Council's approach and aspirations relating to Community Benefits & Social Value;
- set a policy and lobbying position that community benefit should be expanded to allow additionality for Council activity (i.e. schools, infrastructure, housing etc);
- investigate how far National Planning Framework 4 can be used as a tool for change;
- lobby the Scottish Government to make voluntary agreements mandatory, without impacting on existing arrangements for communities except for seeking an increase in the per Mw rate; and
- develop a model for co-investment in renewables infrastructure with private sector, communities and the Council.

6. Key Phases of Energy Transformation

6.1 As set out on the report to Council in June 2023 Renewable Investment in Solar and Battery Storage The Highland Council is developing a dynamic and comprehensive plan aimed at transforming its regional infrastructure while offering substantial business opportunities in the renewable energy sector. The various phases of this are summarised below. These have the potential to deliver significant and long-lasting income streams for the Council. The intention is to bring forward a detailed investment and portfolio plan as part of the Council's budget in February 2024.

6.2 Phase 1: Scaling Solar Assets across the Council Non-Domestic Estate

6.2.1 With a proposed start date of April 2024, this initiative will substantially expand solar assets across the Council's **non-domestic** estate. The intention is to target the addition of 1 megawatt (Mw) of solar/storage to the estate per annum for the next five years. Initial projections showing an annual net cost saving benefit of £500k per Mw installed. Over three years this is expected to deliver £1.3m net income for Council, 80% funded through the Salix Fund, 20% Council funding.

6.3 Phase 2: Solar Commercial Energy Model development

6.3.1 Commencing mid 2024, this phase aims to create a commercial energy model benefiting tenants within the Council's commercial estate. An initial survey of properties is required to calculate the approximate area of viable roof space and a

breakdown between Council owned and leaseholders, followed by initial assessment of revenue return based on £500k per megawatt of installed generation.

6.3.2 The intention is to develop a commercial onsite Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) model across tenanted properties within the Council's commercial Estate with income expected to come on stream in the second half of 2024/25. Funding options will be explored, depending on the scale of the development and expected return.

6.4 **Phase 3: Utility Scale Projects and Storage**

Work is underway to explore the potential for the Council to invest in utility-scale solar, battery storage, and wind energy. Despite the continual issue of grid connection limitations in the Region, the Council has had offers for connection on two sites, which are now in the process of Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) providing a quotation for connection costs with a return date of 8th February 2024. This will give the information required to fully evaluate the type of business case we can take forward. This project's early work identified three Utility scale sites Inverness, Tain, and Wick. At the same time, constraints currently preclude grid connection negotiation for local offtake from the sites, highlighting several promising prospects for collaborative partnerships and underscoring the Council's commitment to diversifying its energy portfolio.

6.5 **Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure**

6.5.1 The Council's commitment to sustainable transport solutions involves our continued development of EV charging Infrastructure. To accelerate its growth, the Council is working with public sector partners around the creation of refuelling centres for our combined fleet. In addition, to continue the expansion of the public charging network, the Council, in conjunction with the shared procurement service, will identify potential Joint Venture partnerships for future network development. It is anticipated that income from an enhanced EV network will deliver a minimum of £100,000 net from 2025/26 rising to over £200,000 from 2026/27 onwards, as well as increased access to chargers and a more reliable network overall.

6.5.2 The detailed procurement approach has been taken to Climate Change Committee on a regular basis.

6.6 **Heat Networks Development**

6.6.1 As part of the Council's plan for transitioning to low-carbon heat at scale, work is currently ongoing exploring the potential for establishing heat networks within Inverness and our rural communities. Feasibility studies conducted in collaboration with stakeholders have shown promising prospects for network development. Initial engagement has highlighted the potential to attract more than £300m by 2030, with the potential for a further £500m by 2040 to deliver a city-wide network. However, this level of return will also require significant investment and work is underway with finance and legal input on potential funding models.

6.7 **Medium to Longer Term Opportunities**

6.7.1 The Highland Council has a potentially major role in advancing the development of green hydrogen within the region. With its abundance of renewable energy resources, including wind and hydroelectric power, the Highlands is a region of national significance in terms of future energy security. By strategically harnessing the area's hydrogen production potential, it will not only be possible to meet local energy requirements but also to export excess green hydrogen. This would make substantial contributions to global decarbonisation efforts while establishing the region as a key player in the burgeoning international hydrogen market.

6.7.2 Onshore and offshore wind also provides opportunities for the Council. Although Grid constraints have been a barrier to early delivery, the recent UK Government announcement may provide a shorter delivery timescale. Opportunities to partner with existing operators are being explored and these may also provide earlier returns. Early-stage explorations into innovative energy solutions such as data centres, wave and tidal energy and carbon capture are also underway.

7. Domestic Energy Efficiency and Heat Programme

7.1 The Climate Change and Energy Team possess over a decade of specialised experience in implementing domestic energy efficiency programs across the Highland Region, successfully securing over £36m in external funding to date. The ability to ensure the program is fully self-funded has been pivotal in tailoring and executing projects for privately owned and rented properties. Demonstrating expertise in navigating both Public and Private sector funding streams, our team ensures effective project execution and sustainability. Progress on the delivery of these projects is regularly reported to the Climate Change Committee.

7.2 The development of our Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) over the last twelve months emphasises a fabric-first methodology and whole-house retrofitting, with typical costs ranging between £33k and £58k per property. Through strategic identification, several opportunities have been pinpointed to retrofit Council properties, utilising 40% to 100% external funding. These efforts not only alleviate budgetary constraints but also ensure properties meet set standards and align with fuel poverty reduction objectives. Consequently, these retrofits have notably enhanced domestic Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings, raising properties from band E to band B. The intention is to maximise the resources available from external funding to expand this programme to as many homes as possible.

7.3 Supported by initiatives from Housing and Housing Development and a portfolio of Council properties, the team can establish area-based retrofit programs across all housing tenures. Utilising blended funding, the Climate Change and Energy Team (CCET) aims to create economies of scale and facilitate the establishment of a regional program encompassing over 500 properties per annum within three years. The CCET is actively developing a regional energy efficiency and renewable framework, strengthening this initiative by collaborating with partner organisations and manufacturers to devise training programs for Highland contractors. This will enable their effective contribution to our net-zero aspirations.

7.4 Through the leveraging of retrofit investment and offset funding the Climate Change and Energy Team is already delivering decarbonisation projects in both Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and non-domestic estate, and the success of these schemes offers potential for substantial scaling up for properties across the Highland area. These projects are not primarily aimed at delivering an income stream but to reduce energy consumption. For housing tenants and homeowners this means warmer homes that are cheaper to run. For the Council's non-domestic estate this delivers a decrease in carbon emissions and lower energy bills, representing potentially significant cost avoidance.

8. Funding opportunities

8.1 To seize external grant funding opportunities effectively, the Council must proactively develop funding-ready schemes in anticipation of short notice and tight delivery timescales. Leveraging such opportunities, including programs like Salix funding, will significantly alleviate costs associated with outlined development opportunities.

8.2 In realising the Council's net-zero ambition, securing funding beyond traditional routes is imperative. CCET is constructing a comprehensive, searchable database of potential funding streams (**Appendix 1**). This initiative involves engaging with Council services to identify relevant funding sources and offering bid support, ensuring consistent and streamlined funding applications. Utilising CCET's expertise and central approach in securing net-zero-associated funding will streamline the process across Council services, maximising opportunities as they arise.

8.5 The Council is actively exploring diverse investment models for large-scale energy efficiency and low carbon heating schemes, emphasising innovative approaches. This includes considering strategic partnerships and Joint Ventures with aligned entities such as Crown Estate Scotland, the UK Infrastructure Investment Bank, and reputable energy producers. By collaborating with these potential partners, the Council aims to maximise available development opportunities, leveraging expertise and resources to propel its ambitious net-zero objectives.

9. Future capacity

9.1 **Grid Capacity and Infrastructure:** The Highlands face significant constraints in their transmission and distribution networks. Existing grid infrastructure struggles to accommodate the increasing demand for energy, especially from renewable sources. Limited grid capacity poses a major challenge for integrating new renewable energy projects into the network, leading to delays and restrictions in connecting to the national grid.

9.2 **Grid Connection Limitations:** Despite abundant renewable energy resources, connecting remote and rural areas to the national grid is challenging. Grid connection delays of several years are common, creating uncertainties for investors and developers. Remote locations and geographical constraints amplify the difficulties in establishing robust connections, hindering the rapid expansion of renewable energy generation.

9.3 **Investment and Upgrading Needs:** Upgrading and expanding the transmission and distribution infrastructure requires substantial investment. The cost of enhancing grid capacity, building new transmission lines, and modernising existing networks poses financial challenges. Securing funding for infrastructure upgrades, particularly in remote and sparsely populated areas, remains a significant hurdle. Close working relationships will be vital to ensure local needs are prioritised over the desire to export from the Region.

9.4 **Grid Resilience and Reliability:** Ensuring grid resilience and reliability in the face of weather-related challenges, such as harsh terrain and extreme weather conditions prevalent in Highland regions, is crucial. Strengthening the network against weather-induced disruptions, such as storms or heavy snowfall, is needed to maintain uninterrupted energy supply.

9.5 **Integration of Renewable Energy:** Facilitating the integration of renewable energy into the grid necessitates better coordination between renewable energy generation and distribution. The intermittent nature of renewables demands grid flexibility and smart management systems to balance supply and demand effectively.

9.6 **Collaborative Solutions:** Addressing transmission and distribution challenges requires collaborative efforts involving government agencies, energy regulators, utility providers, and local communities. Strategic planning, investment in innovative technologies, and policy reforms are essential to modernise and upgrade transmission networks and distribution systems.

9.7 **Future Planning and Innovation:** Proactive planning and innovation are imperative to overcome transmission and distribution constraints. Exploring smart grid solutions, advanced energy storage, and decentralised energy systems tailored to the region's needs can improve grid efficiency, reduce losses, and enhance energy accessibility in remote areas.

9.8 **Importance of Large-Scale Energy Storage:** The integration of large-scale energy storage is a critical solution to the challenges encountered by the transmission and distribution networks in the Highlands. Existing grid infrastructure struggles to cope with the increasing demand, particularly from renewable sources, leading to constraints in grid capacity and hindering the incorporation of new renewable energy projects. The significance of large-scale energy storage solutions, including advanced battery technologies such as lithium-ion and potential hydrogen storage, cannot be overstated. These storage systems play a pivotal role in balancing intermittent renewable energy generation, ensuring grid stability, and alleviating delays in connecting to the national grid. Large-scale storage mechanisms are vital in managing surplus energy during high-generation periods, ensuring a steady supply during peak demands, and fortifying the grid against weather-induced disruptions, thus enhancing reliability. Investing in these storage solutions aligns with the broader objective of modernising the transmission and distribution infrastructure, establishing a resilient, adaptable, and sustainable energy ecosystem across the Highlands.

9.9 In conclusion, enhancing transmission and distribution networks in the Highlands is pivotal for unlocking the region's renewable energy potential. Strategic investments, technological innovation, regulatory support, and community engagement are critical to address these challenges and ensure a resilient, reliable, and efficient energy infrastructure.

Designation: Interim Depute Chief Executive

Date: 29 November 2023

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Appendices:
Appendix 1 – Grant Funding Opportunities

APPENDIX 1

	Fund Provider								
Fund Title	**Amber Infrastructure Ltd**	**Carbon Trust**	**European Commission**	**Scottish Government**	**Transport Scotland**	**Ufi VocTech Trust**	**UKG/SG**	**UK Government**	**Grand Total**
Active Travel				320,000,000.00					320,000,000.00
Bellwin Scheme (Scotland)				Discretionary					Discretionary
BIM-Based Processes and Digital Twins for Facilitating and Optimising Circular Energy Renovation (Built4People Partnership)			Discretionary						Discretionary
Bus priority infrastructure				500,000,000.00					500,000,000.00
Cycling Friendly Residential Cycle Storage and Parking Fund				100,000.00					100,000.00
Demonstrate Built-Environment Decarbonisation Pathways Through Bottom-up Technological, Social and Policy Innovation for Adaptive Integrated Sustainable Renovation Solutions (Built4People Partnership)			12,000,000.00						12,000,000.00
Demonstration of Sustainable Hydropower Refurbishment			8,000,000.00						8,000,000.00
Design for Adaptability, Re-Use and Deconstruction of Buildings, in Line With the Principles of Circular Economy (Built4People Partnership)			8,000,000.00						8,000,000.00
Digital Solutions to Foster Participative Design, Planning and Management of Buildings, Neighbourhoods and Urban Districts (Built4People Partnership)			10,000,000.00						10,000,000.00
Electric Charging Infrastructure							60,000,000.00		60,000,000.00
Electric Vehicle (EV) Chargepoint Grant for Landlords								350.00	350.00
Energy Efficiency Grant Scheme				500,000,000.00					500,000,000.00
Energy Efficiency Loan Scheme				Discretionary					Discretionary
Fast-tracking net zero infrastructure				200,000,000.00					200,000,000.00
Fund to improve local recycling				70,000,000.00					70,000,000.00
Green Public Sector Estate Fund				5,000,000.00					5,000,000.00
Heat Network Challenge Fund				50,000,000.00					50,000,000.00
Heat Network Fund				Discretionary					Discretionary
Horizon Europe: Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness - Climate, Energy and Mobility			Discretionary						Discretionary
Hubs for Circularity for Industrialised Urban Peripheral Areas (Processes4Planet partnership) (IA)			40,000,000.00						40,000,000.00
Industrialisation of Sustainable and Circular Deep Renovation Workflows (Built4People Partnership)			16,000,000.00						16,000,000.00
Innovative Uses of Lifecycle Data for the Management of Buildings and Buildings Portfolios (Built4People Partnership)			10,000,000.00						10,000,000.00
Innovative, Community-Integrated PV Systems			10,000,000.00						10,000,000.00
Just Transition Fund				500,000,000.00					500,000,000.00
Knowledge Asset Grant Fund (KAGF) 2023								250,000.00	250,000.00
Low-Disruptive Renovation Processes Using Integration of Prefabricated Solutions for Energy-Efficient Buildings			10,000,000.00						10,000,000.00
Market Uptake Measures of Renewable Energy Systems			8,000,000.00						8,000,000.00
National Heritage Memorial Fund								Discretionary	Discretionary
On-Street Residential Chargepoint Scheme								100,000.00	100,000.00
Public Sector Fleet transformation							Underway		Underway
Public Sector Heat Decarbonisation Fund				Discretionary					Discretionary
Regeneration Capital Grant Fund (RCGF)				Discretionary					Discretionary
Rural Tourism Fund				6,000,000.00					6,000,000.00
Salix - Public Sector Energy Efficiency Funds		Discretionary							Discretionary
Scottish Central Government Energy Efficiency Grant				5,000,000.00					5,000,000.00
Scottish Government - Housing Infrastructure Fund				Discretionary					Discretionary

Scottish Government - Social Housing Net Zero Heat Fund				5,000,000.00					5,000,000.00
Scottish Government Nature Restoration Fund				Discretionary					Discretionary
Smart Grid-Ready Buildings			Discretionary						Discretionary
Smarter Choices, Smarter Places Open Fund					50,000.00				50,000.00
Solutions for the Identification of Vulnerable Buildings and People-Centric Built Environment, and for Improving Their Resilience in Disruptive Events and Altered Conditions in a Changing Climate (Built4People Partnership)			10,000,000.00						10,000,000.00
SPRUCE - Scottish Partnership for Regeneration in Urban Centres	Discretionary								Discretionary
Successor to LCITP (with The Heat Network Fund/others being subfunds under)				300,000,000.00					300,000,000.00
Supporting the Creation of an Accessible and Inclusive Built Environment (Built4People Partnership)			10,000,000.00						10,000,000.00
UK Infrastructure Bank (UKIB)								Discretionary	Discretionary
UK Research and Innovation - various								Discretionary	Discretionary
VocTech Future of Skills Award						5,000.00			5,000.00
Workplace Charging Scheme (WCS) - for Applicants								14,000.00	14,000.00
Zero Waste Scotland - Recycling Improvement Fund				18,000,000.00					18,000,000.00
Grand Total	Discretionary	Discretionary	152,000,000.00	2,479,100,000.00	50,000.00	5,000.00	60,000,000.00	364,350.00	2,539,519,350.00