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Questionnaire

Chapter 1 – Introduction and vision

Question 1

What are your views on the vision set out for 2030 and 2045? Are there any changes you think should be made?

Please give us your views.

The Scottish Islands Federation (SIF) is a membership organisation, concerned to promote the interests and sustainability of Scotland's island communities. Accordingly, SIF welcomes publication of the Draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan as a helpful indication of the Scottish Government's awareness of pressing challenges facing the world and its aspiration to address them effectively in Scotland.

Although the visions set out for 2030 and 2045 reflect commendably bold emission reduction ambitions for Scotland, a more pressing and immediate energy concern amongst many island communities is fuel poverty. With high and rising energy costs compounding challenges facing many island households and all kinds of local businesses, some SIF members are keen that the potential for enhanced resilience, prosperity and wellbeing of island communities should be anticipated by 2030, as a direct consequence of strategic investment in renewable generation schemes as appropriate to particular island situations. We would also like to see targets for community energy beyond 2030 as for other sectors.

In general terms we welcome the vision and agree that the opportunities in Scotland's energy transition are immense. We would, however, like to see:

Parity of ambition and support for small- and large-scale developments - small scale development is of particular importance in island and rural settings, and its lack of recognition within the strategy is disappointing.

Clearer commitment and support for community-owned energy and community wealth building.

A more robust stake for communities in renewable energy development.

A determined move away from 'one size fits all' in favour of the flexibility needed to deliver equity of opportunity, support and benefit.

Chapter 2 - Preparing for a just energy transition

Question 2

What more can be done to deliver benefits from the transition to net zero for households and businesses across Scotland?

Please give us your views.

The opportunity that the transition to net zero could deliver for people living and working in the islands feels like once in a lifetime. Many of the challenges islands face around depopulation and sustainability, as detailed in our National Islands Plan, could be overcome in full or in part if this strategy delivers true parity of access to the benefits for island communities.

One such benefit identified within the strategy, affordable energy, is particularly pertinent due to the extreme levels of fuel poverty felt by island households. Available data on fuel poverty indicates that island communities suffer the most, with many paying well above the current Ofgem price cap - 40% of people living in the Western Isles live in fuel poverty compared to just 13% in East Renfrewshire, while the Scottish average was 24% of all households (2019, Energy Action Scotland). Indeed, most island communities have been identified as suffering from 'extreme fuel poverty' - Western Isles, Orkney, Shetland, Highland and Argyll & Bute.

Delivering this benefit firstly requires reducing energy need through improvements to housing stock and we are keen to see more detail within the strategy on how this will be tackled. Existing national strategies are identified but, through our work with members and partner organisations, we believe more needs to be done to adopt flexibility within policy and support to ensure solutions that work for islands, as well as the rest of Scotland, are embedded within our transition route map.

This also requires acceptance that the specification and cost of improving homes is higher in islands whether for individual householders or new housing developments and needs to be underpinned by growth and development within the local construction industry.

More widely, the cost of living in islands is significantly higher than in the rest of Scotland and buying power lower and even with current support through Local Energy Scotland making your home energy efficient, while hugely desirable, it is out with the means of many. Unless this is addressed, transition benefits may only be accessible to wealthier households. The scenario is similar for electric vehicles and while the aspiration that in just 7 years, the need for new petrol and diesel cars and vans phased out and car kilometres reduced by 20%, is welcome, its affordability for the majority of households is a concern.

Secondly, bringing the unit cost of energy down. For many years, island renewable energy assets have been exported for nationwide benefit, while island households pay the most per unit for their energy and, as noted above, live with the highest level of fuel poverty in the country. This inequality should have no place in a just transition. Community-owned renewable energy generation in the islands could form part of the solution but currently cannot be sold locally and is often curtailed due to grid constraint. A target to address this within the strategy would be strongly supported.

The majority of island homes rely on alternative fuels and therefore 'taking action so that by 2030 the vast majority of the 170,000 off-gas homes that currently use high emissions oil, LPG and solid fuels, as well as at least 1 million homes currently using mains gas, convert to zero emissions' is welcome.

Another key benefit discussed within the strategy is the green jobs revolution. This is a massive opportunity to really turn depopulation and the wealth and wellbeing of our island and coastal communities around and we want to see the strategy create good quality, high paying jobs in islands (as well as across Scotland).

Crucial to this, is the need for more housing. People want to live and work in the islands but can't because there aren't enough homes and inevitably it is those of working age that are least likely to afford to be get on the housing ladder that leave. There is a need to recognise the key role of housing within the strategy and we would refer to the Communities Housing Trust for further detail on housing challenges and solutions.

A further benefit that we would like to see the strategy support is protection against the impact of climate change. This will inevitably increase over the lifetime of the plan and physical mitigation, security of energy supply, access to good jobs, suitable housing and connectivity will be central to keeping our island and coastal communities sustainable.

Finally in terms of what more could be done to deliver benefits from the transition to net zero for households and businesses across Scotland, we are disappointed not to see clearer emphasis on the key role of communities and community-owned energy. It is often community groups that make national programmes accessible locally, particularly in island and rural areas, and the catalyst that community-owned energy provides for unlocking local investment and job creation is well evidenced and if combined with smart, decentralised local energy systems, would play a massive part in delivering affordable energy, energy security, economic, social and environmental benefit as well as community empowerment and resilience.

Question 3

How can we ensure our approach to supporting community energy is inclusive and that the benefits flow to communities across Scotland?

Please give us your views.

The reference to 'community' throughout the strategy is very welcome and, in particular, inclusion of "maximising community benefit from, and ownership of, energy projects". However, with much of the strategy focussed on regional and national solutions and on developing export capacity, the local/community input and its ability to contribute to regional and national targets seems to be largely overlooked.

To fully deliver we believe the approach must:

- Embed community energy and wealth building within the key ambitions set out in the ministerial foreword.

- Recognise community-owned energy, shared ownership, and community benefit as distinct models, each requiring a different route map. Currently these are grouped together within the strategy, the 800 MW already achieved and the 2GW target for community energy.
- Include a specific target on growing community-owned energy - the community benefit in terms of revenue and employment would far outstrip the proposed voluntary donation of £5,000 per MW for commercial developments – “community-owned wind farms provide benefit payments that are, on average, 34 times more than the new private industry standard. In cash terms, the average payment from community owned wind farms in our study is £170,000 per installed MW per annum compared to the private industry standard of £5,000” - Aquatera report (2021) ‘A comparison of the financial benefits arising from private and community owned wind farms: Report to Point and Sandwick Development Trust’.
- Be more ambitious and proactively embrace the opportunities that community ownership offers across all energy sectors, not just wind turbines, but hydro-schemes, tidal and wave energy, food waste into biofuel village schemes etc. Hydrogen, for example, offers huge potential for island communities but is largely discussed in the context of large-scale developments and for export. There is substantial scope to consider 'local' hydrogen schemes where whole communities or settlements could experience transition to net zero through the utilisation of hydrogen. In Eday in Orkney, for example, an electrolyser enables the production of green hydrogen from curtailed energy which is then transported off island to the Orkney mainland for use there. There is an untapped opportunity for hydrogen to be utilised on the island to power heating and transport and to potentially create a 'hydrogen island'. For this kind of initiative to take place, there needs to be a change in focus regarding funding and research, to support the development of local and community-based systems and not just the ability to 'scale up'. Island communities in general offer an ideal base for taking this concept forward.
- Ring-fence a proportion of grid connections for community energy projects and enable community-owned energy to be sold locally.
- Include access to funding and technical support, and longer-term support for building community capacity. Funding has become increasingly short-term and rushed which undermines progress, innovation, and long-term planning, and often places smaller groups at a disadvantage. We welcome the areas of investment identified within the strategy but the commitment for community energy is less clear.
- Create an ongoing generation subsidy for the community generators ready for when the current FiT licences expire. The Isle of Hoy Development Trust, for example, has become the largest employer in the island and supports many key services and resource in the island and contributing significantly to island sustainability. However, it will shortly enter year 13 of its 20 year license for the Feed-in-Tariff and is starting to consider what happens when these payments stop - and as the FiT payment makes up over 50% of the gross income from the 900kW turbine - the outlook is not encouraging, particularly as new project finance will have to be raised to replace the existing turbine to ensure that any sort of continuous income can be achieved, with or without the FiT. Re-instating the FiT would be hugely beneficial.

- Ensure communities have a genuine and long-term stake in developments. A community stake of at least 20%, as already happens successfully in Denmark, would give communities a meaningful and long-term say in the co-creation and running of developments that affect them, as well as unlocking local investment. We note development of the good practice guide for community benefit from offshore wind and would like to see this expanded to include other renewable energy developments. These should also consider the impact of development on communities. In addition, we are interested to understand how the strategy fits with plans for HPMAs and how site selection for offshore wind and HPMAs will play out for island and coastal communities.
- Commit to working with community-owned energy groups and Community Energy Scotland to develop a deliverable and ambitious route map for community energy. For example, we welcome the commitment to work with partners across the Grangemouth Future Industry Board, and the Just Transition Fund for the North East & Moray, and would like to see similar focussed work with community energy representatives, particularly in island and coastal areas which hold much of Scotland's renewable energy assets as well as needing urgent solutions to tackle the impacts of climate change, depopulation and overall sustainability.

We welcome recognition of the Carbon Neutral Islands (CNI) within the strategy and our Island Decarbonisation Working Group has worked with Community Energy Scotland (CES) and the Scottish Government Islands Team on the project as it has progressed. Island community ambition for CNI is that it delivers a step change in opportunities for islands to drive the transition agenda and benefit from it. By drilling down into some of the key barriers that block progress and finding solutions that work for islands, CNI has enormous potential, not just for islands but, through the commitment to create a community of practice to share learning and expertise, for developments in different areas and at different geographic scales.

Thanks to the work, effort and skill of CES and the communities involved, the project has been successful in its first year and we would like to see a firmer commitment within the strategy to long-term support of the project. At the moment, planning and progress are restrained by the lack of long-term commitment, with no support guaranteed beyond a year at time.

Question 4

What barriers, if any, do you/your organisation experience in accessing finance to deliver net zero compatible investments?

Please give us your views.

Island communities largely rely on volunteers to take forward decarbonisation projects, often raising funds through community shares. Limited capacity can be a barrier as well as access to the right advice and expertise. Access to insurance has also been highlighted as an issue by some of our members following subsea cable failure in the Western Isles and Tiree.

Question 5

What barriers, if any, can you foresee that would prevent you/your business/organisation from making the changes set out in this Strategy?

Please give us your views.

- From a community perspective, limited capacity and staff resource, access to technical support and the short-term and rushed nature that has become the norm for the majority of funding. We would like to see a target within the strategy to developing the ability of local communities to fully participate in and to benefit from the transition to net zero.
- The level of poor-quality housing stock in island communities combined with the affordability of energy efficiency measures and limited access to suitable contractors.
- The lack of good quality affordable housing will be a major barrier to island communities in benefiting from the green jobs revolution.
- Grid capacity is another huge obstacle for community-owned energy, and we would strongly support a commitment within the strategy to ring fence a percentage of interconnectors for communities. Large commercial operators have the resources to book numerous spaces on the grid in a range of locations, and even if they only get one or two, it is still worth it. The opposite is true for community-owned energy – they can only apply in the location in which they are based and it takes time to raise the money needed to book that space. It is all or nothing and this inherent disadvantage needs to be recognised and acted upon. Although new interconnectors are planned for Shetland, Orkney and Western Isles, these are almost fully allocated already to large scale commercial developments.
- Also, the capacity of the grid and the investment its upgrade requires to cope with the additional energy generation and demand through EV's, heat pumps etc, particularly in island and rural areas, doesn't seem to be considered within the strategy. We note that Net Zero deadlines such as decarbonising the electricity grid by 2035 are becoming increasingly challenging without accelerating the scale and the pace of the effort. Barriers to achieving this need to be removed in factors such as planning, grid connection applications to allow grid capacity to be increased rapidly at scale.
- One size fits all approach to policy and support – sometimes national programmes have limited reach and impact in island communities, and while communities are consulted, they do not often have capacity to fully engage or a voice in actual development and decision-making.

Question 6

Where do you see the greatest market and supply chain opportunities from the energy transition, both domestically and on an international scale, and how can the Scottish Government best support these?

Please give us your views.

Question 7

What more can be done to support the development of sustainable, high quality and local job opportunities across the breadth of Scotland as part of the energy transition?

Please give us your views.

A fully-funded Modern Apprenticeship scheme for trades in rural and island areas. These are exactly the areas that are struggling for staff, and the areas where young people need to access good quality, rewarding jobs to make a difference between staying or leaving. Provision of more affordable housing will also be critical for island and rural areas, which at the moment is a real barrier to development.

Question 8

What further advice or support is required to help individuals of all ages and, in particular, individuals who are currently under-represented in the industry enter into or progress in green energy jobs?

Many islands are dependent on mainland contractors to undertake practicalities of installing, maintaining, repairing, and replacing low emission energy technologies. Factor in DB&B for contractors plus travelling time and costs, and island residents can be significantly disadvantaged in terms of cost-effective opportunities to take up heat pumps, solar panels, and other domestic scale approaches to low carbon generation.

Access to mainland training opportunities to gain certification in requisite skills may be problematically time consuming and expensive for island-based contractors. Remote learning may be more practicable for islanders, subject to adequate local digital connectivity.

Please give us your views.

Chapter 3 Energy supply - Scaling up renewable energy

Question 9

Should the Scottish Government set an increased ambition for offshore wind deployment in Scotland by 2030? If so, what level should the ambition be set at? Please explain your views.

Please give us your views.

Question 10

Should the Scottish Government set an ambition for offshore wind deployment in Scotland by 2045? If so, what level should the ambition be set at?

Please explain your views.

Question 11

Should the Scottish Government set an ambition for marine energy and, if so, what would be an appropriate ambition?

Please explain your views.

It is appropriate for the Scottish Government to support development of marine energy generation research and development programmes to facilitate realistic estimates of potential contributions of wave and tidal technologies to overall generation capacity in future, and in particular situations, including islands. Pilot and demonstration projects should be encouraged to stimulate wider awareness of marine technology principles, as well as identification of obstacles to more expedient developments. As with all developments we would also advocate genuine community engagement and inclusion of community-owned energy targets.

Question 12

What should be the priority actions for the Scottish Government and its agencies to build on the achievements to date of Scotland's wave and tidal energy sector?

Please give us your views.

Clear succinct brief public statement of achievements to date and particular challenges yet to overcome.

Question 13

Do you agree the Scottish Government should set an ambition for solar deployment in Scotland? If so, what form should the ambition take, and what level should it be set at? Please explain your views.

Please explain your views.

Costs of solar panels might reasonably be expected to fall if SG announced targets for their wider deployment, including on government buildings. Bulk buy arrangements for purchase, delivery and installation of solar panels on islands could prove much more cost effective than individual island households and businesses making necessary arrangements themselves.

Question 14

In line with the growth ambitions set out in this Strategy, how can all the renewable energy sectors above maximise the economic and social benefits flowing to local communities?

Please provide further details.

By developing the ability of local communities to fully participate in and to benefit from the transition to net zero, by provision of long-term support to grow and develop community-owned energy, and by ensuring a meaningful community stake in renewable energy developments.

Question 15

Our ambition for at least 5 GW of hydrogen production by 2030 and 25 GW by 2045 in Scotland demonstrates the potential for this market. Given the rapid evolution of this sector, what steps should be taken to maximise delivery of this ambition?

Please give us your views.

It is important that the emphasis on proceeding at speed to scale up hydrogen is not allowed to crowd out the need to develop community-based hydrogen opportunities which are of particular importance for island communities and economies.

Where Hydrogen is generated using surplus generation of island energy schemes, the value of the hydrogen should be retained for island benefit.

Question 16

What further government action is needed to drive the pace of renewable hydrogen development in Scotland?

Please give us your views.

The hydrogen economy must be developed at community level as well as at scale. There should be continuing research and support for the development of a community-hydrogen based economy, especially in the islands where the quality of renewable resources can enable the production of cost-effective hydrogen for local use as well as for export.

Question 17

Do you think there are any actions required from Scottish Government to support or steer the appropriate development of bioenergy?

Please give us your views.

Training needs and R&D funding.

Question 18

What are the key areas for consideration that the Scottish Government should take into account in the development of a Bioenergy Action Plan?

Please give us your views.

Question 19

How can we identify and sustainably secure the materials required to build the necessary infrastructure to deliver the energy strategy?

Please explain your views.

Chapter 3 - North Sea Oil and Gas

Question 20

Should a rigorous Climate Compatibility Checkpoint (CCC) test be used as part of the process to determine whether or not to allow new oil and gas production?

Please give us your views.

Question 21

If you do think a CCC test should be applied to new production, should that test be applied both to exploration and to fields already consented but not yet in production, as proposed in the strategy?

Please explain your views.

Question 22

If you do not think a CCC test should be applied to new production, is this because your view is that:

- Further production should be allowed without any restrictions from a CCC test
- No further production should be allowed
- Other reasons

Please explain your answer.

Question 23

If there is to be a rigorous CCC test, what criteria would you use within such a test? In particular, in the context of understanding the impact of oil and gas production in the Scottish North Sea specifically on the global goals of the Paris Agreement, should a CCC test reflect:

- A) the emissions impact from the production side of oil and gas activity only Further production should be allowed without any restrictions from a CCC test
- B) the emissions impact associated with both the production and consumption aspects of oil and gas activity i.e. also cover the global emissions associated with the use of oil and gas, even if the fossil fuel is produced in the Scottish North Sea but exported so that use occurs in another country – as proposed in the Strategy
- Some other position

Please explain your answer.

Should a CCC test take account of energy security of the rest of the UK or European partners as well as Scotland? If so, what factors would you include in the assessment, for example should this include the cost of alternative energy supplies?

Should a CCC test assess the proposed project's innovation and decarbonisation plans to encourage a reduction in emissions from the extraction and production of oil and gas?

In carrying out a CCC test, should oil be assessed separately to gas?

Question 24

As part of decisions on any new production, do you think that an assessment should be made on whether a project demonstrates clear economic and social benefit to Scotland? If so, how should economic and social benefit be determined?

Please explain your views.

Yes, and the impact (good and bad) on the local community should also be included. Community development trusts should become statutory consultees alongside community councils.

Question 25

Should there be a presumption against new exploration for oil and gas?

Please give us your views.

Question 26

If you do think there should be a presumption against new exploration, are there any exceptional circumstances under which you consider that exploration could be permitted?

Please give us your views.

Chapter 4 Energy demand - Heat in buildings

Question 27

What further government action is needed to drive energy efficiency and zero emissions heat deployment across Scotland?

Please give us your views.

Targeted advice to support take up of opportunities to become informed beneficiaries of new technologies and revised behaviours. In island communities, this is often far more effective when delivered by local community organisations.

As noted earlier in our submission, the affordability of energy efficiency measures as well as access to contractors are key barriers for island households.

Chapter 4 Energy demand - Energy for transport

Question 28

What changes to the energy system, if any, will be required to decarbonise transport?

Please give us your views.

Having a decentralised energy system where rural and island communities produce their own energy, will help decarbonisation of rural and island transport by providing local, tailored solutions.

Question 29

If further investment in the energy system is required to make the changes needed to support decarbonising the transport system in Scotland, how should this be paid for?

Please give us your views.

The CNI project could identify both technical solutions and funding for net zero transport solutions in remote and rural areas. It is vitally important that the cost of transition to net zero does not become a burden on island communities and their anchor groups, particularly those that do not have income generated from community turbines or other renewable energy sources.

Question 30

What can the Scottish Government do to increase the sustainable domestic production and use of low carbon fuels across all modes of transport?

Please give us your views.

Learn from other countries and initiatives such as the G-PATRA - greening transport in remote and rural areas is not only costly but a one-size-fits-all approach does not work. While transition to net zero is necessary, it needs to be balanced with maintaining sustainable and viable futures for our island communities. There is a move towards testing systems and practices at island or remote / rural level prior to scaling up which offers a real opportunity for island and remote / rural communities to

Question 31

What changes, if any, do you think should be made to the current regulations and processes to help make it easier for organisations to install charging infrastructure and hydrogen/low carbon fuel refuelling infrastructure?

Please explain your views.

Provide easier access to appropriate training and certification for island-based contractors to become certified installers.

Question 32

What action can the Scottish Government take to ensure that the transition to a net zero transport system supports those least able to pay?

Please give us your views.

Consult with the Community Transport Association Scotland and Scottish Rural and Islands Transport Community.

Question 33

What role, if any, is there for communities and community energy in contributing to the delivery of the transport transition to net zero and what action can the Scottish Government take to support this activity?

Please give us your views.

Local communities and especially island communities have a great role to play in the delivery of net zero transport as many of these have already come up with local electric community transport schemes, or energy schemes that power their local transport. Apps that help people driving electric vehicles to source charging points, promote shared car ownership and shared journeys are all rooted in community initiatives and such initiatives need to /could be incentivised by prizes or national competitions that would bring funds to the local communities involved as in the ' NESTA big Green challenge' a few years ago.

Community Car Clubs offering electric vehicles operating on locally generated energy could prove more cost effective than car ownership for some households.

Question 34

Electric vehicle batteries typically still have around 80% of their capacity when they need replacing and can be used for other applications, for example as a clean alternative to diesel generators. What, if anything, could be done to increase the reuse of these batteries in the energy system?

Please give us your views.

Standardisation of battery specifications (as per phone chargers) could help to minimise waste and accelerate development of secondary uses for end-of-life car batteries.

Chapter 4 Energy demand - Energy for agriculture**Question 35**

What are the key actions you would like to see the Scottish Government take in the next 5 years to support the agricultural sector to decarbonise energy use?

Please give us your views.

Establish a farm carbon audit programme, to provide tailored advice on specific measures to reduce emissions in any given situation. Ensure any measures are developed in collaboration with the sector and take account of small-scale farming and island and rural areas.

Chapter 4 Energy demand - Energy for industry

Question 36

What are the key actions you would like to see the Scottish Government take in the next 5 years to support the development of CCUS in Scotland?

Please give us your views.

SIF is unaware of any successful examples of CCUS at scale in practice.

Question 37

How can the Scottish Government and industry best work together to remove emissions from industry in Scotland?

Please give us your views.

Identify and target Scotland's most polluting industries for collaborative discussions on the best way forward.

Question 38

What are the opportunities and challenges to CCUS deployment in Scotland?

Please give us your views.

Perhaps CCUS are properly the responsibilities of oil industry interests, just as radioactive waste management is properly the responsibility of the nuclear industry.

Question 39

Given Scotland's key CCUS resources, Scotland has the potential to work towards being at the centre of a European hub for the importation and storage of CO2 from Europe.

What are your views on this?

Please explain.

Scotland is geographically ill placed to serve as the centre of a European hub for importation and storage of this waste gas. Appalling environmental consequences exposed financial abuses associated with export of UK recyclate for processing overseas. CO2 is invisible, so how to detect abuses and regulatory failures? CCUS cannot be a sustainable industry if it depends on endless production of CO2.

Chapter 5 Creating the conditions for a net zero energy system**Question 40**

What additional action could the Scottish Government or UK Government take to support security of supply in a net zero energy system?

Please give us your views.

We agree with the submission from Community Energy Scotland which advocates for local energy trading to create localised markets and support micro-grids and decentralisation of the energy market.

Localised pumped storage could support the resilience of local grid networks in some island situations.

Question 41

What other actions should the Scottish Government (or others) undertake to ensure our energy system is resilient to the impacts of climate change?

Please give us your views.

The resilience of many island communities to impacts of climate change may be enhanced by local capacity to generate energy in diverse ways, to assure local needs are met.

Chapter 6 Route map to 2045**Question 42**

Are there any changes you would make to the approach set out in this route map?

Please give us your views.

The approach needs to be more succinctly expressed in layman's terms if it is to attract general popular support.

Question 43

What, if any, additional action could be taken to deliver the vision and ensure Scotland captures maximum social, economic and environmental benefits from the transition?

Please give us your views.

Impact assessment questions

Question 44

Could any of the proposals set out in this strategy unfairly discriminate against any person in Scotland who shares a protected characteristic? These include: age, disability, sex, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, sexual orientation, religion or belief.

Please explain your views.

SIF recognises no such discrimination but we would like to see consideration of Island Community Impact Assessment.

Question 45

Could any of the proposals set out in this strategy have an adverse impact on children's rights and wellbeing?

Please explain your views.

Proposals should be concerned to enhance children's life chances. Resolving domestic fuel poverty could enhance the wellbeing of many children throughout Scotland, and not least on disadvantaged Scottish islands.

Question 46

Is there any further action that we, or other organisations (please specify), can take to protect those on lower incomes or at risk of fuel poverty from any negative cost impact as a result of the net zero transition?

Please give us your views.

Question 47

Is there further action we can take to ensure the strategy best supports the development of more opportunities for young people?

Please give us your views.

Focussed vocational training programmes to become eco-technicians, installing energy generation and efficiency technologies. We would also advocate working with the Young Islanders Network to explore opportunities and barriers in directly with young people.

Just Transition energy outcomes

Question 48

What are your views on the approach we have set out to monitor and evaluate the Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan?

Please give us your views.

It's too much for most folk to read and digest unless they are specialists or otherwise motivated. Brief summaries of finalised policy proposals and changes will be essential.

Question 49

What are your views on the draft Just Transition outcomes for the Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan?

Please give us your views.

Question 50

Do you have any views on appropriate indicators and relevant data sources to measure progress towards, and success of, these outcomes?

Please explain your views.