MARINE ENERGY GROUP

MARINE ENERGY ACTION PLAN

Image courtesy of Pelamis Wave Power
Image courtesy of Tidal Generation Ltd
Image courtesy of Seatricity
Background

The Marine Energy Group (MEG) published the Marine Energy Road Map in August 2009. The Road Map presented an up-to-date assessment of the status and potential of the marine energy industry in Scotland and outlined key recommendations for the future development and acceleration of the sector. MEG stood down shortly after publication of the Road Map to allow developers to focus on the development of their projects and for a range of organisations to consider and take forward actions associated with the Road Map recommendations. Given the impact of the Road Map and the progress that has been made across the sector on the back of its publication, it was felt a review was needed, having been published almost 3 years ago.

This Action Plan provides a review of the Road Map and outlines the areas of progress and where further work is needed over the coming years.
INTRODUCTION

This document has been produced by the re-convened and industry-led Marine Energy Group (MEG). The vision of the Marine Energy Group remains that of the original MEG:

‘To create the world’s leading marine energy industry, one that will provide a substantial contribution to the sustainable economy and environment of Scotland.’

Much progress has been made since the publication of the Road Map in 2009. In particular there have been significant advances in technology development and deployment at EMEC and elsewhere, further utility and OEM involvement and investment in the sector and a range of new initiatives associated with site leasing, planning and consents. While there is always a need to encourage and support new technology development, there is consensus within the industry that the successful deployment and operation of early arrays is now a key priority. There is a fundamental requirement that funding is available and that it is designed appropriately and well co-ordinated with other sources of support which also exist to further accelerate this activity in Scotland.

Some of the main developments and advances that have taken place since the publication of the 2009 Road Map are set out below:

- Progress in device deployment at EMEC and elsewhere – 14 full scale berths leased; 6 devices are operational, 5 are on site and under installation and 3 devices are due to arrive over the next 2 years.
- Successful development and operation of EMEC scale sites;
- Further OEM and large industrial investment in the sector following Voith Hydro’s purchase of Wavegen in 2005 including; Alstom’s 40% stake in AWS Ocean Energy, ABB’s 20% stake in Aquamarine Power, Siemens majority stake in Marine Current Turbines and Rolls Royce’s ownership of Tidal Generation Ltd;
- Bank debt in Aquamarine Power Ltd – the £3.4m loan from Barclays is the first for a marine renewables company;
- Additional leasing opportunities provided through demonstration sites and rounds to support Saltire Prize competitors. Of the 28 UK leased areas, 23 sites are being taken forward in Scotland. The Pentland Firth and Orkney Waters alone has a potential capacity of 1.6 GW, with a further 125 MW elsewhere in UK waters, of which 112 MW are in Scotland;
- Consent of ScottishPower Renewables 10 MW tidal stream project near Islay using Andritz Hydro Hammerfest technology – the world’s largest consented tidal stream project;
- Mutriku breakwater power plant in Spain was commissioned by and delivered to the Basque Energy Board for commercial operation in July 2011. It is the world’s first fully commercial wave power plant, attracting significant recognition from
industry. Most notably, it uses Voith Hydro Wavegen’s Scottish technology as demonstrated in the grid connected operation for over 11 years at LIMPET on Islay.

- Delivery of a new marine licensing regime and one stop shop.

Whilst progress has been impressive, much more needs to be done and this document sets out the main priority areas for future action. The remainder of this paper focuses on the themes identified in the 2009 Road Map, providing an overview of progress made, challenges still to be overcome and rewards, both economic and environmental, that the development of this sector will offer Scotland and its communities.
FINANCE
Access to finance remains one of the most important issues currently facing the sector. As set out below, there has been good progress in relation to the recommendations set out in the Road Map and the industry is now well prepared to enter the next stage of development that will see the deployment of the first commercial arrays. The risk profile associated with these array projects remains high, despite the fact that the technologies being deployed are now being proven at full-scale prototype. It is clear that public sector intervention is required to mitigate the risks being faced by private sector project investors. This will involve both capital and revenue support mechanisms and clarity on the future revenue support that will be available for wave and tidal energy. There is also a need to incentivise and support ongoing technological development and improvement, in addition to the challenges in financing arrays and building confidence in the sector.

Recommendations from Road Map
Recommendations in the Road Map called for a range of actions on Scottish Government, ETI, DECC, HM Treasury and the European Commission to support 4 identified stages of development (Proof of Concept/Pre-Prototype, Full-scale Prototype, Demonstration Project/Array and Commercial Project).

Progress
There have been a number of key developments on finance since the publication of the Road Map which has been welcomed by the industry. These include:

- Significant funding in the sector including: £54m Scottish funded and £42m UK funded schemes.
- Renewables Obligation – current consultation from UK and Scottish Governments recommending equalisation of enhanced ROCs for wave and now tidal – 5 ROCs per MWh.
- EU Funding – NER300 and FP7 funding available for early arrays. Scottish-based projects have been submitted and are currently being assessed.
- Agreement reached between the Scottish and UK Government’s on the partial release of Scotland’s Fossil Fuel levy reserves with £103m being made available to Scottish Government in 2012/13, much of which will be focused on the wave and tidal sector.

Current Challenges
The development of the appropriate capital and revenue support mechanisms that will accelerate development of marine renewables remains a key challenge. It is important that the funding landscape does not become overly complex and that support mechanisms are complementary – avoiding any duplication or overlap. There is also a requirement to dispel the myth that the marine renewables industry is overly subsidised with no clear outputs. It is worth highlighting that anecdotal evidence suggests public sector funding provided for marine renewables has leveraged private sector funding at a ratio of 6:1.

The funding announcements from DECC concerning the provision of £20m funding to support array deployment through their Marine Energy Array Deployment (MEAD) Fund and the £18m Scottish Government’s Marine Renewables Commercialisation Fund (MRCF) will provide a significant boost to the sector. MEG has noted and agrees with the recommendation set out in the Energy and Climate Change Committee’s report, highlighting the need for the Scottish Government and DECC to work closely to minimise the bureaucracy associated with these schemes. MEG recognises that the administrations are working collaboratively to achieve this outcome. The £10.5m Marine Energy: Supporting Array Technologies (MESAT) competition launched in February 2012 by the Technology Strategy Board (TSB), Scottish Enterprise (SE) and the National Environmental Research Council (NERC) on common technology challenges associated with marine energy device array deployment and operation is also welcome.

MEG welcomes the Scottish Government’s recent announcement that the Fossil Fuel Levy funds are to be used to establish the Renewable Energy Investment Fund (REIF). Given the Green Investment Bank’s decision to focus on ‘near to commercial’ sectors such as offshore wind, energy efficiency and energy from waste, the Renewable Energy Investment Fund will look to invest in projects in early stage and community sectors attracting private sector investors as Fund partners by offering new and innovative investment instruments that complement rather than duplicate current funding routes. Investment in marine renewable projects will be a key focus of this Fund.
Future private sector investment in the sector will be contingent on certainty and confidence in future subsidies for marine energy. The transition from the Renewables Obligation to a Feed-in Tariff with Contract for Difference (FIT CfD) has the potential to create market uncertainty and it is important that there is no investment hiatus pending further clarity on these issues. MEG welcomes the commitment that DECC Ministers provided to the Energy and Climate Change Committee to provide absolute clarity on this in 2013/14, particularly in relation to the levels of revenue support the new regime will bring, and endorses the Energy and Climate Change Committee’s desire to see this decision being delivered during 2013.

Building on the current WATERS2 competition, further support is also required for newer technologies entering the market – in particular to address the development stage where the costs and risks are high. The existence of the £10m Saltire Prize should also be considered as an opportunity to further develop existing technologies. Further analysis is required to identify the most appropriate forms and level of support required for these earlier stage technologies.

**New/Updated Recommendations**

Taking account of the progress that has been made but also the existing financial challenges facing the sector, MEG recommends:

- **SG, SE and HIE** to consider the provision of appropriate tailored support for new and emerging technologies, beyond the current WATERS programme.
- **HM TREASURY** to include marine renewable energy devices in the Energy Technology Criteria List – enabling a capital write down allowance of 100% as opposed to current level of 10%.
- **SG, DECC and CARBON TRUST** to achieve optimal design of MEAD and Scottish Government MRCF as recommended by the Energy and Climate Change Committee.
- **SG, SE and HIE** to provide further details on the Renewable Energy Investment Fund (REIF), specifically its interest in supporting marine energy projects at the earliest opportunity.
- A positive and timely outcome on EMR, at least comparable with existing Renewable Obligation provisions, is critical – **UK GOVERNMENT** needs to ensure by 2013 that EMR outcome continues to incentivise investment in marine and does not create a hiatus within the industry.
- **SDI, SE, HIE and DEVELOPERS** to attract more OEMs into Scotland and encourage investment from the Oil and Gas industry and the associated industry skills.
The Scottish Government shares the Energy and Climate Change Committee’s report view that grid is a critical factor in determining the future of the wave and tidal industry.

**Recommendations from Road Map**

The Scottish Grid Group should continue to progress the positive work of MEG, to deliver a strategy for connecting marine energy projects until 2020. It should also investigate opportunities to share infrastructure and connection costs with the offshore wind industry.

**Progress**

Whilst the challenges that have to be overcome in terms of grid capacity may be more arduous than in other areas, progress has been made nonetheless including:

- Beauly/Denny power line upgrade consented by Scottish Ministers.
- Project TransmiT - progress has been made on the levels of transmission charging on the mainland but further work is still required on the charging regime for the Islands, which continues to be a significantly unfair and costly particularly for marine renewable developers, given the location of their projects.
- 132kV link with 180MW capacity committed between Orkney and Dounreay by 2016.
- National Grid CMP 192 proposal the decision published has shown positive progress. Ofgem encourages further industry thinking on a potential sharing factor for local works which would benefit developments in the islands - as it is so far this has not yet been finalised.

**Current Challenges**

Reinforcements will only be undertaken once project developers have committed to the relevant works and grid connections signed. However, the underwriting liabilities costs remain a significant issue for developers.

Current transmission charging is detrimental to those generators located furthest away from the main centres. Areas in the north of Scotland are subject to some of the highest charges for connecting to the national grid with additional charges imposed for island
connection to the mainland. Therefore a favourable outcome for both mainland and Islands charging from Project TransmiT is essential.

In line with the original MEG recommendations, the Energy and Climate Change Committee’s report recommends that DECC should pursue consortia underwriting for grid connections. It further recommends that DECC should consider Government assuming this liability if consortia underwriting is unsuccessful.

Developers are required to underwrite the cost of any new transmission works. These requirements are classified according to whether they are ‘local’ or ‘wider’ works. Local works are defined as reinforcements needed to get to the nearest Main Integrated Transmission System (MITS) station. For Orkney and North Caithness, this is Blackhilllock in Moray, a distance that stretches the definition of ‘local’ to the limit and again highlights the imbalance across the grid network which disadvantages the Islands and therefore wave and tidal developers. National Grid have put forward a proposal to address this problem, known as CMP192, which would reduce underwriting costs (but not balance sheet liabilities) significantly. It is clear that a solution to this issue will be required to overcome these barriers and allow the industry to gain momentum.

New/Updated Recommendations

The availability of grid and its associated regulation and charging continues to be a significant hurdle for marine renewable developers in deploying their projects. MEG recommends that the following actions are taken:

- **NATIONAL GRID and TRANSMISSION COMPANIES** to identify the Next ‘pinch points’ in grid availability, and to aide this work, **DEVELOPERS** to ensure grid applications are submitted on time.
- **DECC**, through the Marine Energy Programme Board, to pursue establishing consortia to collectively underwrite cost of new grid connections.
- If consortia underwriting is unsuccessful, **DECC** to consider whether Government should assume this liability, as per the recommendation of the Energy and Climate Change Committee.
- **OFGEM and DECC** to ensure that Project TransmiT results in fundamental change and brings an end to the current strong locational charge which effectively penalises marine renewable generators in particular.
- **NATIONAL GRID** to ensure a positive outcome on CMP 192 to introduce a much more equitable system that would see significantly reduced underwriting costs for the first generators in an area, instead spreading it across all generation over a number of years. It should be noted that under the CMP 192 proposal the full balance sheet liability will still remain with the developer.
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPLY CHAIN

Infrastructure
Securing the economic benefits associated with the commercial development of marine renewables is a priority for Scottish Government and its economic development agencies. As the sector develops and more information becomes available on the specific infrastructure requirements for projects – including facilities for manufacture, construction, assembly, deployment, operations and maintenance activities – it is essential that a coordinated and strategic approach is taken to the development of the key sites that will meet the needs of industry. Additionally, as activity at EMEC increases, early action is required to anticipate the future needs of emerging technologies and explore future options for the possible expansion and enhancement of the centre. Availability of suitable vessels for deployment and operations and maintenance activities will also be a key consideration for the sector as it develops.

Recommendations from Road Map

- Feed into the spatial framework being drawn up by SE and HIE on port and port-side land infrastructure for marine renewables.
- HIE should announce its plans for taking forward the development of N-RIP identified projects.
- EMEC to consider expanding its infrastructure to include ‘pre-testing’ sites.

Progress

There has been significant progress on infrastructure since the publication of the Marine Energy Road Map. Some of these key developments include:
• HIE and SE are currently working on Stage 3 of N-RIP with a clear focus on the infrastructure needs of the wave and tidal sector. Interim findings due to be published by Autumn 2012 and the final report in early 2013. Several key investments have been made in key locations for the marine sector. In particular, Orkney Islands Council has committed £15m to the development of its 3 Ports Strategy, covering developments at Hatston, Lyness and Stromness. £2.95m additional investment by HIE and EU funding has supported the construction of bespoke business units at Hatston, specifically to accommodate tidal energy related companies given the convenient access to the Eday test site. HIE and Scottish Government have also committed £5m and £3m respectively towards an ambitious £25m development of Scrabster Harbour.

• EMEC wave and tidal nursery sites now developed and operational with the first devices now deployed.

• The Scottish Energy Laboratory (SEL) has been created and is a network of nationally and internationally significant test and demonstration facilities across all key energy sectors. This will include the world-leading test tank (FLOWTT) facility that is currently being constructed at the University of Edinburgh.

• The Scottish Government has designated 2 low carbon/renewables Enterprise Areas (North and East) which will offer incentives for business to locate – through enhanced business rates relief or capital allowances at the site. Sites including Nigg, Lyness, Scrabster, Hatston and Arnish have been designated as Enterprise Areas.

• DECC’s announcement that the Pentland Firth and Orkney Waters will be named as a UK Marine Energy Park (MEP) in Summer 2012.

• EMEC currently scoping out plans for expansion – in recognition of the very strong international demand for existing grid connected berths.

Current Challenges

EMEC’s success in attracting wave and tidal technologies will accelerate the development of plans for future expansion and enhancement of the facility. The challenges associated with this include availability of appropriate areas of sea-bed, grid infrastructure and available finance. The Scottish Government and HIE have planned for necessary infrastructure at EMEC and more broadly in line with the N-RIP Stage 3 work.

New/Updated Recommendations

• EMEC to consider market demand and options for expansion of its test sites to accommodate expected increased testing activity in the coming years as a priority.

• SG/HIE to work with EMEC to secure support for business development and site expansion plans.
• **HIE** to ensure N-RIP 3 takes account of the specific infrastructure needs of the wave and tidal developers and publishes its interim findings by Autumn 2012 and the final report in early 2013.

• **HIE/SE** to ensure funding is made available to invest in N-RIP 3 identified sites.

**Supply Chain and Skills**

The expansion of the commercial deployment of wave and tidal energy projects in the Pentland Firth, Orkney Waters and elsewhere within Scotland presents a huge opportunity for the large number of Scotland’s supply chain companies. Additionally, the strengths and leading edge skills that exist with Scotland’s engineering firms provides a real opportunity to accelerate the sector and provide solutions to a range of technological challenges. The north of Scotland is home to a wealth of supply chain companies – particularly in the oil and gas sectors – with expertise that is of direct relevance to the wave and tidal industry. Engaging these supply chain companies and making them aware of the opportunities that exist is vitally important if the full economic benefits offered by the industry are to be realised. The Highlands and Islands area is also home to some of the country’s leading fabrication and assembly facilities - with a long history in the construction of offshore infrastructure for oil and gas, and more recently, for the offshore wind and wave and tidal sectors. The industry in Orkney is already employing in excess of 250 people in a range of supply chain activity. Developing the appropriate skills for the sector remains a key challenge. Nigg Skills Academy is a model worth considering and duplicating.

**Recommendations from Road Map**

• SE and HIE to actively promote supply chain opportunities within the marine renewables sector.

• SDI to identify gaps in the supply chain where inward investment opportunities could be pursued. MEG to engage with Skills Development Scotland’s Renewables group to identify the key skills required to progress their projects.

• MEG to consider commissioning a second stage MEG Supply Chain study.

**Progress**

Several successful and well attended Share Fair events have been organised and hosted by The Crown Estate and the Enterprise Agencies. These were developed alongside the Annual Scottish Renewables Marine Energy Conference in order to target the most appropriate audience. SE and HIE are in the process of producing a Marine Supply Chain portal similar to the successful Offshore Wind portal. This is an active web-site that highlights all current activity in the sector as well as identifying the relevant supply chain companies with the potential to contribute to and benefit from the future expansion of the marine renewables industry.
Current Challenges

Availability of appropriate skills is a significant challenge for the marine energy sector. The SG Energy Skills Group is currently being established and it is important that the interests of the wave and tidal developers are reflected on this group. Nigg skills academy is a good example, more may be needed. Consider looking at this example for other areas?

New/Updated Recommendations

Positive progress is being made in the area of supply chain and skills, however MEG would recommend that:

- With the SG Energy Skills group currently being established **MEG** to consider how best to represent the views of the marine renewables sector and ensure these ideas are fed into the new group.
- Closely engage with OEMs entering the market to identify gaps and opportunities; and explore options for Marine Energy Expert Support Programme, similar to that for Offshore Wind.

PLANNING

The Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 creates a new legislative and management framework for the marine environment. The Act creates a new system of marine planning to manage the competing demands of the use of the sea, whilst protecting the marine environment. The Act creates a system of licensing with the aim of reducing the regulatory burden for key sectors, and includes powers to establish Marine Protected Areas to protect natural and cultural marine features. In April 2011 Marine Scotland initiated a ‘one stop shop’ for offshore wind, wave and tidal developers to obtain consents/licences for marine renewable developments in Scottish waters. This creates a simpler, more streamlined process to handle marine/offshore energy development applications and aims to reduce some of the burden for applicants and regulators alike. It provides a holistic consenting regime and promotes a close working relationship with consulting bodies – e.g. running Section 36 and Marine Licence applications simultaneously. It allows public participation, opportunities to comment and provides a mechanism to manage enquiries and interaction with applicants, stakeholders and the public.

Marine Scotland has been working with statutory environmental advisors on reviewing the marine licensing manual. The reviewed manual will include policies such as Survey, Deploy and Monitor and will be consulted on in summer 2012. The intention of SDM is to provide regulators, and developers, with an efficient risk-based approach for taking forward wave and tidal energy proposals. The policy considers environmental sensitivity, device type and scale of development in order to distinguish between those
proposed developments where there are sufficient grounds to seek determination on a consent application based on a minimum of 1 year of survey effort and those where a greater level of site characterisation is required. A draft of the SDM policy is available on the Marine Scotland website.

Marine Scotland is in the process of developing sectoral plans for wave and tidal energies.

The Minister for Energy, Enterprise and Tourism established a short life expert group to explore solutions to potential barriers to renewable development in September 2011. This group had a focus on streamlining and simplifying of consenting and planning process. The final report was published 7 February 2012 and recommendations are being taken forward.

Recommendations from Road Map

- Three themes identified included; the Interim Marine Spatial Plan for PFOW Strategic Area, marine licensing and marine legislation.
- Regulators of the marine renewables industry to adopt a ‘Deploy and Monitor’ strategy to licencing/consents.

Progress

- Regional Locational Guidance has been developed for further marine renewable leasing rounds following agreement with The Crown Estate to open up new leasing opportunities to support the Saltire Prize Competition, through 6 monthly application windows.
- The Survey, Deploy and Monitor policy will be formally consulted on alongside the reviewed Marine Licensing Manual in summer 2012.
- The Energy Minister’s Planning and Consenting Task Force was established to examine and tackle some of the key planning and consenting barriers facing marine energy project developers, these recommendations are currently being progressed.
Current Challenges

Whilst MEG welcomes the many measures that Marine Scotland is implementing to improve the licensing and consenting process, the process still involves uncertainty and costs for developers.

- Costs of deploy and monitor requirements.
- Clarity and consistency for survey, deploy and monitor. Concern over open-ended post construction monitoring.
- Early engagement with other sectors and communities.

New/Updated Recommendations

- **MARINE SCOTLAND** to implement the Marine Bill’s secondary legislation. Consultations are out on the final pieces of this legislation in spring 2012, including registerable activities and pre-application consultations.
- Marine Scotland is using a science based approach to define the ecologically coherent network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Developers urge **MARINE SCOTLAND** to explain the management measures to be involved in these sites and for consideration to be given to areas of potential wave or tidal resourced activity before formal designation of MPAs.
- **MEG** to continue to feed into the MS/SNH Marine Renewables Research Group (formerly MESPG, Environment and Survey sub-group).
- **MARINE SCOTLAND** to finalise its Fisheries study and communicate the findings to the marine renewables industry.
- **DEVELOPERS** encouraged to adopt early engagement with local communities and other sectors such as fisheries and shipping etc).

From the Energy Minister’s Planning and Consent ing Task Force:
• **DEVELOPERS** to give full support to the implementation of Marine Scotland’s four main workstreams to deliver licensing efficiencies.

• **MARINE SCOTLAND** to establish a national database for survey data, bringing in data from DECC, TCE and, at the appropriate time, developers.

• **MARINE SCOTLAND** to standardise the approach to data collection and assessment to ensure developers can use methodologies consistently and with confidence.

• **SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT AND REGULATORS** to encourage developers to follow advice set out in GP Wind’s Good Practice Guide and ‘How To’ Toolkit.

• **DEVELOPERS AND REGULATORS** should use a mandatory multilateral pre-application consultation process at the earliest opportunity.

• **SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT** engage directly with the European Commission to gain endorsement for Scotland adopting a position of proportionate action for the planning for, and consenting of, offshore renewable energy projects.

• **MARINE SCOTLAND** to increase capacity of Marine Scotland Licensing and Operations Team, Marine Science skilled resource and call off Consultants to assist in the determination process in anticipation of large numbers of offshore wind and marine renewable energy project applications. While respecting respective decision making responsibilities, a virtual team bringing together SNH and MS staff working on data collection and analysis should also be created.

• **SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT** to prioritise and accelerate work on the identification of potential sites for new and expanded test facilities.

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**EUROPE**

Despite recent EU funding initiatives to support marine energy, including the NER 300 and FP7 calls for proposals for early arrays, there is a broad consensus across the industry that further support is required given the significant potential offered by marine energy to contribute towards future EU
renewable energy and emissions targets. To secure additional EU funding it is essential that marine energy becomes established as part of the European Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan. There has been significant effort and cross border collaboration between industry bodies and governments to make representations to the European Commission and it is clear that progress is being made.

Recommendations from Road Map

- Scottish industry and Scottish public organisations should work to raise the profile of marine renewables within Europe.

Progress

The Scottish Government has taken an active role in making representation to the European Commission, with a view to raising the profile of marine renewables across the EU. The joint working approach taken with the British Irish Council Marine Energy Group, the EU-OEA and the European Member States Marine Energy Interest Group resulted in a position paper that was presented by Ministers to the European Commission at the Energy Council held on 24 November 2011. This paper was supported by nine Member States and set out the marine renewables activities planned and being undertaken in each of these countries.

The result of this paper is that there has now been a firm commitment from the Energy Commissioner Oettinger to engage more fully with the marine energy sector. We have already seen progress in that representatives from DG Energy, DG Mare and DG Research attended the most recent Marine Energy Interest Group meeting. Scotland now leads the European Energy Research Alliance Network (ERANET) in marine renewable energy, an important step towards –Horizon 2020 and increasing European access.

Current Challenges

Marine energy (ocean energy) has yet to be formally adopted on the EU SET Plan and this remains an important challenge for the sector in the months ahead. In addition, further clarity is required on the decision making timescale for NER 300 projects. 4 Scottish based projects have undergone due diligence by the European Investment Bank and are now sitting with the European Commission for further competitiveness assessment. It is essential that the decision timescales are not allowed to slip further and that the European Commission provides feedback on the status of these 4 projects at the earliest opportunity.
New/Updated Recommendations

- **SCOTTISH AND UK GOVERNMENTS** to continue to put pressure on the European Commission for marine renewables to be adopted in the EU SET Plan. Industry to engage through promoting success stories, etc.
- **UK GOVERNMENT** to continue to liaise closely with the European Commission and DECC on timescales for NER300 decision making.
## Marine Energy Group (MEG) – Membership

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