See the notice on TED website

United Kingdom-Swindon: Research and development consultancy services
OJ S 9/2017 13/01/2017
Contract notice
Services

Directive 2004/18/EC

Section I: Contracting authority

I.1. Name and addresses

Official name: Uk Shared Business Service Ltd
Postal address: North Star House
Town: Swindon
Postal code: SN2 1FF
Country: United Kingdom
For the attention of: Kerry Hammond
E-mail: research@uksbs.co.uk
Telephone: +44 1793867465
Internet address(es):
General address of the contracting authority: www.uksbs.co.uk
Additional information can be obtained from:
the abovementioned address
Specifications and additional documents (including documents for competitive dialogue and a dynamic purchasing system) can be obtained from:
Official name: Crown Commercial Services
Country: United Kingdom
E-mail: expressionofinterest@crowncommercial.gov.uk
Telephone: +44 3450103503
Internet address: http://ccs.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/i-amsupplier/
Tenders or requests to participate must be submitted: Official name: Crown Commercial Services
E-mail: expressionofinterest@crowncommercial.gov.uk
Telephone: +44 3450103503
Internet address: http://ccs.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/i-amsupplier/

I.2. Type of the contracting authority

Body governed by public law

I.3. Main activity

Other: shared services

I.4. Contract award on behalf of other contracting authorities

The contracting authority is purchasing on behalf of other contracting authorities: yes
Official name: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
Postal address: 1 Victoria Street
Town: London
Postal code: SW1H 0ET
Country: United Kingdom

Section II: Object of the contract

II.1. Description

II.1.1. Title attributed to the contract by the contracting authority

UKSBS OJEU — CR16131BEIS The implications of global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C.

II.1.2. Type of contract and place of performance or delivery

Services
Service category No 8: Research and development services
NUTS code UK United Kingdom

II.1.3. Information about a framework agreement or a dynamic purchasing system

The notice involves a public contract

II.1.4. Information about framework agreement

II.1.5. Short description of the contract or purchase(s)

In Paris last year, 195 countries agreed to 'hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C' (herein referred to as 'the global temperature goal'). The UK would like to understand the different ways 'well-below' 2°C can be interpreted, the implications of achieving the global temperature goal, and what this would mean for a national 'net zero greenhouse gas emissions' goal.

This short programme of interdisciplinary research specifically aims to improve understanding of the implications of an increase in global temperature of 1.5°C and 2°C relative to pre-industrial levels to inform UK and international climate policy. It will seek to fill existing knowledge gaps on the environmental, economic and societal impacts and risks of both the resulting climate change and the mitigation actions needed to achieve the global temperature goal of the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It also aims to clearly communicate these findings to policymakers through direct engagement and through a contribution to a special report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

This programme of work will comprise a set of complementary, interdisciplinary projects that will enable policymakers to understand the implications of the global temperature goal in a holistic, integrated manner. It will build on existing work including the AVOID2 programme, and complement the joint NERC-BEIS-funded programme on 'Understanding the pathways to and impacts of a 1.5°C rise in global temperature' by focusing on the socio-economic and technological aspects of the global temperature goal, and other related on-going projects.

How to apply — UK Shared Business Services eSourcing

As part of the strategic alliance between UK Shared Business Services Ltd (UK SBS) and Crown Commercial Service (CCS), UK SBS can use the CCS eSourcing Suite for future procurements.

If you have not yet registered on the eSourcing Suite, this can be done online at https://gpsesourcing.cabinetoffice.gov.uk by following the link 'Register for CCS eSourcing'.

Please note that, to register, you must have a valid DUNS number (as provided by Dun and Bradstreet) for the organisation which you are registering, who will be entering into a contract if invited to do so.

Once you have registered on the eSourcing Suite, a registered user can express an interest for a specific procurement. This is done by emailing expressionofinterest@crowncommercial.gov.uk.

Your email must clearly state: the name and reference for the procurement you wish to register for; the name of the registered Bidder; and the name and contact details for the registered individual sending the email.

Crown Commercial Service will process the email and then enable the Bidder to access the procurement online via the e-Sourcing Suite. The registered user will receive a notification email to alert them once this has been done.

The Sourcing documents can then be accessed on the eSourcing Suite at: https://gpsesourcing.cabinetoffice.gov.uk using the instructions detailed in the Specification documents within Contracts Finder.

As a user of the e-Sourcing Suite you will have access to Emptoris email messaging service which facilitates all messages sent to you and from you in relation to any specific RFX event. Please note it is your responsibility to access these emails on a regular basis to ensure you have sight of all relevant information.

For technical assistance on use of the e-Sourcing Suite please contact Crown Commercial Service Helpdesk: Telephone: 0345 010 3503

Training documents to support Bidders utilise Emptoris CCS eSourcing are available in the Contracts Finder Tender documents section.

II.1.6. CPV code(s)

73200000 Research and development consultancy services, 79311410 Economic impact assessment, 79310000 Market research services, 79300000 Market and economic research; polling and statistics, 79312000 Market-testing services, 79342000 Marketing services, 71351600 Weather-forecasting services

II.1.7. Information about the Government Procurement Agreement (GPA)

The procurement is covered by the Government Procurement Agreement: yes

II.1.8. Lots

This contract is divided into lots: no

II.1.9. Information about variants

Variants will be accepted: no

II.2. Scope of the procurement

II.2.1. Total quantity or scope

Introduction

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) brings together responsibilities for business, industrial strategy, science, innovation, energy, and climate change. We are responsible for:

—

Business and enterprise: cementing the UK's position as the best place in Europe to start and grow a business — by supporting local growth, entrepreneurs, and making it easier for businesses to resolve disputes quickly and easily.

—

Competitiveness: developing a long-term industrial strategy, supporting competitive markets, cutting red tape and protecting intellectual property.

—

Science and innovation: ensuring that the UK is the best place in Europe to innovate, maintaining our world-leading research and science base to drive growth and productivity while reforming the system to maximise value from our investments.

—

Labour markets: helping Britain move to a higher wage, lower tax, lower welfare society, tackling illegal practices in the workplace, implementing reform of trade union law, and dealing with abuse of the minimum wage.

—
A reliable and resilient energy system: ensuring security of energy supply that families and businesses can rely on, now and in the future. This includes working across the oil, gas and electricity sectors to make sure the UK has a well-functioning, competitive and resilient energy system, and sufficient capacity to meet the needs of energy users in the years ahead.
—
Energy bills: keeping bills as low as possible for hard-working families and businesses.
—
International climate change and cost-effective carbon reduction at home: taking action on climate change alongside international partners to safeguard our long-term economic and national security. And meeting our national carbon target of at least an 80 % emissions reduction by 2050 through efficient procurement of low-carbon generation and otherwise in ways that keeps the cost of action as low as possible, to ensure value for money for our families and businesses.
—
UK energy legacy: managing the legacy of our energy industries sustainably and responsibly. This means discharging legal liabilities effectively and managing the security risks from the legacies of our nuclear and coal industries, and other energy liabilities.
Aims
In Paris last year, 195 countries agreed to ‘hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C’ (herein referred to as ‘the global temperature goal’). The UK would like to understand the different ways ‘well-below’ 2°C can be interpreted, the implications of achieving the global temperature goal, and what this would mean for a national ‘net zero greenhouse gas emissions’ goal.
This short programme of interdisciplinary research specifically aims to improve understanding of the implications of an increase in global temperature of 1.5°C and 2°C relative to pre-industrial levels to inform UK and international climate policy. It will seek to fill existing knowledge gaps on the environmental, economic and societal impacts and risks of both the resulting climate change and the mitigation actions needed to achieve the global temperature goal of the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It also aims to clearly communicate these findings to policymakers through direct engagement and through a contribution to a special report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
This programme of work will comprise a set of complementary, interdisciplinary projects that will enable policymakers to understand the implications of the global temperature goal in a holistic, integrated manner. It will build on existing work including the AVOID2 programme, and complement the joint NERC-BEIS-funded programme on ‘Understanding the pathways to and impacts of a 1.5°C rise in global temperature’ by focusing on the socio-economic and technological aspects of the global temperature goal, and other related on-going projects.
Objectives
BEIS is seeking to fill key evidence gaps in relation to understanding of the global and regional implications of increases in global mean temperature of 1.5°C and 2°C through an integrated approach to take into consideration the broader context of other societal priorities, such as food and water security, sustainable development, environmental protection. The purpose is to build a more complete picture of both the impacts of resulting climate change on the environment and society and the impacts of mitigation strategies to limit temperature rise to well-below 2°C and 1.5°C.
The specific objectives of this programme are to:
—

conduct analysis to further understanding of the policy-relevant research questions listed below;

—

contribute to the IPCC's Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C through timely publication of peer-reviewed journal papers;

—

provide evidence to inform the UK's climate policy in light of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement and recent recommendations from the UK Committee on Climate Change on 1.5°C and net zero emissions;

—

communicate key scientific findings on this topic clearly to policy makers and other key stakeholders.

The specific policy-relevant research questions that this programme of work will aim to address are:

—

What are the implications of different interpretations of the 1.5°C goal for impacts and emissions pathways?

—

What global and regional rates of decarbonisation are needed and when would net zero emissions need to be reached to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C compared with 2°C, and how can these be achieved? What are the key assumptions?

—

What are the global and regional opportunities, challenges and risks of different mitigation strategies and technologies to limit temperature rise to 2°C and 1.5°C? What are the major uncertainties in these?

—

What are the differences in the global and regional impacts and risks on human-related systems between global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C, from both the resulting climate change and the pathways needed to limit temperature rise?

—

What are the uncertainties surrounding estimates of the impacts and how well can we distinguish between the impacts at 1.5°C and 2°C?

Background to the requirement

The Context

International context

At the 21st session of the Conference of Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Paris in December 2015, 195 countries, including the world's largest emitters, agreed to ‘hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C’ (herein referred to as ‘the global temperature goal’). The Paris Agreement also invited the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to produce a Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways in time to provide the essential scientific input to discussions on global progress towards the mitigation goal of the Agreement in 2018. The IPCC accepted this invitation and the scope of this report was recently agreed (October 2016). Preparation of is now underway to produce this report which will focus on the issue of global warming of 1.5°C in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty. A major challenge faced by the IPCC in producing this report is the current limited availability of literature on issues related to a global temperature rise of 1.5°C compared with 2°C, as highlighted by a

two-year process to review the adequacy of the UNFCCC's long-term temperature goal. This Special Report will be an important contribution to the international climate negotiations. It will provide scientific input to the UNFCCC when it takes stock of progress towards the long-term global temperature goal of the Paris Agreement in 2018, and assist countries in the preparation of their national actions and emissions targets. Consequently, it is important that there is sufficient analysis and peer-reviewed literature available in time to be considered by the authors of the report to ensure a balanced and robust scientific assessment of the issue.

UK context

The Committee on Climate Change (CCC) recently published a report on 'UK Climate Action Following the Paris Agreement' in which it examined the adequacy of the contribution of current UK action to the achievement of the global temperature goal of the Paris Agreement and considered implications for near-term UK policy priorities. In particular, it looked at consistency of the UK domestic action with least-cost greenhouse emissions pathways to 1.5° C and whether the UK should set a goal for reducing net levels of national greenhouse gas emissions to zero. The report acknowledges the need for further analysis on global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C, particularly on regional emissions pathways, to inform the UK's share of global action.

Existing Evidence

During 2013 to 2015, the UNFCCC conducted a review of the 'below-2°C' goal under the UNFCCC itself and its adequacy for meeting the objectives of the convention. This review found that the scientific knowledge around a 1.5°C rise was much less robust than that for 2°C and therefore, in Paris last year, countries invited the IPCC to publish a special report on 1.5°C. DECC held an expert workshop in March 2016 on different global temperature limits, including 1.5°C, to further understand the current level of scientific understanding and identify where research should be commissioned. Over 20 experts from across a wide range of disciplines and around 15 government and research council representatives gathered to discuss and summarise the latest scientific findings, identify knowledge gaps, and make recommendations for future work in the short term (in time to contribute to the IPCC special report) and in the long term (to contribute to the IPCC's 6th Assessment Report).

To address some of these gaps, the Natural Environment Research Council and BEIS are jointly funding a programme of work on 'Understanding the Pathways to and Impacts of a 1.5°C Rise in Global Temperature.' Ten projects were selected and information on these projects can be found at: http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/funded/programmes/1pt5degrees/ . This programme of work is intended to complement the joint NERC-BEIS 1.5°C programme and focuses more specifically on impacts on human systems and technological and socio-economic aspects of mitigation actions. It is expected that the successful contractors will collaborate with the researchers of that programme.

Related programmes of work are also underway in other countries such as Norway and the successful contractors will be encouraged to engage with overseas research communities as appropriate.

Scope

This programme of work will comprise several elements:

—

3 work packages covering analytical and modelling work to explore the policy-relevant questions listed above, and deliver peer-reviewed journal papers.

—

A review of the latest understanding of the topic from this programme and advances in the broader research landscape at the end of the programme including remaining research gaps and a list of recommendations for future research.

—

Communication of key findings to a range of stakeholders, including the delivery of different products in addition to peer-reviewed papers and final report (e.g. policy cards, infographics)
—
Options for a symposium on key scientific findings.
This programme of work will look at the implications of global warming of both 1.5°C and 2°C relative to pre-industrial levels. This project will not seek to look at higher global temperature rises (e.g. 3°C, 4°C).
This programme will not include an explicit investigation of the impacts of physical science uncertainties on global carbon budgets for 1.5°C and 2°C (e.g. those relating to the transient climate response and climate sensitivity) which will be covered by joint NERC-BEIS 1.5°C programme, but could include analysis to understand how greenhouse gas removals technologies might affect carbon budgets and emissions pathways for 1.5°C and 2°C through, for example, currently unquantified carbon cycle feedbacks.
—
Scope of analytical work
The programme will comprise three work packages to explore the questions listed in Section 3 Objectives. Cross-cutting activities will be needed to synthesise and communicate findings across the three work packages to present a coherent and consistent set of policy-relevant messages.
Work Package A: Rates of decarbonisation and timing of net zero emissions required for 1.5°C and 2°C
This work will investigate the rates of decarbonisation needed for major sectors (e.g. energy, agriculture, transport, industry) to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C and 2°C, and the transformations required to achieve these emissions pathways. To date, only one peer-reviewed paper has been published that explores the transformations needed for global greenhouse gas emissions pathways to 1.5°C. In that study, the authors explored least-cost emission pathways needed for returning the increase in global temperature to 1.5°C by the end of this century after a small temperature overshoot. In this programme, the successful contractor is required to look at pathways for different interpretations of the 1.5°C goal. Analysis should explore both global and regional scales, and identify geographical patterns and regional rates of deployment for low-carbon technologies.
This package will also provide further information on when net global emissions of carbon dioxide and of all greenhouse gases would need to reach zero and explore the dependence on the definition of the temperature goal, the strength and timing of action, and the feasible level of negative emissions.
Later stages of this work (late 2017) will focus on the implications of different timings of net zero global emissions for regional and UK emissions to inform BEIS' own work and modelling in this area in light of the recommendations of the CCC. This could build on other recent literature such as Robiou du Pont et al. 2016.
Work Package B: Risks, opportunities and challenges of technology and economic transformations
This package of work will build on existing work under the AVOID2 programme to explore issues surrounding the economic and technological feasibility of the global and regional sectoral transformations required for 1.5°C and 2°C, taking into consideration the analysis in Work Package A as well as recent historical rates of technology deployment, national achievability and capability, and the linkages with, for example, economic growth, land use, water security, sustainable development and biodiversity.
It will also look at feasibility (excluding technology costs) of achieving the levels of negative emissions required to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C as identified in Work Package A. This will not only consider constraints placed on greenhouse gas removal techniques (GGR; including,

but not limited to, bioenergy with carbon capture and storage and afforestation) by competition for resources, technological feasibility and costs, but also the links to earth system and carbon cycle feedbacks in terms of efficacy of GGR under changing carbon dioxide sinks. This work should investigate regional feasibility of achieving negative emissions.
It would be desirable for this package of work to include an exploration of the societal and behavioural changes required to achieve these transformations and their challenges, for example in the area of energy efficiency.
Finally, this package of work should investigate how the constraints placed on negative emissions affect emissions pathways and the required transformations.
Work Package C: Impacts of temperature rise of 1.5°C and 2°C
This analysis should build on the findings of the AVOID2 programme to estimate the global and regional impacts (regions will be agreed with BEIS) of climate change on different timescales (up to 2100 and beyond) for different pathways to 1.5°C and make a comparison with those for strong mitigation pathways to 2°C and business-as-usual pathways. It should explore the range of uncertainties in the analysis and the degree to which impacts at different levels of temperature rise between 1.5°C and 2°C can be distinguished. It should also explain differences and similarities with other existing work in this area (for example, Schleußner et al. 2016).
Impacts related to human systems to be explored could include (but are not necessarily limited to):
—
Coastal and fluvial flooding
—
Heat extremes
—
Water availability
—
Food security
—
Human health
—
Economic growth
The analysis should also aim, as far as possible in the time available, to investigate linkages between the climate impacts of 1.5°C and the risks and challenges identified in Work Package B, for example in the context of water availability and food security (competition for land use).
—
Final review of advances in understanding of the implications of global warming of 1.5°C and 2° C
The programme will deliver a review of key advances in scientific understanding since the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report to inform policy makers of the emerging key policy-relevant messages. It will summarise and synthesise not only the findings of this programme but also the findings from the joint NERC-BEIS 1.5°C programme and other related studies.
This short report will also highlight remaining knowledge gaps and provide recommendations for further research that could be conducted for inclusion in the IPCC's 6th Assessment Report and for providing evidence to inform UK national policy on the 1.5°C goal and a net zero emissions goal. It should be noted that the scope of the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report is expected to be agreed in the second half of 2017 and this may provide further guidance on key areas of research.
—
Communication of key findings

Clear and robust communication of the scientific findings on the implications of global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C is a key requirement of this programme. In addition to peer-reviewed papers delivered in time to contribute to the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, the programme will deliver a range of targeted and innovative products to communicate key policy-relevant messages to policy makers and other stakeholders. The successful contractors will be expected to work closely with BEIS to disseminate key findings for internal use and ahead of and at key international events (e.g. UNFCCC meetings).

—

Options for a symposium on key scientific findings

BEIS and NERC intend to hold a one-day symposium in London to present and discuss the key findings from this programme and those of the joint NERC-BEIS 1.5°C programme to key policy and other stakeholders. The successful contractors will organise and deliver this event, the timing and format of which will be decided during the course of the programme.

Requirements

—

Outputs required and timing

The programme is expected to deliver a number of outputs as follows:

—

Peer-reviewed journal papers. One of the key objectives of this programme is to contribute to the body of literature available to authors of the IPCC's Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C to ensure the robustness and relevance of the report to policymakers. In order that the findings of this programme are included in the Special Report, the successful contractors will be required to submit scientific papers on their key findings to peer-reviewed journals in time to meet the deadlines set by the IPCC and ensure that IPCC authors are aware of forthcoming studies. The IPCC's strategic planning schedule for the 6th Assessment Cycle can be found at: http://ipcc.ch/activities/pdf/ar6_schedule.pdf. The critical deadlines for inclusion of peer-reviewed papers in the 1.5°C Special Report are:

—

October 2017 (to be confirmed): Submission of papers to peer-reviewed journals for inclusion in the second-order draft

—

April 2018: Acceptance of papers by peer-reviewed journals for inclusion in the final draft.

—

—

Short progress reports, including decision points and possible risks, ahead of steering group meetings.

—

A final report (by February 2018) that:

o

synthesises the key policy-relevant findings from this programme, the joint NERC-BEIS 1.5°C programme, and other programmes and studies, including information on the methodologies and approaches taken, assumptions made, data and models used. (maximum 30 pages including a short executive summary for non-experts. Additional information can be included in annexes).

o

summarises remaining knowledge gaps on this topic and provides recommendations for further research that could be undertaken ahead of the IPCC's 6th Assessment Report and in the longer term. (maximum 10 pages).

o

—

Communications products to synthesise and summarise the scientific findings from this project and those of other related programmes in relation to key policy-relevant questions. To be developed throughout the programme and delivered ahead of key events as agreed with BEIS.

—

A one-day symposium on current understanding of the implications of global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C above pre-industrial levels. Timing and target audience to be determined by BEIS.

Methodology

—

Analysis

Bidders are requested to explore a wide range of emissions scenarios to cover different interpretations of the 1.5°C goal. This will include consideration of, for example, temperature overshoot (of varying duration and magnitude), the probability associated with the temperature goal, timing of reaching 1.5°C and stabilisation/transience. This may require the successful contractor to look at emissions scenarios beyond those available in the IPCC Working Group III scenario database and/or create additional pathways.

In setting out their approach and time plan, bidders should consider the deadlines set by the IPCC for submission and acceptance of peer-reviewed papers and plan their analysis accordingly. It may be helpful for bidders to note those elements of the scope that are required to inform BEIS' internal work only and can therefore be delivered at a later stage of the programme. Bidders should clearly identify in their tenders if it will not be possible to deliver particular elements of the scope of the programme identified above in time to meet these deadlines.

—

One-day symposium

The exact content, format and invite list will be agreed with BEIS during the programme. The successful contractor will be expected to organise and deliver this symposium including facilitation and publicity, with input from BEIS and NERC.

Bidders are requested to cost this symposium as a separate work package and provide details of the assumptions made including what has and has not been included. In bidding, tenderers should make the following assumptions when costing this symposium:

—

BEIS will host the symposium at its London offices and provide catering.

—

A maximum of 5 000 GBP from the programme budget to cover travel and subsistence costs for external UK or international experts is available. The successful contractor will be required to administer and invoice on actual costs in accordance with the civil service rules.

—

50 attendees, including government officials, representatives from the CCC and NERC, and external experts as required.

Quality Assurance

Sign-off for the quality assurance must be done by someone of sufficient seniority within the contractor organisation to be able to take responsibility for the work done. Acceptance of the work by BEIS will take this into consideration. BEIS reserves the right to refuse to sign off outputs that do not meet the required standard specified in this invitation to tender.

In addition to submission of key findings from this programme to peer-reviewed journals, tenderers should source advice and peer review from external advisors, independent of their own organisation, to support the quality assurance process throughout this programme.

All models and modelling must be quality assured and documented.

—

The following link contains an externally accessible version of the Modelling QA guidance, and the QA log
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/quality-assurance-tools-and-guidance-in-decc
—
The QA log should be filled during the project and submitted at project completion to demonstrate the QA undertaken
Further Information
BEIS reserves the right to request an audit of projects against the BEIS Code of Practice for Research and the commitments made in the tender documents and subsequent contract.
Other useful sources of guidance and advice that will help bids and the resulting work be of the highest quality include:
—
The Government Social Research Code, in particular those that relate to GSR Products: http://www.civilservice.gov.uk/networks/gsr/gsr-code
—
The Green Book: appraisal and evaluation in central government. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-green-book-appraisal-and-evaluation-in-central-governent
—
UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice/ or an equivalent standard.
http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/
—
The Magenta Book, Government guidance on policy evaluation and analysis.
http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/data_magentabook_index.htm
Challenges
There may be number of challenges in conducting this research; some are given in the following section. Contractors must consider how these and any other challenges will be addressed through the research design and delivery.
—
Timing: The short timeframe for contributing to the IPCC's IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C (due to be published September 2018) imposes a significant challenge on the analytical work. Bidders are required to highlight how will ensure that high-quality analysis is completed and papers are written in time to meet the IPCC's deadlines, and set out clear milestones. Bidders should also identify contingency plans should any technical or other difficulties be encountered.
—
Interdisciplinary expertise: This programme of research requires a wide range of expertise across a number of disciplines. Bidders will need to be able to demonstrate how they will cover the range of skills necessary and overcome challenges of interdisciplinary work.
—
Overlap with other studies: A number of programmes of work are underway in response to the UNFCCC's Paris Agreement, such as work within the current Met Office Hadley Centre Climate Programme and the joint NERC-BEIS 1.5°C programme. Bidders will need to carefully consider overlaps and complementarities and identify engagement opportunities with project leads from other projects.
—
Access to data/information from external agencies may be a challenge if research institutions are currently doing work in this area but do not wish to disclose it. Bidders should outline how they intend to make contact or utilise existing contacts in relevant external agencies for access to their data/information if relevant.
Working Arrangements

The successful contractor will be expected to identify one named point of contract through whom all enquiries can be filtered. A BEIS programme officer will be assigned to the programme and will be the central point of contact.
A steering group will be set up to monitor progress and provide guidance on key decisions. The Steering Group will comprise BEIS, NERC and the CCC.
BEIS will conduct internal peer review throughout the programme, and may engage external peer reviewers at key stages.
All methodologies, techniques and approaches will need to be agreed by BEIS. We will require at least fortnightly updates on progress by email or phone.
Information Management
BEIS is committed to openness and transparency. Project outputs should be accessible, non-disclosive and suitable for publication and further use. The exceptions to this are where:
—
The intellectual property rights to an output (or part of an output) are owned by someone other than the contractor. Contractors should state in their tender if this is the case and indicate whether the third-party copyrighted materials can be redacted.
—
Data is commercial in confidence.
—
A non-anonymised dataset if required for the project.
—
The outputs are internal documents only for BEIS (e.g. project updates and the research plan). Where there are useful insights that are viewed to be disclosive, such as outlier analysis or analysis with small numbers, BEIS would like to see outputs prior to drafting of final versions. Unless otherwise stated in your tender, all outputs from a research project will be assumed to be owned by BEIS. The outputs, raw data and tools developed in the research will be transferred to BEIS at times agreed with BEIS and cannot therefore be used for contractors for purposes other than our work.
Non-disclosure
All outputs must be provided to BEIS in a format that is non-disclosive (i.e. no individuals or individual organisations are identifiable from the data or analysis, directly or indirectly). The contractor is responsible for ensuring that the data is supplied in this form alongside a report on the checks made. A minimum standard for checking includes cell counts within sub-groups for all outputs and analysis. The contractor will be asked to agree their approach to checking for disclosure with BEIS during the course of the contract, before the checks are carried out. Where data or analysis is found to be disclosive during checking, the contractor will be required to suggest an approach or approaches to aggregate the analysis and to agree this with BEIS.
Storage and Transfer
The contractor will need to ensure that all appropriate regulations are adhered to regarding safe storage and transfer, and are compliant with BEIS requirements for the data processing of restricted data. All research respondents will need to be made aware of all potential uses of their data.
Estimated value excluding VAT:
Range: between 225 000 and 250 000 GBP

II.2.2. Information about options

Options: no

II.2.3. Information about renewals

This contract is subject to renewal: no

II.3. Duration of the contract or time limit for completion

Duration in months: 12 (from the award of the contract)

Section III: Legal, economic, financial and technical information

III.1. Conditions related to the contract

III.1.1. Deposits and guarantees required

Participants will be advised if this is necessary during the procurement. Parent company and/or other guarantees of performance and financial liability may be required if considered appropriate.

III.1.2. Main financing conditions and payment arrangements and/or reference to the relevant provisions governing them

Bids to be priced in £ GBP.

III.1.3. Legal form to be taken by the group of economic operators to whom the contract is to be awarded

Any consortium, SPV, Partnership should ideally have a designated lead service provider, all members will have joint and several liability in respect of the obligations and liabilities to any contract or framework and any subsequent contracts awarded under the same.

III.1.4. Contract performance conditions

The performance of the contract is subject to particular conditions: no

III.2. Conditions for participation

III.2.1. Suitability to pursue the professional activity, including requirements relating to enrolment on professional or trade registers

III.2.2. Economic and financial ability

List and brief description of conditions: All submissions will be assessed in accordance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015, for procurement values that exceed Regulation 5 (Threshold amounts)
The sourcing documents can be accessed at: https://gpsesourcing.cabinetoffice.gov.uk using the instructions detailed in II.1.5)

III.2.3. Technical and professional ability

List and brief description of conditions:
All submissions will be assessed in accordance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015, for procurement values that exceed Regulation 5 (Threshold amounts)
The sourcing documents can be accessed using the instructions detailed in II.1.5)

III.2.4. Information about reserved contracts

III.3. Conditions specific to services contracts

III.3.1. Information about a particular profession

Execution of the service is reserved to a particular profession: no

III.3.2. Information about staff responsible for the performance of the contract

Obligation to indicate the names and professional qualifications of the staff assigned to performing the contract: no

Section IV: Procedure

IV.1. Type of procedure

IV.1.1. Type of procedure

Open

IV.1.2. Information about the limits on the number of candidates to be invited

IV.1.3. Information about reduction of the number of solutions or tenders during negotiation or dialogue

Recourse to staged procedure to gradually reduce the number of solutions to be discussed or tenders to be negotiated no

IV.2. Award criteria

IV.2.1. Award criteria

The most economically advantageous tender in terms of Price is not the only award criterion and all criteria are stated only in the procurement documents

IV.2.2. Information about electronic auction

An electronic auction will be used: no

IV.3. Administrative information

IV.3.1. File reference number attributed by the contracting authority

UKSBS OJEU - CR16131BEIS

IV.3.2. Previous publication concerning this procedure

no

IV.3.3. Conditions for obtaining specifications and additional documents or descriptive document

Time limit for receipt of requests for documents or for accessing documents: 17.2.2017 - 14:00
Payable documents: no

IV.3.4. Time limit for receipt of tenders or requests to participate

17.2.2017 - 14:00

IV.3.5. Estimated date of dispatch of invitations to tender or to participate to selected candidates

IV.3.6. Languages in which tenders or requests to participate may be submitted

English.

IV.3.7. Minimum time frame during which the tenderer must maintain the tender

Duration in days: 90 (from the date stated for receipt of tender)

IV.3.8. Conditions for opening of tenders

Date: 17.2.2017 - 14:00
Persons authorised to be present at the opening of tenders: no

Section VI: Complementary information

VI.1. Information about recurrence

This is a recurrent procurement: no

VI.2. Information about European Union funds

The procurement is related to a project and/or programme financed by European Union funds: no

VI.3. Additional information

VI.4. Procedures for review

VI.4.1. Review body

VI.4.2. Review procedure

VI.4.3. Service from which information about the review procedure may be obtained

Official name: Uk Shared Business Service Ltd
Postal address: North Star House
Town: Swindon
Postal code: SN2 1FF
Country: United Kingdom
E-mail: policy@uksbs.co.uk

VI.5. Date of dispatch of this notice

10.1.2017