Item No	Classification: OPEN	Date: 16 June 2011
To	Cabinet Member for Transport, Environment and Recycling	
Report title	Gateway 1 Procurement Strategy Approval Supply of electricity to unmetered street lighting	
Ward(s) or groups affected	All	
From	Strategic Director of Environment	

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Cabinet Member for Transport, Environment and Recycling approves the procurement strategy outlined in this report for the supply of electricity to street lighting.

2. That the Cabinet Member for Transport, Environment and Recycling approves the use of a Consortium contract to award the supply of electricity to street lighting for a four year period from October 2012.

3. That the Cabinet Member approves the evaluation outlined in this report of the two buying consortia for the award of the contract proposed in this report, namely LASER and Buying Solutions.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4. The Council has seven contracts for electricity and gas supplies to municipal sites, schools and housing estates. Four of these cover electricity supplies to over 3500 sites. Three are for supplies of gas to over 200 sites.

5. The contracts are set up in such a way to provide best value for the Council through the length, duration and the specification. Contracts have sites, schools and housing assigned to them dependant on their energy usage and spend. A result of this is that 5 of the contracts run concurrently with LASER (a non-profit making organisation managed by Kent County Council's Commercial Services Department) and expire in September 2012.

6. This report relates to the contract that covers the supply of electricity to street lighting and highways assets.

7. The current flexible contract for street lighting also removes the wholesale cost of energy from the competitive tender process. An EU compliant tender process was used by LASER on behalf of a consortium of authorities including Southwark in 2009.

8. The existing flexible framework agreement with LASER and EDF started in October 2009 and runs until 30 September 2012. The contract is a managed solution where EDF sends invoices electronically to LASER who in turn invoice the Council. This process allows LASER to provide additional services such as basic invoice checking, and to recover their service charge.

9. For the purposes of billing for the electricity supply the annual consumption is based on an inventory of street lighting equipment that is supplied by the Asset Management Team to EDF. This type of billing is referred to as 'Passive' and more detail is included in paragraph 52. Bills are sent through monthly to the Asset Management Team in Public Realm. The Council has over 25,000 separate supplies including lamp columns, bollards, pedestrian and

controlled crossings and road signs that are served through this contract. These individual supplies are unmetered.

10. In addition the contract is performance managed by way of the meter administrators Power Data Associates (PDA) analysing data and providing information on daily demands and carbon emissions. Asset Management operate and performance manages the contract with PDA.

11. EDF currently purchase portions of energy from the wholesale market prior to and during the contract period on behalf on the consortium. This is defined as 'Purchase Within Period'. according to anticipated electricity requirements. An indicative price is provided every 6 months and price reconciliations will be undertaken at the end of each year on the anniversary of the contract. On top of the reference price a risk premium will be set and charged p/kWh. Over the four year period we will receive eight prices each at 6 monthly intervals. The alternative option for purchasing is 'Purchase In Advance'.

12. Purchase in Advance (PIA) or Flexible Locked is where flexible buying occurs prior to the contract supply date. An 'average' price is calculated and locked contract price is provided, thus offering the same budget certainty as fixed-term, fixed-price deals for each supply year. Over the four year contract period we would receive four prices.

13. The Efficiency and Reform group within the Cabinet Office has developed metrics to help asses the performance of wholesale energy purchasing. Graphs in the closed version of this report demonstrate the wholesale purchasing for the period April 2009 to February 2011 against a benchmark of market averages achieved over the same period.

14. The estimated annual cost and four year costs (based on the existing contract) is outlined in the closed version of this report.

15. The existing 'flexible' contract does not have an extension provision owing to its approach via a consortium aggregating the demand of several local authorities.

16. The Council needs to consider procurement timelines for all contracts that will be expiring in September 2012, if purchasing from a consortium and using a managed solution. is to be sustained. Southwark should provide representation to the consortia of our intended procurement approach by the 30 June 2011. The Council will enter a contract from September 2011 (for the supply period October 2012 to 2016) with the chosen consortia if using a flexible managed solution, and to ensure the best price is realised.

17. There is a need for the Council to identify and gather accurate data for these accounts with the introduction of the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) from 2011/12. The CRC requires the Council to report the carbon emissions resulting from electricity and gas consumption in all Council operational sites, including all schools and academies and street lighting. In July of 2011, the Council must compile a "Footprint Report" for the financial year 2010/11 which identifies all electricity and gas supplies (to operational sites, schools and academies), and report the annual consumption for each one. Between April and July 2012, the Council will be required to purchase allowances at £12 tonne equivalent to the carbon emissions produced over the financial year 2011/2012. It is a legal requirement to collect this data and there are significant fines for not presenting the data for sites under the authority's control (£44 tonne).

18. The CRC simplification process introduced in February 2010 by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) confirmed that emissions from passive billing for street lighting will not count for CRC qualification.

19. The alternative billing option for street lighting is dynamic (see paragraph 53). Emissions from dynamic billing do count for CRC qualification and carbon allowances must be purchased.

20. Analysis undertaken by the Power Data Associates and the Asset Management and Energy Management Teams in March 2011 highlighted that by using passive billing provides savings for the Council detailed in the closed version of the report.

21. This report is for a June 2011 decision.

Summary of the business case/justification for the procurement

22. This contract is a re-tender of an existing requirement for the supply of electricity to unmetered street lighting.

23. This report is proposing a buying method to ensure best value for purchasing electricity. An individual contract exists between the supplier and the Asset Management Team under the framework agreement.

24. The Council has over 25,000 separate supplies including lamp columns, bollards, pedestrian and controlled crossings and road signs.

25. The average contract rate for October 2010 to September 2011 is outlined in the closed version of this report.

Market considerations

26. The energy market is very competitive and means that consumers in Britain can select from a range of companies to provide their energy supply. The energy suppliers all use the same gas pipes and electricity wires to deliver the same physical products (gas and electricity), so instead they compete on price, service and innovation.

27. Regional distribution network operators are responsible for transporting electricity along their networks via a network of cables and wires known as 'the grid'. Charges for the supply are included on costs passed on to the customer from the suppliers.

28. As such, the unit (kilowatt hour – kWh) cost of electricity to the customer is made up of a number of cost elements:-

- Wholesale cost of the commodity itself – gas or electricity
- Pass through charges for transporting the energy – i.e. national gas network, national electricity grid. These charges are fixed by the energy regulator (Ofgem)
- Meter operating, billing and administration charges
- Government taxes – "Climate Change Levy" and VAT
- Supplier profit

29. The wholesale price of electricity comprises around 70% of the total cost of paid by customers. The remaining 30% is made up of the other charges listed above.

30. As the wholesale market price of electricity is the dominant factor in the end price to customers, competition between suppliers usually only realises around 1 – 2 % difference in prices when tendered.

31. The largest impact on the end electricity price is the amount being bought, decision when to buy, and how much future electricity demand to buy at that time (i.e. to cover the total demand for one or two years, or just a portion).

32. The energy market is extremely volatile. Wholesale energy prices are influenced by a range of factors including supply security, weather trends, exchange rates, European prices and geopolitical issues. Prices can vary significantly on a daily basis (set on a half hourly basis for electricity) with dramatic rises and falls over a 12-month period. Moves of plus or minus 20% for the wholesale electricity cost in a single month are possible.

33. Electricity prices will increase over the proposed 4 year contract period. Suppliers will be accounting for infrastructure needs to supply energy, profit, administration costs, regulated fees and taxation. The London Energy Project have also reported that wholesale prices may increase by up to 50% by 2015. Quite how much and at what point is unknown and they will fluctuate.

Proposed procurement route

34. The Office of Government Commerce (OGC) has estimated that the cost of going through the OJEU process is £30,000 for purchasing energy contracts. By using a Central Purchasing Body (CPB) as recommended by the London Energy Project (LEP) and OGC, local authorities will not need to go through the tendering process, will no longer have to closely follow the markets, or take difficult decisions over when to buy, thus saving time and money.

35. The framework procurement process used by the consortia is compliant with the Public Contracts Regulations and OJEU.

36. The estimated value of this contract and it's procurement is subject to EU procurement regulations and a competitive tendering process through OJEU.

37. CSO 3.2 allows the Council intends to purchase under a consortium contract so long as approval for the use has been given via the gateway one report.

38. This method of purchasing allows the Council to access wholesale rather than the retail market price. This method of buying has been approved and adopted by the Council to avoid the risk of effectively settling all of the council's electricity costs on a single day through a fixed price, which retrospectively may be a high point in the market. It is also the recognised best practice approach to energy procurement as recommended by the the Office of Government Commerce (OGC) and London Energy Project managed by Capital Ambition, the Regional Improvement and Efficiency Partnership).

39. The CPB will secure a supplier for electricity to street lighting under the framework agreement and decision to be made by Southwark ultimately will be the type of contract we want to secure from the consortium, and the purchasing option adopted within that contract.

40. Managing a flexible energy contract is a specialised function, and both the OGC and London Energy Project advise this should only be performed by market specialists with the relevant knowledge, experience and information to undertake this task. Like any other market it requires a 'trading' function, deploys tested and continuously improved buying and risk management strategies and has appropriate governance arrangements in place.

41. There are minimum size requirements for buying wholesale energy flexibly, i.e. aggregated to the size of at least 10 typical London boroughs.

42. The London Energy Project, in collaboration with the pan government energy project has evaluated the aggregated, flexible, risked managed contracts provided by the CPBs against a set of key best practice criteria. Of those, LASER and Buying Solutions have solutions available to Southwark.

43. LASER is a local government purchasing consortium operating in the South East and London region. It is part of Kent County Council and has responsibility for the energy procurement for the Central Buying Consortium customers as well as for its own customers from London and the South East of England. It represents in excess of 100 authorities.

44. Buying Solutions is the national procurement partner for all UK public services and is part of the Efficiency and Reform Group within the Cabinet Office. They have been purchasing aggregated energy volumes via the wholesale markets for more than 10 years.

45. The report recommends purchase under a consortium in line with best practice.

46. The Gateway 2 report will present best value options available through the two consortiums. There are a number of factors or criteria that will need to be considered and scrutinised when selecting the CPB and the framework which best meets Southwark's requirements and offers best value for money. Selection of the consortia will be made using criteria in the following order;

    1. the tender process used by the consortia and evaluation criteria used for consortia when selecting electricity supplier;
    2. how the managed or unmanaged solution will work and benefits for the authority
    3. Service Level Agreement with the consortium, terms and conditions of the framework;
    4. communication with Southwark, provision of information and how that will be managed;
    5. delegated authority, and decision to purchase on behalf of Southwark and compatibility with Southwark's requirements;
    6. the transparency of costs;
    7. provision of information and how it will help the Council manage energy consumption throughout the estate. This includes the provision of data for the CRC.
    8. additional services that can be provided;

47. The Energy Team will lead and undertake the evaluation, in collaboration with colleagues from the Head of Procurement for Environment, Corporate Finance and advise sought from Legal Services. Records will be kept against the key criteria listed in paragraph 46.

48. Where appropriate, the CPBs will be asked to represent themselves and provide supporting materials to the Energy Team and assessed against professional advice and guidance provided by the OGC and The London Energy Project.

49. Further to this there is a need to the evaluate the compatibility of the risk management strategies with the Southwark's financial objectives, an understanding of the buying solutions that are used for purchasing energy on the authority's behalf and whether to take a Purchase in Advance or Purchase Within Period contract as detailed in paragraphs 8 to 10.

50. It is proposed that detailed analysis on the risk management strategies and buying solutions proposed by the CPBs will be presented to a representative group from the Council prior to the Gateway 2 report.

51. The proposed best purchasing solution for the authority for half hourly metered sites will be presented at Gateway 2 stage. The decision is ultimately whether to take a Purchase in Advance or Purchase Within Period contract as detailed in paragraphs 10 to 12. Council officers will recommend a solution that presents the least risk to the authority utilising

expertise from the consortia, the London Energy Project and independent energy experts where required. The following criteria will be used to help define the selection;

- Previous PIA and PWP performance demonstrated by the consortia and by further analysing the performance to date in the existing contract where appropriate.
- Market conditions and gas supply to the UK
- Market forecast and risk to the authority

52. The Council will need to consider if it wishes to continue purchasing electricity for unmetered street lighting using a passive supply throughout the duration of the contract. The current inventory sent to the supplier sets out the numbers of each type of lighting equipment and the type of control (e.g photocells, time switches). The "estimated annual consumption" (EAC) is calculated using a mathematical relationship of annual burning hours to published sunrise and sunset times. Passive billing such as this is generally considered to be less accurate because it does not account for the actual times the lights are switched on and off.

53. An alternative to the unmetered approach is to base the total electricity consumption on a representative sample of the various lamp controls used across the council's inventory. This billing approach was adopted during the last contract before switching to passive. Known as "pseudo half-hourly" dynamic metering it is an approved method for the purposes of billing and tendering for electricity supplies. Adopting this method involves the following steps:-
    - An array of 30 photocells representative of the age and type found in the council's inventory is installed at a suitable site (at the average height of lamp columns).
    - This array is monitored remotely on a daily basis to establish the actual operational hours of the sample photocells. This data is then extrapolated to calculate the electricity consumption of the whole street lighting inventory.
    - A meter administrator manages collection of the data and provides this to the network operator and appointed energy supplier.

54. As highlighted in paragraph 19 emissions from dynamic billing do count for CRC qualification and based on current contract costs and market rates for electricity it does present an increased cost to the council.

55. A cost associated with annual meter administrators and the photocells also needs to be considered when switching between passive and dynamic billing, and this should be factored against any costs for carbon allowances. This will be presented at Gateway 2.

56. It is not known if regulations will change in the future to encourage authorities out of passive billing contracts, or ensure that all data for street lighting is included in the CRC. The Asset Management and Energy Management Teams will monitor the regulations closely and update accordingly through Annual Performance Reviews and briefing to the Cabinet Member on any changes throughout the duration of the contract.

Options for procurement including procurement approach

57. Prior to the introduction of flexible contracts the Council let 'fixed price fixed term' (FPFT) contracts for energy supplies. Typically, these would last for one or two years. .

58. For such contracts, suppliers offer a fixed unit price over the contract period. As market prices are highly volatile, contract prices had to be settled on a single day (the tender process would be executed electronically). While the day selected for the tender could be selected according to market conditions, the decision still carried a significant risk of fixing a price for the whole contract volume on one day.

59. In addition, additional procurement costs and officer time needs to be factored in for this approach.

60. As energy markets are so complex it would mean the authority engaging the expertise of a purchasing agent to use market intelligence, to advise on the best time to go to market. For such contracts, suppliers offer a fixed unit price over the contract period typically 1 to 2% cheaper than market prices.

61. FPFT contracts are not an option offered by either of the consortiums evaluated against the pan government criteria.

62. The alternative option is 'do-nothing'. This would effectively leave the Asset Management to negotiate and secure their own electricity supplier, or remain with EDF at an 'off-contract' market rate currently twice the price of the existing contract rates at 14.5p/kwh. This option would present a financial risk to the authority, and the cost of gas supplies would significantly increase if this purchasing route was to be taken.

Identified risks and how they will be managed

63. The greatest risk in buying electricity is in deciding when, and how much volume to purchase. This report sets out how the recommended procurement approach will mitigate this risk by purchasing electricity within a framework contract that spreads buying decisions across the contract period. The recommended approach is also one of the energy procurement solutions being recommended as being best practice by central and regional government.

64. Identifying the procurement approach, and presenting the findings and the best solution in the Gateway 2 report will ensure that the Council does not risk making 'rushed' decisions without consideration of alternative options.

65. The authority needs to consider the risk in prices fluctuating during the contract periods, and of not having control over the decisions being made on behalf on the authority by the consortia. The selection criteria, including delegated authority for purchasing, in addition to the market analysis (all detailed in the proposed procurement route) will ensure the authority is able to select a solution that allows those risks to be managed.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Key /Non Key decisions

66. This report is a non-key decision.

Policy implications

67. There are no policy implications.

Procurement project plan

Activity	Date completed
Forward Plan	01/06/2011
DCRB/CCRB Review Gateway 1: Procurement Strategy Approval DCRB CCRB	 07/06/2011 09/06/2011

Activity	Date completed
Publication of of Gateway 1 decision	June 2011
Gateway 1: Procurement strategy for approval report (this report)	June 2011
Completion of tender documentation	These tasks completed by consortia
Advertise the contract	
Closing date for expressions of interest	
Invitation to tenders	
Closing date for return of tenders	
Completion of evaluation of tenders	
Completion of any post-tender clarification meetings	
Council evaluation of consortia	June 2011
Council evaluation of purchasing solution	June 2011
Review Gateway 2: Consortia and Contract award report DCRB CCRB	 01/09/2011 08/09/2011
Publication of Gateway 2 decision	12/09/2011
Gateway 2: Consortia and contract award approval. Recommendations for purchasing option	17/09/2011
Call-in period and notification of implementation of Gateway 2 decision	23/09/2011
Place award notice in Official Journal of European Union (OJEU)	Completed by consortia
Standstill period observed between award notice and contract award	
Start date of Southwark buy-in to the contract	01/10/2011
Start date of Southwark buy-in to the supply contract	01/10/2012
Contract completion	30/09/2016

TUPE implications

68. There are no TUPE implications

Development of the tender documentation

69. Tender documentation for the selection of the supplier is developed and administered by the buying consortia. Evaluation criteria are based on the principles that the wholesale price of electricity is excluded from the tender.

70. It is important to stress that this flexible framework contract is not awarded on the basis of lowest electricity price. The electricity price will be determined by the wholesale market and the buying decisions made in response to this volatile market.

Community impact statement

71. This contract is for the supply of electricity to street lighting and highways assets. This procurement route is recommended to achieve the minimum electricity prices, and does not have any impact on the type or amount of lighting provided to these assets. This is a function the Asset Management Team within Public Realm manages.

Sustainability considerations

72. Suppliers will offer prices for electricity generated via renewable energy sources ('green' electricity). However, it is not recommended that the Council opt for such green supplies if these cost more than the lowest standard electricity offers. The Council cannot claim to achieve further CO_2 reductions through such contracts. Moreover, it must be highlighted that the council will not be able to claim zero CO_2 emissions for such "green tariff" supplies under the Carbon Reduction Commitment scheme.

73. Asset Management have replaced over 8000 street lights during the past ten years, these replacements were based on the structural integrity of the existing items but all took advantage of the latest available street lighting technologies giving total energy savings of over 10% on increasing stock levels of 1% per annum. The latest program of structural testing identified a further 800 street lights that require replacing due to their structural condition, these items will be replaced with modern equipment giving energy savings of over 40% per unit. On completion of the program to replace all structurally dilapidated streets lights it is Asset Managements intentions to focus of the replacement of street lights with inefficient energy controls. This will be combined with the upgrading of associated illuminated street furniture converting traditional Bollards, Signs and Pedestrian Crossings with low energy LED's and Solar Power. As an example during 2011/2012 all 400 Pedestrian Crossing will be changed from 100w GLS lamps which require replacing every 2 months to 8w LED's with a 15yr performance life. All of these measures will further reduce energy consumption.

74. Council lighting engineers have also been fitting new photocell equipment cells (PEC) which reduces the number of hours that lighting is on. Energy suppliers do recognise the codes that this technology uses and can be used for more accurate monitoring and to manage energy use.

75. Whilst these measures are reducing actual electricity consumption and associated CO_2 emissions, the council does not benefit from this by paying for this reduced level of consumption. This is because the actual reduced consumption of the new photocell equipment is not reflected in the network operator's calculation of the EAC for passive billing.

Economic considerations

76. Due to the nature of the energy supply market requirements for suppliers to support local employment would be inappropriate.

Social considerations

77. There are no specific social considerations.

Environmental considerations

78. The consortia will be asked to present the authority with data and any further solutions to manage energy consumption through the council estate. These will be presented in the Gateway 2 report.

Plans for the monitoring and management of the contract

79. The Asset Management Team are responsible for payment and monitoring of their own invoices. The Energy Team within Environment will act as a single point of contact with the supplier to resolve any outstanding queries.

80. In addition the contract is performance managed by way of the Power Data Associates (PDA) analysing data and providing information on daily demands and carbon emissions. Asset Management operate and performance manages the contract with PDA.

Resource implications

81. There are no specific resource implications.

Staffing/procurement implications

82. Client departments are responsible for payment and monitoring of their own invoices. The Energy Team within Environment will act as a single point of contact with the supplier to resolve any outstanding queries

Financial implications

83. The estimated contract costs have been based on current wholesale costs and the existing sites utilising the framework agreement.

84. It must be emphasised that this report is recommending a buying method, not a set of fixed electricity prices resulting from a competitive tender. All predicted costs are therefore based on current market conditions. The actual billed costs will depend on purchasing option taken and prices of electricity secured from the wholesale market.

Consultation

85. Officers in The Asset Management Team in Public Realm were consulted on the status of assets.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance (KM0611)

86. This report seeks the approval of the Cabinet Member for Transport, Environment and Recycling to the procurement strategy for the supply of electricity to street lighting by evaluation of 2 buying consortia - LASER and Buying Solutions. In accordance with Contract Standing Order 4.4.2(b) the approval of this procurement strategy is a decision reserved to the relevant individual decision maker, due to its value being above £2 million but below £4 million.

87. At this value, the contract is also subject to the full application of the EU tendering regulations. However as noted in paragraph 37, both consortia have been subject to an EU compliant process, and either may therefore be used without having to undertake an OJEU advertised tendering process. Following approval of this procurement strategy, an evaluation will be undertaken of the 2 consortia options using the criteria noted in paragraph 48. The outcome of that evaluation will result in a gateway 2 report to seek approval for use of one of the consortia, and to enter into a contract with their supplier.

Finance Director (JB0611)

88. This report recommends the use of a consortium contract for the procurement of the supply of electricity to unmetered street lighting. The report notes that the energy market is extremely volatile, and that prices can vary significantly on a daily basis. Details are given in the Financial Implications section. The report notes that the GW2 report will be on the basis of either "Purchase within Period" or "Purchase in Advance", taking into account the advantages and risks of each approach.

Head of Procurement (MG0611)

89. This report seeks Cabinet approval of the procurement strategy for the supply of electricity to street lighting and highways assets. The report identifies two central purchasing bodies that currently buy electricity on behalf of local authorities i.e. Buying Solutions and LASER. It is proposed that an assessment of the two procurement vehicles is undertaken to determine which one will secure the best deal for the council.

90. The report details the background to the Council's service requirements and to the energy market in particular. When using these procurement vehicles, individual contracts will be agreed between the supplier and the individual clients.

91. The report explains why it is considered that the engagement of a buying consortium will provide the best procurement option for this service and that this approach to gain access to the wholesale rather than retail market is the nationally recognised best practice approach to energy procurement.

92. The report confirms the process and the evaluation criteria that will be used to select the p preferred buying consortium to be engaged to procure this contract. The key selection criteria are set out and these will form the basis for the recommended option at Gateway 2 stage.

93. The proposed procurement process to be followed by the selected consortia will be compliant with the Public Contracts Regulations and OJEU requirements. The total estimated contract value is detailed in the closed version of this report for a four year contract commencing in October 2012 with no extension provision. The current estimated costs are based on the current energy market predictions whilst the actual costs will depend on the price to be secured from the wholesale market.

94. Client departments will be responsible for monitoring their own service and invoices whilst the Energy Team will liaise with the supplier.

95. This matter has been reviewed by both the Environment Department Contract Review Board and the Corporate Contract Review Board and recommended changes have been incorporated into this final report.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Documents	Held At	Contact
Energy Contracts Schedule	Sustainable Services Southwark Council 160 Tooley Street, SE1	Andrew Chandler Sustainable Services Manager 0207 525 3804

APPENDICES

No.	Title
1	Energy Supply Contracts May 2011

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Gill Davies, Strategic Director of Environment		
Report Author	Ian Smith, Acting Head of Sustainable Services		
Version	Final		
Dated	16 June 2011		
Key Decision?	No	**If yes, date appeared on forward plan**	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER			
Officer Title		**Comments Sought**	**Comments included**
Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance		Yes	Yes
Finance Director		Yes	Yes
Head of Procurement		Yes	Yes
Director of Housing		Yes	Yes
Cabinet Member		Yes	Yes
Contract Review Boards			
Departmental Contract Review Board		yes	Yes
Corporate Contract Review Board		Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team			16 June 2011

BACKGROUND DOCUMENT – CONTRACTS REGISTER ENTRY FORM – GATEWAY 1

Mandatory : Please complete the following details:

Contract Name	Supply of electricity to unmetered street lighting
Contract Description	
Contract Type	Supplies
Fixed Price or Call Off	
Contract Lead Officer (name)	Andrew Chandler

Contract Lead Officer (phone number)	020 7525 2402/3804
Department	Environment
Division	Sustainable Services
Business Unit	Energy Management
Procurement Type	
Procurement Route	
Coverage	Borough-wide
Gateway 1 Approval Date	June 2011
Estimated Tender Start Date	NA
Estimated Gateway 2 Date	September 2011
Estimated Contract Value	£2,940,000

OPTIONAL: If available, please complete the following details:

Services/Supplies/Works Contract – delete as appropriate. EU CPV Code – if appropriate and available	Not available