



Mini Competition

Mini Competition against an existing Framework Agreement (MC) on behalf of UK Research and Innovation

Subject UK SBS Taxonomy of Regulatory Types and their Impacts on Innovation

Sourcing reference number CR18175 Lot 5

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Section 1 – About UK Shared Business Services

Putting the business into shared services

UK Shared Business Services Ltd (UK SBS) brings a commercial attitude to the public sector; helping Contracting Authorities improve efficiency, generate savings and modernise.

It is our vision to become the leading service provider for Contracting Authorities for in the UK public sector, continuously reducing cost and improving quality of business services for Government and the public sector.

Our broad range of expert services is shared by our Contracting Authorities. This allows Contracting Authorities the freedom to focus resources on core activities; innovating and transforming their own organisations.

Core services include Procurement, Finance, Grants Admissions, Human Resources, Payroll, ISS, and Property Asset Management all underpinned by our Service Delivery and Contact Centre teams.

UK SBS is a people rather than task focused business. It's what makes us different to the traditional transactional shared services centre. What is more, being a not-for-profit organisation owned by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), UK SBS' goals are aligned with the public sector and delivering best value for the UK taxpayer.

Growing from a foundation of supporting the Research Councils, 2012/13 saw Business Innovation and Skills (BEIS) transition their procurement to UK SBS and Crown Commercial Service (CCS) agree a Memorandum of Understanding with UK SBS to deliver two major procurement categories (construction and research) across Government.

UK SBS currently manages £700m expenditure for its Contracting Authorities.

Contracting Authorities who have access to our services and Contracts are detailed [here](#).

Section 2 – About the Contracting Authority

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS)

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) was created as a result of a merger between the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), as part of the Machinery of Government (MoG) changes in July 2016.

The Department is responsible for:

- developing and delivering a comprehensive industrial strategy and leading the government's relationship with business;
- ensuring that the country has secure energy supplies that are reliable, affordable and clean;
- ensuring the UK remains at the leading edge of science, research and innovation; and
- tackling climate change.

BEIS is a ministerial department, supported by 46 agencies and public bodies.

We have around 2,500 staff working for BEIS. Our partner organisations include 9 executive agencies employing around 14,500 staff.

<http://www.beis.gov.uk>

Section 3 - Working with UK Research and Innovation

In this section you will find details of your Procurement contact point and the timescales relating to this opportunity.

Section 3 – Contact details		
3.1	Contracting Authority (CA) Name and address	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 1 Victoria Street London SW1H 0ET
3.2	Buyer name	Victoria Clewer
3.3	Buyer contact details	Research@uksbs.co.uk
3.4	Maximum value of the Opportunity	£50,000.00 excluding VAT
3.5	Process for the submission of clarifications and Bids	All correspondence shall be submitted within the Emptoris e-sourcing tool. Guidance Notes to support the use of Emptoris is available here. Please note submission of a Bid to any email address including the Buyer <u>will</u> result in the Bid <u>not</u> being considered.

Section 3 - Timescales		
3.6	Date of Issue of Mini Competition to all Bidders	Wednesday, 14 th November 2018
3.7	Latest date/time Mini Competition clarification questions shall be received through Emptoris messaging system	Thursday, 22 nd November 2018 11:00 GMT
3.8	Latest date/time Mini Competition clarification answers should be sent to all Bidders by the Buyer through Emptoris	Friday, 23 rd November 2018
3.9	Latest date/time Mini Competition Bid shall be submitted through Emptoris	Thursday, 29 th November 2018 11:00 GMT
3.10	Clarifications (if required)	Tuesday 4 th December 2018
3.11	Anticipated selection and de selection of Bids notification date	Friday, 7 th December 2018
3.12	Anticipated Award Date	Friday, 7 th December 2018

3.13	Anticipated Contract Start Date	Monday, 12th December 2018
3.14	Anticipated Contract End Date	Thursday, 28 th February 2019
3.15	Bid Validity Period	60 Working Days
3.16	Framework and or Lot the Mini competition will be based on	BEIS Research & Evaluation Framework CR150025 LOT 5

• Section 4 – Specification

Background

The UK Industrial Strategy outlines plans for ‘building a Britain set for the future’. A flexible future-facing regulatory environment is of key importance in achieving this objective.

The UK is currently a world leader in terms of its international regulatory policy. However, creating an innovation friendly regulatory environment would require a greater understanding of the mechanisms/channels through which different types of regulation impact innovation. The objective of this study is to understand the multifaceted and dynamic linkages between regulation and innovation. This would enable Government to design a framework which would help improve the positive regulatory effects on innovation. In general, regulation may have a short-term negative impact due to compliance costs but a positive one in the longer term owing to additional incentives for innovative activity. But specific impacts may vary greatly owing to many factors detailed below. They may also vary by type of innovation i.e. disruptive or incremental or process/product/business model. A more nuanced understanding of the interaction between different types of regulation and innovation will inform BRE’s engagement with policy teams as they seek to reform their regulatory frameworks to better enable innovation in the economy. The primary reason for contracting out this piece of research is out of resource constraints. Analysts within BRE would have the technical expertise to be able to carry out the work. However, the analysts are too resource constrained to deliver the project to the required high level which would advance the internal evidence base.

Aims and Objectives of the Project

To date, we have done a scan of existing literature on the impacts of regulation on innovation¹ and developed a broad framework on how regulation in general (not different types) can impact innovation. The ‘IIM framework’ focuses on the impacts that regulation can have on innovation through the following channels:

- **Ideas** - every innovation starts with an idea, which can be either stimulated or inhibited by regulation¹.
- **Investment** - innovations require investment to get to market. Regulation can either increase or reduce real or perceived investment risk.
- **Markets** - every innovation needs a market in order to succeed. Regulation can influence market size and structure, which has a follow-on influence on innovation.

The objective of this study is to build on this work and conduct a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of different types of regulation on innovation. There is a growing body of literature on the impacts of regulation on innovation, however, the results are often

¹ Our definition of innovation is aligned with the OECD definition that an innovation is the introduction of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), or process (production or delivery method).

uncertain depending on the type of regulation, sectors, implementation, time period etc. The aim of this study is to explain the links between differing kinds of regulation and innovation which would help policy makers to improve the regulatory framework for innovation or design regulation in a manner which promotes innovation, where appropriate. The contractors also need to outline the measures used to assess innovation outputs for instance patents, R&D etc.

Our literature review suggests that the taxonomy of regulation most frequently cited is that of the OECD, which describes broadly 3 general types of regulation which may have different effects on innovation. The purpose of this research is to understand how each of these different types of regulation impact innovation, and the mechanisms through which the impacts take place.

1. **Economic regulation** – Economic regulation is generally intended to improve the efficiency of markets in delivering goods and services. It can include:

- Competition enhancing and securing regulation
- Antitrust regulation
- Merger & acquisitions
- Market entry regulation
- Price regulation
- Quantity regulation
- Regulation of natural monopolies and public enterprises
- Service quality regulation

2. **Social regulation** – Social regulation is intended to protect the well-being and rights of society at large. It can include:

- Environmental protection
- Workers health and safety protection
- Product and consumer safety

3. **Administrative regulation** – Administrative regulation relates to general government management of the operation of the public and private sectors. It can include:

- Liability law
- Employment protection legislation
- Immigration laws
- Bankruptcy laws
- Intellectual property rights

The contractors need to undertake a comprehensive literature review to identify a conceptual framework outlining the links between these various types of regulations and innovation activity and specifically R&D. The literature review should build on the work of Blind (2012)² - whose paper assesses the impact of each type of regulation on innovation –

² Blind, K. (2012), “The Impact of Regulation on Innovation”, Nesta Working Paper No. 12/02, London.

in order to show the theoretical mechanisms through which the three different types of regulation impact innovation in the conceptual framework. The conceptual framework should decide how best to shape this framework, and whether it is possible to develop an overall framework or whether it must be sector specific.

Following this, an empirical case study analysis focusing on UK would be conducted on a selected number of economic, social and administrative regulations and their impacts on specific sectors. The conceptual framework should help identify the broad subgroups of regulations that should be analysed as case studies and the criteria used to identify these. For example, within economic regulation the research could focus on competition enhancing regulations or antitrust regulation. There may be a risk in terms of difficulty in distinguishing the impact of regulation, its enforcement and its compliance and the contractors would need to suggest ways to delineate the impacts.

A further risk related to this research project is that the contractors are unable to determine a conceptual framework explaining the mechanism through which different regulatory types impact on innovation. As much of the literature regarding the relationship between regulation and innovation refers to the 'case by case' nature of the impact regulation has on innovation, the contractor may not be able to articulate a broad conceptual framework to explain the mechanisms through which different types of regulation impact innovation. If this were to be the case, having a deeper understanding of the different types of regulation and their channels of impact on innovation will still deepen our existing evidence base and aid our policy development.

The study is expected to:

Develop a conceptual framework explaining the link between different types of regulation, as set out in the OECD's taxonomy of regulation, and innovation. The contractor should assess impacts on various measures of innovation such as R&D amongst others. The conceptual framework should explain the mechanisms through which the impacts take place. There is a heterogeneous body of evidence and the contractors would need to develop a typology of regulatory effects that reflects the maturity of companies, time profile of impacts (short vs long term impacts), type of innovation, size of businesses and the sector specificities, amongst others.

- For a selected cohort of different types of regulations, identify potential UK specific datasets or surveys and analyse the impacts of these regulations on innovation for specific sectors.
- Where empirical analysis is not possible, use case studies or examples (domestic or international) illustrating how the different types of regulations, through the mechanisms and channels above, have impacted innovation. Use different measures of innovation in analysing impact.
- Outline lessons learnt that would help design more innovation friendly regulations/regulatory framework.

- Identifying significant gaps or limitations in the evidence base on the effects of regulation on innovation.
- The analysis of the impact of the different types of regulation on innovation should take account of all these impacts and be complementary/aligned to our existing framework.

Suggested Methodology

1. A literature review of academic literature, internet searches focusing on published peer reviewed documents, working papers of well-known think tanks and institutions, policy documents, amongst others. The literature review should focus on assessing the theoretical impact of different types of regulation on innovation.
2. Report back to us after the theoretical literature review and suggest some broad subgroups of regulations and sectors that will be used for more in-depth empirical analysis and the quantitative sources they plan to use.
3. For all other regulation types, use case studies (domestic or international) to provide a practical illustration of channels of impacts.
4. We would like the winning bidder to draw together and analyse outcomes. From this analysis, a report should be produced outlining the findings and conclusions drawn from the literature review and empirical analysis (if a robust empirical analysis is deemed possible). We would also want the final outputs to include presentations on the findings and a spreadsheet of the sources that have been collated as part of the literature review stage.

This is a suggested methodology, but we would welcome bidders' alternative suggestions providing that they also meet the project aims and objectives. Bidders should also justify why they have suggested an alternative approach.

Deliverables

In order to increase awareness of research and evaluation reports, all contractors are to ensure the following are included in the costings for this project:

- Slide pack summary
- A succinct report setting out case studies and key themes emerging from analysis of innovation-friendly regulatory approaches nationally and internationally.
- Presentation at an internal seminar to share findings.

Publication

The final report for this research / evaluation project must be formatted according to BEIS publication guidelines, therefore within the Research paper series template and adhering to BEIS accessibility requirements for all publications on GOV.UK. The publication template will be provided by the project manager. Please ensure you note the following in terms of accessibility:

Checklist for Word accessibility

Word documents supplied to BEIS will be assessed for accessibility upon receipt. Documents which do not meet one or more of the following checkpoints will be returned to you for re-working at your own cost.

- document reads logically when reflowed or rendered by text-to-speech software
- language is set to English (in File > Properties > Advanced)
- structural elements of document are properly tagged (headings, titles, lists etc.)
- all images/figures have either alternative text or an appropriate caption
- tables are correctly tagged to represent the table structure
- text is left aligned, not justified
- document avoids excessive use of capitalised, underlined or italicised text
- hyperlinks are spelt out (e.g. in a footnote or endnote)
- Datasets to support those to be published in the final report must be provided in an accessible format (CVS, Excel) on submission of the report.

Section 5 – Evaluation of Bids

The evaluation model below shall be used for this Mini Competition, which will be determined to two decimal places.

Where a question is 'for information only' it will not be scored.

To maintain a high degree of rigour in the evaluation of your bid, a process of moderation will be undertaken to ensure consistency by all evaluators.

After moderation the scores will be finalised by performing a calculation to identify (at question level) the mean average of all evaluators (Example – a question is scored by three evaluators and judged as scoring 5, 5 and 6. These scores will be added together and divided by the number of evaluators to produce the final score of 5.33 ($5+5+6=16\div3=5.33$))

Pass / fail criteria		
Questionnaire	Q No.	Question subject
Commercial	FOI1.1	Freedom of Information Exemptions
Commercial	AW1.1	Form of Bid
Commercial	AW1.3	Certificate of Bona Fide Bid
Price	AW5.1	Maximum Budget
Price	AW5.5	E-invoicing
Price	AW5.6	Implementation of E-invoicing
Quality	AW6.1	Compliance to the Specification
-	-	Invitation to Quote – received on time within e-sourcing tool

Scoring criteria			
<p>Evaluation Justification Statement In consideration of this particular requirement the Contracting Authority has decided to evaluate Potential Providers by adopting the weightings/scoring mechanism detailed within this Mini Competition. The Contracting Authority considers these weightings to be in line with the framework.</p>			
Questionnaire	Q No.	Question subject	Maximum Marks
Price	AW5.2	Price	20%
Quality	PROJ1.1	Approach / Methodology	40%
Quality	PROJ1.2	Staff to Deliver	10%
Quality	PROJ1.3	Understanding the Project Environment	20%
Quality	PROJ1.4	Project Plan and Timescales	10%

Evaluation of criteria

Non-Price elements

Non-Price (Quality) elements

Each question will be judged on a score from 0 to 100, which shall be subjected to a multiplier to reflect the percentage of the evaluation criteria allocated to that question.

Where an evaluation criterion is worth 20% then the 0-100 score achieved will be multiplied by 20%

Example if a Bidder scores 60 from the available 100 points this will equate to 12% by using the following calculation:

$$\text{Score} = \{\text{weighting percentage}\} \times \{\text{bidder's score}\} = 20\% \times 60 = 12$$

The same logic will be applied to groups of questions which equate to a single evaluation criterion.

The 0-100 score shall be based on (unless otherwise stated within the question):

0	The Question is not answered or the response is completely unacceptable.
10	Extremely poor response – they have completely missed the point of the question.
20	Very poor response and not wholly acceptable. Requires major revision to the response to make it acceptable. Only partially answers the requirement, with major deficiencies and little relevant detail proposed.
40	Poor response only partially satisfying the selection question requirements with deficiencies apparent. Some useful evidence provided but response falls well short of expectations. Low probability of being a capable supplier.
60	Response is acceptable but remains basic and could have been expanded upon. Response is sufficient but does not inspire.
80	Good response which describes their capabilities in detail which provides high levels of assurance consistent with a quality provider. The response includes a full description of techniques and measurements currently employed.
100	Response is exceptional and clearly demonstrates they are capable of meeting the requirement. No significant weaknesses noted. The response is compelling in its description of techniques and measurements currently employed, providing full assurance consistent with a quality provider.

All specific questions will be marked based on the above mechanism. Please be aware that there may be multiple evaluators. If so, their individual scores will be averaged to determine your final score as follows: :

Example

Evaluator 1 scored your bid as 60

Evaluator 2 scored your bid as 40

Evaluator 3 scored your bid as 80

Evaluator 4 scored your bid as 60

Your final score will be calculated as follows $(60+40+80+60) \div 4 = 60$

All the above **OR** specific: questions will be marked based on the above mechanism. Please be aware that there may be multiple evaluators. If so, their individual scores will be reviewed in an evaluator meeting, once the individual evaluations are complete and a consensus score will be agreed to determine your final score.

Price elements will be judged on the following criteria.

The lowest price for a response which meets the pass criteria shall score 100. All other bids shall be scored on a pro rata basis in relation to the lowest price. The score is then subject to a multiplier to reflect the percentage value of the price criterion.

For example - Bid 1 £100,000 scores 100,
Bid 2 £120,000 differential of £20,000 or 20% remove 20% from price scores 80
Bid 3 £150,000 differential £50,000 remove 50% from price scores 50.
Bid 4 £175,000 differential £75,000 remove 75% from price scores 25.
Bid 5 £200,000 differential £100,000 remove 100% from price scores 0.
Bid 6 £300,000 differential £200,000 remove 100% from price scores 0.

Where the scoring criterion is worth 50% then the 0-100 score achieved will be multiplied by 50

In the example if a supplier scores 80 from the available 100 points this will equate to 40% by using the following calculation: Score/Total Points multiplied by 50 $(80/100 \times 50 = 40)$

The lowest score possible is 0 even if the price submitted is more than 100% greater than the lowest price.

Section 6 – Evaluation questionnaire

Bidders should note that the evaluation questionnaire is located within the e-sourcing questionnaire.

Guidance on completion of the questionnaire is available at <http://www.uksbs.co.uk/services/procure/Pages/supplier.aspx>

PLEASE NOTE THE QUESTIONS ARE NOT NUMBERED SEQUENTIALLY

Section 7 – General Information

What makes a good bid – some simple do's 😊

DO:

- 7.1 Do comply with Procurement document instructions. Failure to do so may lead to disqualification.
- 7.2 Do provide the Bid on time, and in the required format. Remember that the date/time given for a response is the last date that it can be accepted; we are legally bound to disqualify late submissions. Responses received after the date indicated in the ITQ shall not be considered by the Contracting Authority, unless the Bidder can justify that the reason for the delay, is solely attributable to the Contracting Authority
- 7.3 Do ensure you have read all the training materials to utilise e-sourcing tool prior to responding to this Bid. If you send your Bid by email or post it will be rejected. Unless formally requested to do so by UK SBS e.g. Emptoris system failure
- 7.4 Do use Microsoft Word, PowerPoint Excel 97-03 or compatible formats, or PDF unless agreed in writing by the Buyer. If you use another file format without our written permission we may reject your Bid.
- 7.5 Do ensure you utilise the Emptoris messaging system to raise any clarifications to our Mini Competition. You should note that we will release the answer to the question to all Bidders and where we suspect the question contains confidential information we may modify the content of the question to protect the anonymity of the Bidder or their proposed solution
- 7.6 Do answer the question, it is not enough simply to cross-reference to a 'policy', web page or another part of your Bid, the evaluation team have limited time to assess bids and if they can't find the answer, they can't score it.
- 7.7 Do consider who the Contracting Authority is and what they want
A generic answer does not necessarily meet every Contracting Authority's needs.
- 7.8 Do reference your documents correctly, specifically where supporting documentation is requested e.g. referencing the question/s they apply to.
- 7.9 Do provide clear and concise and ideally generic contact details; telephone numbers, e-mail details.
- 7.10 Do complete all questions in the questionnaire or we may reject your Bid.
- 7.11 Do ensure that the Response and any documents accompanying it are in the English Language, the Contracting Authority reserve the right to disqualify any full or part responses that are not in English
- 7.12 Do check and recheck your Bid before dispatch.

What makes a good bid – some simple do not's ☹

DO NOT

- 7.12 Do not cut and paste from a previous document and forget to change the previous details such as the previous buyer's name.
- 7.13 Do not attach 'glossy' brochures that have not been requested, they will not be read unless we have asked for them. Only send what has been requested and only send supplementary information if we have offered the opportunity so to do.
- 7.14 Do not share the Procurement documents, they are confidential and should not be shared with anyone without the Buyers written permission.
- 7.15 Do not seek to influence the procurement process by requesting meetings or contacting UK SBS or the Contracting Authority to discuss your Bid. If your Bid requires clarification the Buyer will contact you. All information secured outside of formal Buyer communications shall have no Legal standing or worth and should not be relied upon.
- 7.16 Do not contact any UK SBS staff or the Contracting Authority without the Buyers written permission or we may reject your Bid.
- 7.17 Do not collude to fix or adjust the price or withdraw your Bid with another Party as we will reject your Bid.
- 7.18 Do not offer UK SBS or the Contracting Authority staff any inducement or we will reject your Bid.
- 7.19 Do not seek changes to the Bid after responses have been submitted and the deadline for Bids to be submitted has passed.
- 7.20 Do not cross reference answers to external websites or other parts of your Bid, the cross references and website links will not be considered.
- 7.21 Do not exceed word counts, the additional words will not be considered.
- 7.22 Do not make your Bid conditional on acceptance of your own Terms of Contract, as your Bid will be rejected, unless the Framework explicitly permits this.
- 7.23 Do not unless explicitly requested by the Contracting Authority either in the procurement documents or via a formal clarification from the Contracting Authority send your response by any way other than via e-sourcing tool. Responses received by any other method than requested will not be considered for the opportunity

Some additional guidance notes

- 7.23 All enquiries with respect to access to the e-sourcing tool and problems with functionality within the tool must be submitted to Crown Commercial Service (CCS – previously Government Procurement Service), Telephone 0345 010 3503.
- 7.24 Bidders will be specifically advised where attachments are permissible to support a question response within the e-sourcing tool. Where they are not permissible any attachments submitted will not be considered as part of the evaluation process.
- 7.25 Question numbering is not sequential and all questions which require submission are included in the Section 6 Evaluation Questionnaire.
- 7.26 Any Contract offered may not guarantee any volume of work or any exclusivity of supply.
- 7.27 We do not guarantee to award any Contract as a result of this procurement
- 7.28 All documents issued or received in relation to this procurement shall be the property of the Contracting Authority / UKSBS.
- 7.29 We can amend any part of the procurement documents at any time prior to the latest date / time Bids shall be submitted through Emptoris.
- 7.30 If you are a Consortium you must provide details of the Consortiums structure.
- 7.31 Bidders will be expected to comply with the Freedom of Information Act 2000 or your Bid will be rejected.
- 7.32 Bidders should note the Government's transparency agenda requires your Bid and any Contract entered into to be published on a designated, publicly searchable web site. By submitting a response to this Mini Competition Bidders are agreeing that their Bid and Contract may be made public
- 7.33 Your bid will be valid for 60 days or your Bid will be rejected.
- 7.34 Bidders may only amend the contract terms during the clarification period only, if you can demonstrate there is a legal or statutory reason why you cannot accept them. If you request changes to the contract terms without such grounds and the Contracting Authority fail to accept your legal or statutory reason is reasonably justified we may reject your Bid.
- 7.35 We will let you know the outcome of your Bid evaluation and where requested will provide a written debrief of the relative strengths and weaknesses of your Bid.
- 7.36 If you fail mandatory pass / fail criteria we will reject your Bid.
- 7.37 Bidders are required to use IE8, IE9, Chrome or Firefox in order to access the functionality of the Emptoris e-sourcing tool.

- 7.38 Bidders should note that if they are successful with their proposal the Contracting Authority reserves the right to ask additional compliancy checks prior to the award of any Contract. In the event of a Bidder failing to meet one of the compliancy checks the Contracting Authority may decline to proceed with the award of the Call Off Contract to the successful Bidder.
- 7.39 All timescales are set using a 24 hour clock and are based on British Summer Time or Greenwich Mean Time, depending on which applies at the point when Date and Time Bids shall be submitted through Emptoris
- 7.40 All Central Government Departments and their Executive Agencies and Non Departmental Public Bodies are subject to control and reporting within Government. In particular, they report to the Cabinet Office and HM Treasury for all expenditure. Further, the Cabinet Office has a cross-Government role delivering overall Government policy on public procurement - including ensuring value for money and related aspects of good procurement practice.

For these purposes, the Contracting Authority may disclose within Government any of the Bidders documentation/information (including any that the Bidder considers to be confidential and/or commercially sensitive such as specific bid information) submitted by the Bidder to the Contracting Authority during this Procurement. The information will not be disclosed outside Government. Bidders taking part in this Mini Competition consent to these terms as part of the competition process.

- 7.41 The Government is introducing its new Government Security Classifications (GSC) classification scheme on the 2nd April 2014 to replace the current Government Protective Marking System (GPMS). A key aspect of this is the reduction in the number of security classifications used. All Bidders are encouraged to make themselves aware of the changes and identify any potential impacts in their Bid, as the protective marking and applicable protection of any material passed to, or generated by, you during the procurement process or pursuant to any Contract awarded to you as a result of this tender process will be subject to the new GSC . The link below to the Gov.uk website provides information on the new GSC:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-security-classifications>

The Contracting Authority reserves the right to amend any security related term or condition of the draft contract accompanying this Mini Competition to reflect any changes introduced by the GSC. In particular where this Mini Competition is accompanied by any instructions on safeguarding classified information (e.g. a Security Aspects Letter) as a result of any changes stemming from the new GSC, whether in respect of the applicable protective marking scheme, specific protective markings given, the aspects to which any protective marking applies or otherwise. This may relate to the instructions on safeguarding classified information (e.g. a Security Aspects Letter) as they apply to the procurement as they apply to the procurement process and/or any contracts awarded to you as a result of the procurement process.

USEFUL INFORMATION LINKS

- [Emptoris Training Guide](#)
- [Emptoris e-sourcing tool](#)