**EINAs 2.0 Supplier Event Q&A – 31.03.2023**

**Question 1:** *Could you say a bit about how the consortium worked in the delivery of EINA 2019 - what was the division of roles? Who did what? From a BEIS point of view did it work as a single supplier?*

**Answer:** the previous iteration of the EINAs was delivered through a consortium led by Vivid Economics. Other key participants in that consortium (in no particular order) were: Carbon Trust, E4Tech, Energy System Catapult, Fraser Nash, Imperial College, UCL. System modelling (through the ESME model) was provided by Energy System Catapult, while Carbon Trust, E4Tech and Fraser Nash provided technical/engineering consulting. Vivid Economics acted as core project manager and lead within the consortium, planning delivery, producing methodology, integrating different outputs, conducting the modelling for economic impacts (e.g., building the Excel GVA/Job calculators) and delivering final synthesis and reporting. Several other organisations and experts were engaged for workshops and other information gathering or expert elicitation activities.

From BEIS’ perspective, Vivid economics was the main point of contact and responsible for project delivery, however BEIS did also regularly engage with other consortium members, such as with Energy System Catapult on the delivery of system modelling.

**Question 2:** *Is transport exclusion just for economic impacts or also innovation analysis as well?*

**Answer:** Transport is excluded from both economic impacts and any further innovation analysis. Only relevant from a system modelling perspective (i.e., driver of system energy demand and GHG emissions, necessary to be included in system models). Analysis is still expected where significant cross-cutting technologies are being used and identified as key decarbonisation/economic opportunity areas.

**Question 3:** *In the ITT, please give more information about your requirements for UK relevance: whether this is about UK decarbonisation or UK value or both*

**Answer:** Thank you for your feedback, we will ensure this is further clarified within the ITT. During the event’s presentation UK relevance was meant as areas where UK innovation support can have a significant impact on the speed of commercialisation or UK deployment for that given technology. Could UK firms realistically be competitive in the domestic production and delivery/export of such technology, or a particular component of it? Is another country/company so significantly ahead in a particular area meaning that there is limited value in further UK support? Comparative advantage considerations are key, particularly at the extremes, where the UK could be unlikely to be competitive regardless of level of support. UK decarbonisation and value remain important but are captured as part of system modelling and economic impacts.

**Question 4:** *It sounds like the economic calculator developed in the previous 2019 EINAs, will be made available for the supplier to use. Can you confirm that no new economic calculator will be required to be developed for this procurement? (Except modifications/updates to the existing one)*

**Answer:** All previous calculators can be made available for suppliers, including newer versions updated by internal sector teams over the past 3 years. Most technical assumptions, such as component costs or SIC code compositions have not changed since previous EINAs, therefore most likely in need of change.

Some new calculators will need to be developed, depending on the results from early shortlisting and overall identified priorities. The framework of the previous calculators (or improved versions developed as part of EINAs 2.0) can be used as basis for the new calculators. Worth noting that some calculators may not be needed/excluded given early shortlisting. The road transport calculator is one example that can be excluded from updates from beginning.

**Question 5:** *It sounds like the supplier would be expected to set up scenarios, run (e.g.) UK TIMES, and process/analyse outputs. Would user / technical / software guides etc be provided for (e.g.) UK TIMES?*

**Answer:** Yes, the supplier/consortium is expected to provide whole system scenarios on which the EINAs project will be based on. Internally available UK TIMES scenarios, as well as all model documentation and guides relating to UK TIMES can be provided. It is however worth noting that any robust whole system model (be that UK TIMES or others such the one used for the 2019 EINAs, ESME) are highly complex and require trained and expert users. Therefore, the bidding supplier (or one of the consortium members) should have such capabilities by start of project.

**Question 6:** *Are there any restrictions on bidders participating in multiple consortia?*

**Answer:** No particular restrictions, if roles and responsibilities are agreed with consortium lead.

**Question 7:** *Is the existing IT platform being provided to the successful bidder to develop the new solution and added- requirements to? If so - What is it?*

**Answer:** when it comes to the estimation of Jobs and GVA, existing calculators can be provided to be improved on. The winning supplier or a member of the winning consortium should however have capabilities in whole system modelling – simply providing a copy of UK TIMES to non-experts would not be sensible given the lead time in learning the model functionality and correctly interpreting its results. Where a consortium member does have UK TIMES capabilities then BEIS can provide copies of internal versions or assumptions for further work.

**Question 8:** *Is there a need for spatial and temporal modelling?*

**Answer:** Within the system modelling stage, spatial analysis is not a requirement, but it is highly desirable. Temporal modelling is necessary given scenarios will run to 2050, with a minimum of 5-year intervals expected. Where specific modelling or further analysis is recommended or found desirable during analysis, there can be scope for expanding into spatial analysis or increasing the granularity of the temporal analysis – e.g., capturing intra-day changes in energy usage and prices for the purposes of demand response systems/innovations or storage solutions. Where analysis on infrastructure/grid requirements is recommended, spatial modelling does become particularly relevant.