

# Supply Chain Plan Questionnaire

## Contracts for Difference Allocation Round 6

For all offshore and onshore wind projects  
equal to or greater than 300MW

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## How to complete this questionnaire

This questionnaire is specifically designed for offshore and onshore Wind projects that are above 300MW in size. Floating Offshore Wind projects below 300MW should complete the lighter touch bespoke Floating Offshore Wind questionnaire for projects under 300MW.

Please read the Supply Chain Plan guidance before completing this form, which provides valuable information on how to answer this questionnaire. Please ensure your submission is complete and includes all required documentation. Details of any additional documentation required are included in the Supply Chain Plan guidance.

Applicants must provide the information in the format shown in this document. This means that each heading in each scoring table must be explicitly addressed. Applicants may use the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero tables, adapted to their own corporate templates, or make their own response template that sets out explicitly the headings provided in each question. Any use of an applicant's own corporate template must be subject to the formatting rules set out in the guidance.

Where appropriate, all questions need to be answered with a clear, specific, measurable, unambiguous commitment, except where otherwise stated in the scoring table (some questions do not ask for commitments). Any commitment that does not meet those criteria will be awarded no points, regardless of any of the supporting information provided.

Note that applicants cannot include commitments that merely reflect the fulfilment of their legal obligations, unless the commitment in question goes well above and beyond the minimum legal requirement. For example, if the planning process requires an applicant to perform a specific action, that action cannot count as a commitment to the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, unless it is demonstrably going beyond what is legally expected.

The project summary section is not scored but must be completed. Your application will not be assessed until the relevant information has been submitted. Sections 1-4 of the Supply Chain Plan questionnaire, excluding annexes, are scored and will count towards the assessment for your Supply Chain Plan Statement of Approval. Examples of what is being sought under most questions can be found in Annex A. Key definitions of terms can be found under Annex B.

Each question comes with a full breakdown of how it will be scored. You must pass each scored section of this questionnaire, with at least 60% of the points available per section, to receive your Supply Chain Plan Statement of Approval. Table 1 shows how many points are available per section.

Table 1: Summary of Supply Chain Plan questions and points available.

Question	Points available
<b>1. Green Growth</b>	<b>223</b>
1.1 Supply Chain Competition	45
1.2 Supply Chain Visibility and Fair Contracting	38
1.3 Procurement Value Drivers	40
1.4 Sustainable Procurement	60
1.5 Supply Chain Resilience	40
<b>2. Infrastructure</b>	<b>261</b>
2.1 Decarbonisation: Monitoring	30
2.2 Supply Chain Infrastructure: Major Investments	55

2.3 Supply Chain infrastructure: Other investments	64
2.4 Collaborating to Utilise Infrastructure	60
2.5 Planning for Sustainable Decommissioning	52
<b>3. Innovation</b>	<b>210</b>
3.1 Investment in R&D	90
3.2 Investment in new technologies	60
3.3 Using SMEs	60
<b>4. Skills</b>	<b>180</b>
4.1 Skill gaps and shortages	85
4.2 Apprenticeships, scholarships and trainees	55
4.3 Equality of opportunities	40

## Project Summary

### Contact Details

Company name		Authorised representative(s)	
Company address		Preferred contact number(s)	
Preferred email (s)		Preferred contact person	

### Project Details

Project name		Project size (MW installed capacity)	
Expected Project commissioning date		Project location (Grid Coordinates)	
Expected Project Life		Ownership structure (including ownership share)	

### Key Statistics

**This section is not scored** and does not count towards the assessment of your Supply Chain Plan Statement of Approval, nor your Supply Chain Plan Implementation Statement. You must, however, complete it. Your application will not be assessed until the relevant information has been submitted.

#### PS1. UK Content

Please anticipate the levels of UK Content to be delivered over the project lifetime, broken down by DevEx, CapEx, OpEx and DecEx (decommissioning) and by the project's major components. Only the headline total lifetime UK Content figures will be published.

The method to calculate anticipated UK Content is provided in Annex C and should be followed closely. Note that where a precise figure cannot yet be derived, ranges are acceptable although

will need to be explained in the narrative summary below. Alternatively, an Applicant may use an industry-agreed UK content methodology for the technology they intend to use.

### PS2. Job Creation – Direct Jobs

How many direct jobs are linked to the development, construction, and operations and maintenance phases of your project? A direct job refers to one that is directly involved in the development, manufacturing, installation, operations and maintenance of a project. Please refer to annual FTE figures only and indicate the year you expect these FTE to be created. Note the figures should distinguish between UK jobs and international jobs and provide a sum total for both. Please state the methodology used for calculating UK jobs and international jobs.

Please break your answer down into the following categories:

- development phase
- manufacturing phase
- installation phase
- operations and maintenance phase

### PS3. Job creation – Indirect Jobs

How many indirect jobs are linked to the development, construction, and operations and maintenance phases of your project? An indirect job refers to jobs in industries that supply and support the core activities of renewable energy deployment. Note the figures should distinguish between UK jobs and international jobs and provide a sum total for both. Please refer to annual FTE figures only and indicate the year you expect these FTE to be created. Please state the methodology used for calculating UK jobs and international jobs.

Please break your answer down into the following categories:

- Development phase
- Manufacturing phase
- Installation phase
- Operations & Maintenance phase

# 1. Green Growth

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Green Growth is about efficient, competitive and innovative supply chains that can make a material contribution to Net Zero, in a sustainable and resilient manner. Any major renewable energy project is a significant opportunity to support business creation, and innovation, but only if a wide range of businesses are given the chance to take part.

This is why, in this section, we ask questions about actions that:

- demonstrate a fair, open and competitive procurement process.
- demonstrate that procurement choices take more than just cost into account.
- support the sustainability and resilience of the supply chain.

## Question 1.1 Supply Chain Competition

The government is keen to understand who the most capable and competitive key component suppliers are, whether in the UK or internationally, for your chosen renewable energy technology. Please describe the procurement rationale for each key component of your generating station (see Annex B for definitions of key components). Note that you must provide answers for all the key components listed for your technology.

Your answer should be no more than 8 pages.

Please answer the following questions, covering all key components:

Information requested	Points available
<b>Who</b> are the main suppliers being considered for each key component? This can include preferred bidders if you are still in the early stages of procurement. Please specify the location of the facilities. Note: the location is not scored, but it requested to understand where there are potentially capacity bottlenecks.	<b>3 points</b> if information provided. <b>0 points</b> if no information provided.
<b>Why</b> were these suppliers chosen (i.e. what was strong about their bids)?	<b>15 points</b> if comprehensive information is provided against all key components. <b>12 points</b> if detailed information is provided against all key components. <b>10 points</b> if basic information is provided against all key components. <b>5 points</b> if superficial detail is provided against key components. <b>0 points</b> if no information is provided.
<b>Have you</b> set up conditional contracts with any of these suppliers?	<b>15 points</b> if you have set up conditional contracts or preferred supplier agreements with the majority of the suppliers identified.

	<p><b>12 points</b> if you have set up conditional contracts or preferred supplier agreements with at least three of the suppliers identified and can evidence substantial progress in setting up other several conditional contracts, e.g. MOUs.</p> <p><b>10 points</b> if you have set up at least one conditional contract and can evidence substantial progress in setting up several other conditional contracts, e.g. MOUs.</p> <p><b>5 points</b> if you can evidence substantial progress in setting up several conditional contracts, e.g. MOUs.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no conditional contracts have been set up or none are in progress.</p>
Which alternative suppliers were considered, and why were they rejected?	<p><b>12 points</b> for providing a comprehensive description of alternative suppliers and reasons for rejection.</p> <p><b>9 points</b> for providing a detailed description of alternative suppliers and reasons for rejection.</p> <p><b>6 points</b> for providing a basic description of alternative suppliers and reasons for rejection.</p> <p><b>3 points</b> for a superficial description of alternative suppliers and reasons for rejection.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> for not providing any information.</p>
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>45 points available</b>

## Q1.2 Supply Chain Opportunities

Are you taking any action to maximise the opportunities for suppliers in international and UK supply chains in the development, construction and operations and maintenance phase of your project by a) improving visibility of opportunities, and b) by ensuring full and fair contracting for all suppliers to access open tenders to compete for projects? Fair contracting means taking reasonable steps to ensure smaller or less experienced firms can compete with larger and more experienced ones. This can include actions taken in partnership with other organisations. Please state:

- evidence of supplier engagement events, online portals or engagement with public or trade bodies.
- your most impactful action in terms of improving visibility of opportunities, not captured by the above, including evidence of the level of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice.
- your two most impactful actions that evidence a fair contracting approach when it comes to smaller suppliers, or those not familiar with your industry, including evidence of the level of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice;
- key measurable outcomes/KPIs for each action; and
- how delivery will be assured for each action.

Your answer should be no more than 5 pages.

The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available
Evidence of supplier engagement events, online portals or engagement with public or trade bodies.	<p><b>2 points</b> if evidence provided.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no evidence provided.</p>



Evidence of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice, for the action on improving visibility of opportunities and each action evidencing a fair contracting approach.	<p><b>6 points</b> if ambition significantly exceeds industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>3 points</b> if ambition is only a small incremental improvement on industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>1 points</b> if ambition is in line with industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if ambition is below industry standards or common practice.</p> <p>Note: points available for each action.</p>
Key measurable outcomes / KPIs for each action.	<p><b>3 points</b> for providing clear numerical or objectively measurable targets or outcomes to be completed within a specific timeframe.</p> <p><b>2 points</b> for providing qualitative targets or outcomes within a specific timeframe.</p> <p><b>1 points</b> for setting out aspirations but no hard targets or outcomes.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no measurable KPIs provided.</p> <p>Note: points available for each action.</p>
How delivery will be assured for each action.	<p><b>3 points</b> for setting out clear delivery plan which includes: target delivery dates, key milestones building up to final delivery; clear explanation of dependencies necessary to ensure delivery, including known risks, and commitment or enrolment of key stakeholders.</p> <p><b>2 points</b> for setting out target delivery dates and key milestones building up to final delivery, but lacking clear explanation of dependencies,</p> <p><b>1 point</b> for lack of clear deliverables, milestones, and dependencies.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no delivery assurances set out.</p> <p>Note: points available for each action.</p>
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>12 points</b> per action, <b>38 points</b> available

### Q1.3 Procurement Value Drivers

What weight is given in your contracting and procurement strategy to considerations other than price (i.e. non-price factors)? Describe these considerations and support with evidence. Please state:

- The weight given to non-price factors in contracting and procurement strategy.
- Whether any of your non-price factors relate to sustainability (see Annex B for definition)

The Department for Energy Security & Net Zero acknowledges that weightings may differ between key components. Please make clear to which key component each of the non-cost factors apply.

Your answer should be no more than 1 page.

The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available per action
Weight given to non-price factors in contracting and procurement strategy.	<p><b>30 points:</b> strategy gives significant consideration to non-price factors (i.e. 65% or more weighting is given to non-price factors. Price is not the dominant criteria).</p> <p><b>20 points:</b> strategy gives equal consideration to non-price factors as well as price (i.e. between 65% and 45% weighting is given to non-price factors).</p> <p><b>15 points:</b> strategy gives some consideration to non-price factors (i.e. below 45% weighting is given to non-price factors).</p> <p><b>0 points:</b> strategy gives no consideration to non-price factors.</p>
Non-price factors related to sustainability.	<p><b>10 points:</b> factors related to sustainability are considered<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>0 points:</b> sustainability factors are not considered</p>
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>40 points available</b>

## Q 1.4 Sustainable Procurement

Are you taking action to support the growth of sustainable supply chains that integrate environmentally responsible practices, by increasing the sustainability of the procurement, operations and maintenance phases of your project? See Annex B for definitions.

Examples could include, but are not limited to, using recycled materials, minimising carbon emissions from transportation, adopting new technologies for reducing carbon impacts across the supply chain (e.g. alternative fuels, adopting new technologies for reducing carbon impacts through the use of remote monitoring systems), collaborating with suppliers to work towards decarbonising their practices, modular design or design for repair.

Please state:

- Your 3 most impactful actions in terms of **increasing the sustainability of the procurement, operations and maintenance phases of your project;**
- evidence of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice for each action;
- key measurable outcomes/KPIs for each action; and
- how delivery will be assured for each action.
- 

Your answer should be no more than 3 pages.

The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available per action
Evidence of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice, for each action.	<p><b>10 points</b> if ambition significantly exceeds industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>7 points</b> if ambition is only an incremental improvement on industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>4 points</b> if ambition is in line with industry standards or common practice.</p>

<sup>1</sup> See Annex B for definitions.

	<b>0 points</b> if ambition is below industry standards or common practice.
Key measurable outcomes / KPIs for each action.	<b>5 points</b> for providing clear numerical or objectively measurable targets to be completed within a specific timeframe. <b>3 points</b> for providing qualitative targets within a specific timeframe. <b>2 points</b> for setting out aspirations but not hard targets. <b>0 points</b> if no measurable KPIs provided.
How delivery will be assured for each action.	<b>5 points</b> for setting out clear delivery plan which includes: target delivery dates, key milestones building up to final delivery; clear explanation of dependencies necessary to ensure delivery, including known risks, and commitment or enrolment of key stakeholders. <b>3 points</b> for setting out target delivery dates and key milestones building up to final delivery but lacking clear explanation of dependencies. <b>1 point</b> for lack of clear deliverables, milestones, and dependencies. <b>0 points</b> if no delivery assurances set out.
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>20 points</b> per action, <b>60 points</b> in total.

## Q1.5 Supply Chain Resilience

Since the pandemic, and the war in Ukraine, supply chains have become significantly disrupted with shortages of key goods or materials, leading to order disruptions and significant price increases and making the supply chain for renewable energy less sustainable. In addition, there remains persistent exposure to instances of modern slavery and/or abusive labour practices. Government aims to encourage applicants to map and minimise exposure to these risks.

Please set out how **resilient, or vulnerable, your key component supply chains are to disruption**, specifically:

- Whether key components in your supply chain are likely of being procured from suppliers with exposure to modern slavery, dangerous or exploitative labour conditions, and whether you have plans in place to deal with any significant issues arising. Exposure means that the key component in question is being procured from a supplier who is or has been directly or indirectly associated with incidents of modern slavery, or dangerous or exploitative labour conditions, in their own supply chains.
- What is the exposure of your supply chain to significant order disruption because of a) known political and economic risks (e.g. significant chances of conflict), b) known shortages of relevant goods or materials, and whether you have fallback plans in case of significant supply chain disruption as a result.

Your answer should be no more than 4 pages.

The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available
Are there key components in your supply chain likely of being procured from suppliers with exposure to modern slavery, or dangerous or exploitative labour practices?	<p><b>20 points</b> if none of your key components are likely to be procured from suppliers with exposure to modern slavery, dangerous or exploitative labour practices.</p> <p><b>10 points</b> if one of your key components are likely to be procured from suppliers with exposure to modern slavery, dangerous or exploitative labour practices.</p> <p><b>5 points</b> if two of your key components are likely to be procured from suppliers with exposure to modern slavery, dangerous or exploitative labour practices.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if more than two of your key components are likely to be procured from suppliers with exposure to modern slavery, dangerous or exploitative labour practices.</p>
What are your procedures for dealing with the risk of procuring key components from suppliers with exposure to modern slavery or dangerous or exploitative labour practices in your supply chain? Please state what you are going above and beyond your minimum legal requirements.	<p><b>10 points</b> if you have no key components at risk or have comprehensive auditing and procedures to deal existing risks.</p> <p><b>6 points</b> if you have some key components at risk and can provide detailed evidence of appropriate procedures to deal with existing risks.</p> <p><b>4 points</b> if you have some key components at risk and can only provide basic evidence of appropriate procedures to deal with existing risks.</p> <p><b>1 point</b> if you have some key components at risk and can only provide superficial evidence of appropriate procedures to deal with existing risks.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if you have some key components at risk and have no procedures to deal with existing risks.</p>
What exposure does your supply chain have to significant order disruption because of a) known political risks (e.g. significant chances of conflict), b) known shortages of relevant goods or materials.	<p><b>10 points</b> if you have no such exposure.</p> <p><b>6 points</b> if you have three or less key component exposed to such risks.</p> <p><b>4 points</b> if you have four or more key components exposed to such risks.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if you have more than two key components exposed to such risks.</p>
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>40 points</b> in total

## 2. Infrastructure

This section looks at the activities you are doing to support and invest in infrastructure, and at the carbon footprint of your overall project. Upgrades are needed to supply chain infrastructure to improve overall manufacturing capacity and project logistics in light of increasing national and international demand for key components. Increased manufacturing capacity and smooth logistics should, in turn, increase competitiveness and drive down costs and risks. However, any progress should be done with due consideration given to reducing carbon footprint over time.

The questions ask about work being done to:

- monitor supply chain carbon intensity.

- invest in new and existing supply chain infrastructure that supports capacity and project logistics.

## Q2.1 Decarbonisation: Monitoring (Option 1)

Describe and support with evidence which, if any, carbon footprint calculation methodology you use and/or any supply chain decarbonisation programmes you have signed up to (this can be either an Applicant's own programme or a recognised programme). Please specify the methodology used and include how the data is audited.

Your answer should be no more than 2 pages.

The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available
Carbon footprint methodology/Supply Chain Decarbonisation programmes.	<b>30 points</b> if information provided. <b>0 points</b> if no information provided.
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>30 points available</b>

## Q2.1 Decarbonisation: Monitoring (Option 2)

Part 1:

Please state:

- the proportion of suppliers reporting on their emissions targets;
- the Lifetime CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent Emissions (LCO<sub>2</sub>e) figure, in kg CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per MWh, for the construction and operations phases of your project.

To calculate this figure, you must follow the guidance set out in the [government construction playbook](#), specifically the "[Promoting Net Zero and Sustainability in Construction Guidance Note](#)", and follow the appropriate ISOs contained within (this can include your own proprietary models if they match these standards). Note: this guidance is not prescriptive but describes key principles to follow.

Part 2:

Are you taking part in industry initiatives to harmonise an LCO<sub>2</sub>e measurement? Please state:

- Your most impactful action in terms of working with industry to harmonise a LCO<sub>2</sub>e measurement.

Your answer should be no more than 2 pages.

Information requested	Points available
Evidence of suppliers reporting and meeting their emissions targets.	<b>10 points</b> if 100% of suppliers reporting on and meeting emissions targets. <b>6 points</b> if over 80% of suppliers reporting on and meeting emissions targets. <b>5 points</b> if over 60% of suppliers reporting on and meeting emissions targets. <b>0 points</b> if less than 60% of suppliers reporting on and meeting emissions targets.

LCO2e figure for the construction and operations phases of your project.	<b>10 points</b> if LCO2e figure is below X. <b>6 points</b> if LCO2e figure is between X-Y. <b>5 points</b> if LCO2e figure is between Y-Z. <b>0 points</b> if LCO2e figure is above Z.
Description of work being done with industry to harmonise an LCO2e measurement.	<b>10 points</b> for providing evidence of engagement with industry to harmonise measurements. <b>0 points</b> if no evidence of engagement provided.
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>30 points available</b>

## Q2.2 Supply Chain Infrastructure: Major Investments

Are you using new or upgraded **manufacturing infrastructure for your key components (see Annex B for definitions of key components)**, or have you sought to work with suppliers to build a business case for investment in new facilities<sup>2</sup>? Please provide details of which facilities, their status (new or upgraded and if upgraded the type of upgrade) and specify whether your actions relate to new investment or transitioning assets (such as former oil and gas assets). Note that these facilities can be anywhere in the world provided that they are demonstrably being used for your project.

The Department for Energy Security & Net Zero acknowledges that projects are at different stages in terms of the planning process and making contracting decisions. To account for this, applications can contain multiple scenarios that are being seriously considered, provided serious and sustained negotiation efforts can be evidenced.

Your answer should be no more than 6 pages.

The question will be scored as follows<sup>3</sup>:

Information requested	Points available per action
New manufacturing infrastructure	<b>30 points</b> if your project is using at least two new manufacturing facilities, i.e., which did not previously exist and which were set up in the 5 years preceding your application or will be set up in the coming years. This can include manufacturing facilities repurposed from another industry. <b>20 points</b> if your project is only using one new manufacturing facility, as defined above or if you have shown a serious and sustained effort to work with suppliers to build the business case for investment in new facilities <sup>4</sup> .

<sup>2</sup> This can include vessels.

<sup>3</sup> Note: The Department for Energy Security & Net Zero will consider the following when assessing the strength of evidence supporting an activity: financial commitments; one-off payments; long-term investments; level of commercial assurance; MOUs; collaboration agreements; and contracts.

<sup>4</sup> Note: The Department for Energy Security & Net Zero will consider the following when assessing whether a developer has shown a serious and sustained effort to work with suppliers to build the business case for investment in new facilities: evidence of serious and sustained dialogue over a period of time, detailed and concrete investment plans and evidence showing suitable reasons why the efforts did not result in a successful investment.

	<b>0 points</b> if your project is not using any new manufacturing facility.
Significantly upgraded manufacturing infrastructure	<p><b>15 points</b> if your project is using at least three existing manufacturing facilities that have undergone a significant upgrade in the last 3 years, or will do so in the coming years, at least partly because of the extra demand created by your project.</p> <p><b>10 points</b> if your project is using at least two facilities, as defined above.</p> <p><b>7 points</b> if your project is using at least one facility, as defined above.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if your project is not using any significantly upgraded manufacturing facilities.</p>
Incrementally upgraded manufacturing infrastructure	<p><b>10 points</b> if your project is using at least three existing manufacturing facilities that have undergone an incremental upgrade in the last 3 years, or will do so in the coming years, at least partly because of the extra demand created by your project.</p> <p><b>7 points</b> if your project is using at least two facilities, as defined above.</p> <p><b>5 points</b> if your project is using at least one facility, as defined above.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if your project is not using any incrementally upgraded manufacturing facilities.</p>
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>55 points</b> available

## Q2.3 Supply Chain Infrastructure: Other Investments

### Part 1

Are you or your tier one suppliers supporting investments in infrastructure necessary for increasing the capacity of lower tier suppliers (i.e. not key components)? Please set out:

- your two most impactful actions in terms of supporting lower tier supplier infrastructure.
- the nature and extent of your support (significant investment, small investment, other forms of support).
- key measurable outcomes/KPIs for each action; and
- how delivery will be assured for each action.

### Part 2

Are you supporting investments in any other infrastructure, specifically in relation to supply chain logistics, not referenced above in Part 1? Please set out:

- your two most impactful actions supporting other infrastructure that strengthens supply chains.
- the nature and extent of your support (significant investment, small investment, other forms of support);
- key measurable outcomes/KPIs for each action. The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero acknowledges that projects are at different stages in terms of the planning process and making contracting decisions. To account for this, applications can contain

multiple serious and feasible scenarios being considered, provided serious and sustained negotiation efforts can be evidenced; and

- how delivery will be assured for each action.

Your answer should be no more than 5 pages.

For both Part 1 and Part 2, two of your actions can relate to a previous project, provided that there are demonstrable links between the activity undertaken between the past and current project. See Annex B for the definition of 'demonstrable links'.

The question will be scored as follows<sup>5</sup>:

Information requested	Points available per action
Extent and nature of the support (significant investment, small investment, other forms of support).	<p><b>8 points</b> if investment triggers or will lead to major infrastructure upgrades (new or expanded infrastructure).</p> <p><b>4 points</b> if investment triggers or will lead to incremental infrastructure upgrades (e.g. improving existing infrastructure).</p> <p><b>2 points</b> if providing other forms of support only (e.g. guaranteeing pipeline to enable investment).</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no support is offered.</p>
Key measurable outcomes / KPIs for each action.	<p><b>3 points</b> for providing clear numerical or objectively measurable targets to be completed within a specific timeframe.</p> <p><b>2 points</b> for providing qualitative targets within a specific timeframe.</p> <p><b>1 point</b> for setting out aspirations but not hard targets.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no measurable KPIs provided.</p>
How delivery will be assured for each action.	<p><b>3 points</b> for setting out clear delivery plan which includes target delivery dates, key milestones building up to final delivery; clear explanation of dependencies necessary to ensure delivery, including known risks, and commitment or enrolment of key stakeholders.</p> <p><b>2 points</b> for setting out target delivery dates and key milestones building up to final delivery but lacking clear explanation of dependencies.</p> <p><b>1 point</b> for lack of clear deliverables, milestones, and dependencies.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no delivery assurances set out.</p>
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>14 points</b> per action, <b>56 points</b> in total.

## Q2.4 Collaborating to Utilise Infrastructure

Are you collaborating with developers and/or suppliers to share infrastructure, to minimise costs, create economies of scale and maximise utilisation of assets, goods or services?

<sup>5</sup> Note: The Department for Energy Security & Net Zero will consider the following when assessing the strength of evidence supporting an activity: financial commitments; one-off payments; long terms investments; level of commercial assurance; MoUs; collaboration agreements; and contracts.



Relevant examples could include, but are not limited to, collaborating to share port infrastructure, collaborating to ensure more efficient vessel utilisation, collaborating to improve access to key sites.

Please state:

- your 3 most impactful actions in terms of **collaborating with developers or suppliers to share infrastructure**.
- Likely impact of that collaboration, in terms of either cost savings, increasing capacity by creating economies of scale or through greater efficiency, or minimising disruption.
- key measurable outcomes/KPIs for each action.
- how delivery will be assured for each action.

Your answer should be no more than 4 pages.  
The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available per action
Likely impact of collaboration.	<p><b>10 points</b> if action is likely to have a significant impact on your supply chain (significant cost reduction, creation of economies of scale/efficiencies or minimisation of disruption).</p> <p><b>6 points</b> if action is likely to have a small impact on your supply chain (modest cost reductions, economies of scale/efficiencies or minimisation of disruption).</p> <p><b>3 points</b> if action is likely to have a minimal impact on your supply chain.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if action is likely to have no impact on your supply chain.</p>
Key measurable outcomes / KPIs for each action.	<p><b>5 points</b> for providing clear numerical or objectively measurable targets to be completed within a specific timeframe.</p> <p><b>3 points</b> for providing qualitative targets within a specific timeframe.</p> <p><b>2 points</b> for setting out aspirations but not hard targets.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no measurable KPIs provided.</p>
How delivery will be assured for each action.	<p><b>5 points</b> for setting out clear delivery plan which includes: target delivery dates, key milestones building up to final delivery; clear explanation of dependencies necessary to ensure delivery, including known risks, and commitment or enrolment of key stakeholders.</p> <p><b>3 points</b> for setting out target delivery dates and key milestones building up to final delivery but lacking clear explanation of dependencies.</p> <p><b>1 point</b> for lack of clear deliverables, milestones, and dependencies.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no delivery assurances set out.</p>
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>20 points</b> per action, <b>60 points</b> in total.

## Q2.5 Planning for Sustainable Decommissioning

Are you taking action to support the growth of sustainable supply chains by **preparing for the sustainable decommissioning of your project**? This means investing in the knowledge, processes and technologies that will help with decommissioning later down the line, it does not mean the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero expects you to have finalised or detailed decommissioning plans. This question is asked to stimulate early investment in the relevant supply chains to decommission large scale infrastructure. See Annex A for further guidance.

Please state:

- your anticipated recycling rate of decommissioned installations.
- your 3 most impactful actions in terms of **planning for the sustainable decommissioning of your project**.
- evidence of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice for each action.
- key measurable outcomes/KPIs for each action; and
- how delivery will be assured for each action.

Your answer should be no more than 4 pages.

The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available per action
The anticipated recycling rate of decommissioned installations.	<p><b>10 points</b> if anticipated recycling rate of decommissioned installations is 80% or over.</p> <p><b>6 points</b> if anticipated recycling rate of decommissioned installations is 70% or over.</p> <p><b>3 points</b> if anticipated recycling rate of decommissioned installations is 60% or over.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if anticipated recycling rate of decommissioned installations is below 60%.</p>
Evidence of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice, for each action (note that industry standard here refers to your minimal legal decommissioning obligations).	<p><b>8 points</b> if ambition significantly exceeds industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>4 points</b> if ambition is only a small incremental improvement on industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>2 points</b> if ambition is in line with industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if ambition is below industry standards or common practice.</p>
Key measurable outcomes / KPIs for each action.	<p><b>3 points</b> for providing clear numerical or objectively measurable targets to be completed within a specific timeframe.</p> <p><b>2 points</b> for providing qualitative targets within a specific timeframe.</p> <p><b>1 point</b> for setting out aspirations but not hard targets.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no measurable KPIs provided.</p>
How delivery will be assured for each action.	<p><b>3 points</b> for setting out clear delivery plan which includes target delivery dates, key milestones building up to final delivery; clear explanation of dependencies necessary to</p>

	<p>ensure delivery, including known risks, and commitment or enrolment of key stakeholders.</p> <p><b>2 points</b> for setting out target delivery dates and key milestones building up to final delivery but lacking clear explanation of dependencies.</p> <p><b>1 point</b> for lack of clear deliverables, milestones, and dependencies.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no delivery assurances set out.</p>
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>14 points</b> per action, <b>52 points</b> in total.

### 3. Innovation

Innovation drives growth, creates jobs and can help make technology cleaner. Developing and deploying new ideas, products and processes is central to our ambition of being the world's most innovative economy.

The growth of the renewable sector in the UK over the past two decades, together with cost reductions, has been driven by innovation. Cost reduction and efficiency have been underpinned by practical learning on how to overcome the technical challenges of renewable electricity generation, but also by bringing in new entrants and helping SMEs scale up new ideas. By delivering against the innovation objectives, you will ensure that ongoing research and development will bring forward new methods, products and processes which will drive our progress towards Net Zero and sustainable industrial growth.

This is why in this section we ask questions about:

Your project's:

- investment in R&D.
- use of new technology; and
- role in bringing in SMEs and new entrants.

#### Q3.1 Investment in R&D

Are you taking action to **invest in R&D** that relates to the challenges faced by your project and its associated technology? Please state in your description the level and type of involvement in the R&D that you have, the timescales, and the Technology Readiness Level (TRL) to be achieved from each action.

- your 3 most impactful actions.
- expected/desired impact(s) on the project for each action.
- your level and type of involvement in the innovation action.
- evidence of impact<sup>6</sup> compared to existing industry standards or common practice, for each action.
- key measurable outcomes/KPIs for each action.
- how delivery will be assured for each action.

Your answer should be no more than 4 pages.

<sup>6</sup> High impact research would be looking into solutions that will substantially (a) speed up deployment; (b) reduce costs; (c) substantially change how and where your technology is deployed.

In this question, one of your actions can relate to a previous project, provided that there are demonstrable links between the past activity undertaken and the current project. See Annex B for the definition of 'demonstrable links'.

The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available per action
Expected/desired impact(s) on the project for each action.	<p><b>5 points</b> if comprehensive description of expected impacts is provided.</p> <p><b>3 points</b> if detailed description of expected impacts is provided.</p> <p><b>2 points</b> if basic description of expected impacts is provided.</p> <p><b>1 point</b> if superficial description of expected impacts is provided.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no description of expected impacts is provided.</p>
Your level and type of involvement for each action.	<p><b>3 points</b> if leading the activity or part of a wider partnership.</p> <p><b>1 point</b> if delegated to a third party.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> for no involvement or no information.</p>
Evidence of impact compared to existing industry standards or common practice, for each action.	<p><b>12 points</b> if impact significantly exceeds industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>6 points</b> if impact is only a small incremental improvement on industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>3 points</b> if impact is in line with industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if impact is below industry standards or common practice.</p>
Key measurable outcomes / KPIs for each action.	<p><b>5 points</b> for providing clear numerical or objectively measurable targets to be completed within a specific timeframe.</p> <p><b>3 points</b> for providing qualitative targets within a specific timeframe.</p> <p><b>2 points</b> for setting out aspirations but not hard targets.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no measurable KPIs provided.</p>
How delivery will be assured for each action.	<p><b>5 points</b> for setting out clear delivery plan which includes target delivery dates, key milestones building up to final delivery; clear explanation of dependencies necessary to ensure delivery, including known risks, and commitment or enrolment of key stakeholders.</p> <p><b>3 points</b> for setting out target delivery dates and key milestones building up to final delivery but lacking clear explanation of dependencies.</p> <p><b>1 point</b> for lack of clear deliverables, milestones, and dependencies.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no delivery assurances set out.</p>
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>30 points</b> per action, <b>90 points</b> in total.

## Q3.2 Investment in New Technologies

Are you taking action to **introduce and/or demonstrate innovations or novel technologies** (i.e. not currently in commercial use) **across the development, construction and operations and maintenance phases of the project** that have wider applicability in the sector?

This can include the introduction of innovations or novel technologies by your supply chain partners, if you can demonstrate that they were chosen at least in part because of their innovative offer and link to your project. At least one action must demonstrate collaboration with other developers or suppliers. Please state:

- your 3 most impactful actions.
- evidence of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice for each action.
- key measurable outcomes/KPIs for each action; and
- how delivery will be assured for each action.

Your answer should be no more than 4 pages.

In this question, one of your actions can relate to a previous project, so long as there are demonstrable links between the past activity undertaken and the current project. See Annex B for the definition of ‘demonstrable links’.

The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available per action
Evidence of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice, for each action.	<p><b>10 points</b> if ambition significantly exceeds industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>6 points</b> if ambition is only a small incremental improvement on industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>5 points</b> if ambition is in line with industry standards or common practice.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if ambition is below industry standards or common practice.</p>
Key measurable outcomes / KPIs for each action.	<p><b>5 points</b> for providing clear numerical or objectively measurable targets to be completed within a specific timeframe.</p> <p><b>3 points</b> for providing qualitative targets within a specific timeframe.</p> <p><b>2 points</b> for setting out aspirations but not hard targets.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no measurable KPIs provided.</p>
How delivery will be assured for each action.	<p><b>5 points</b> for setting out clear delivery plan which includes target delivery dates, key milestones building up to final delivery; clear explanation of dependencies necessary to ensure delivery, including known risks, and commitment or enrolment of key stakeholders.</p> <p><b>3 points</b> for setting out target delivery dates and key milestones building up to final delivery but lacking clear explanation of dependencies.</p> <p><b>1 point</b> for lack of clear deliverables, milestones, and dependencies.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no delivery assurances set out.</p>
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>20 points</b> per action, <b>60 points</b> in total.

### Q3.3 Using SMEs

New entrants and SMEs<sup>7</sup>, can help bring disruptive practices, ideas and products to the supply chain.

Please state how much DevEx and CapEx will be performed by SMEs (this includes both UK and international SMEs). This should be provided as a percentage of total DevEx and CapEx spend allocated to SMEs.

The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available per action
SMEs' involvement in DevEx and CapEx phases of the project.	<b>60 Points</b> if above 9% of CapEx and DevEx Spend goes to SMEs. <b>40 points</b> if between 9% and 7% of CapEx and DevEx Spend goes to SMEs. <b>20 points</b> if between 7% and 5% of CapEx and DevEx Spend goes to SMEs. <b>0 points</b> if less than 5% of CapEx and DevEx Spend goes to SMEs.
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>60 points</b> in total.

<sup>7</sup> Use the gov.uk and EU definition of SMEs: An SME is any organisation that has fewer than 250 employees and a turnover of less than €50 million or a balance sheet total less than €43 million.

## 4. Skills

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This section looks at the actions you are taking to invest in the skills needed to strengthen the supply chain and drive the sustainable growth of the renewable energy industry.

A skilled workforce will be crucial to delivering our green growth ambitions. High quality education and skills training plays a vital role in sustaining productivity growth and supports individuals to reach their potential.

As the renewable energy sector expands, opportunities will emerge for the sector to contribute to the provision of new skills and quality jobs which will support our push towards Net Zero. It will be important for the sector to tap into the largest possible pool of talent to ensure relevant existing skills are being drawn upon, and to better reflect modern society by having a diverse and inclusive workforce.

This is why in this section we ask questions about:

work being done to:

- address skills gaps and shortages in the industry;
- estimate the creation of skilled positions and jobs; and
- ensure a diverse, fair and safe workforce that will contribute to a strong, sustainable supply chain.

### Q4.1 Skill Gaps and Shortages

Are you taking action to address **skills gaps** or **skills shortages in the industry, and encourage transitioning** into the industry? At least one action must relate to the reduction of barriers to skill transferability across industries and one action must demonstrate collaboration with other developers or suppliers. Please state:

- which technical qualified personnel you have the greatest gaps/shortages in.
- your 4 most impactful actions in terms of reducing skills gaps or shortages.
- evidence of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice for each action.
- key measurable outcomes/KPIs for each action; and
- how delivery will be assured for each action.

Your answer should be no more than 5 pages.

In this question, one of your actions can relate to a previous project, provided that there are demonstrable links between the past activity undertaken and the current project. See Annex B for the definition of 'demonstrable links'. Actions can be taken at an industry or company level provided they can show a direct role played by the project and Applicants can evidence the impact.

The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available per action
State which technical qualified personnel you have the greatest gaps/shortages of.	<b>2 points</b> if information provided. <b>0 points</b> if information is not provided.
Evidence of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice, for each action	<b>10 points</b> if ambition significantly exceeds industry standards or common practice. <b>6 points</b> if ambition is only a small incremental improvement on industry standards or common practice. <b>2 points</b> if ambition is in line with industry standards or common practice. <b>0 points</b> if ambition is below industry standards or common practice.
Key measurable outcomes / KPIs for each action	<b>5 points</b> for providing clear numerical or objectively measurable targets to be completed within a specific timeframe. <b>3 points</b> for providing qualitative targets within a specific timeframe. <b>2 points</b> for setting out aspirations but not hard targets. <b>0 points</b> if no measurable KPIs provided.
How delivery will be assured for each action	<b>5 points</b> for setting out clear delivery plan which includes target delivery dates, key milestones building up to final delivery; clear explanation of dependencies necessary to ensure delivery, including known risks, and commitment or enrolment of key stakeholders. <b>3 points</b> for setting out target delivery dates and key milestones building up to final delivery but lacking clear explanation of dependencies. <b>1 point</b> for lack of clear deliverables, milestones, and dependencies. <b>0 points</b> if no delivery assurances set out.
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>20 points</b> per action, <b>82 points</b> in total.

## Q4.2 Apprenticeships, Scholarships and Trainees

### Part 1

How many scholarship positions (undergraduate and/or post-graduate) with a duration of one year or more duration are you planning to sponsor, and at which educational institutions?

### Part 2

How many apprenticeships, trainee positions and positions for workers transitioning from other sectors are linked to the development, construction, operations and maintenance phases of your project? How many of these are related to the skill gaps identified in question 4.1?

Your answer should be broken down into the following categories:



Employed by you:

- apprenticeships.
- trainee positions/ T level industry placements or equivalents; and
- positions for workers transitioning from other sectors.

Employed by T1 suppliers:

- apprenticeships.
- trainee positions/ T level industry placements or equivalents; and
- positions for workers transitioning from other sectors.

### Part 3

How do you plan to support these workers into employment at the end of their scholarship position/ apprenticeship/trainee position/ placement?

Your answer should be no more than 4 pages.

The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available
Number of scholarship positions with a duration of one year or more.	<b>5 points</b> if scholarship positions created. <b>0 points</b> if no positions created.
Breakdown of apprenticeships, trainee positions, positions for workers transitioning from other sectors and T level placements or equivalents provided.	<b>5 points</b> if data breakdown provided. <b>0 points</b> if data not provided or broken down.
Total number of apprenticeships, trainee positions, positions for workers transitioning from other sectors and T level or equivalent placements across your organisation and employed by your T1 suppliers.	<b>30 points</b> if total positions across your organisation and employed by your T1 suppliers > 200 (a maximum of 50 positions for workers transitioning from other sectors can be included). <b>20 points</b> if total positions are between 150-200 (a maximum of 30 positions for workers transitioning from other sectors can be included). <b>15 points</b> if total positions are between 100-150 (a maximum of 20 positions for workers transitioning from other sectors can be counted within the number). <b>10 points</b> if total positions are below 100 (a maximum of 10 positions for workers transitioning from other sectors can be counted within the number). <b>0 points</b> if no information is provided.
Are your apprenticeships, trainee positions, positions for workers transitioning from other sectors and T level placements or equivalents linked to the skills gaps/shortages outlined in 4.1.	<b>10 points</b> if over 80% of total positions are linked to the skills gaps/shortages outlined in 4.1. <b>8 points</b> if over 60% of total positions are linked to the skills gaps/shortages outlined in 4.1. <b>6 points</b> if over 40% of total positions are linked to the skills gaps/shortages outlined in 4.1. <b>2 points</b> if less than 40% of total positions are linked to the skills gaps/shortages outlined in 4.1.

	<b>0 points</b> if no positions are linked to the skills gaps/shortages outlined in 4.1
How do you plan to support these workers into employment at the end of their scholarship position/ apprenticeship/trainee position/ placement?	<b>5 points</b> if comprehensive plan provided. <b>3 points</b> if detailed plan provided. <b>2 points</b> if basic plan provided. <b>1 point</b> if superficial plan provided. <b>0 points</b> if no plan provided.
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>55 points</b> in total.

### Q4.3 Equality of Opportunity and Reducing the Disability Employment Gap

Are you taking action to **promote equality of opportunities in the workforce, which includes reducing the disability employment gap**? Please state:

- your two most impactful actions in terms of promoting equality of opportunities in the workforce.
- evidence of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice for each action.
- key measurable outcomes/KPIs for each action; and
- how delivery will be assured for each action.

Note: stating or summarising your overall corporate strategy does not count as an individual action.

Your answer should be no more than 3 pages.

The question will be scored as follows:

Information requested	Points available
Evidence of ambition compared to existing industry standards or common practice, for each action.	<b>10 points</b> if ambition significantly exceeds industry standards or common practice. <b>6 points</b> if ambition is only a small incremental improvement on industry standards or common practice. <b>5 points</b> if ambition is in line with industry standards or common practice. <b>0 points</b> if ambition is below industry standards or common practice.
Key measurable outcomes / KPIs for each action.	<b>5 points</b> for providing clear numerical or objectively measurable targets to be completed within a specific timeframe. <b>3 points</b> for providing qualitative targets within a specific timeframe. <b>2 points</b> for setting out aspirations but not hard targets. <b>0 points</b> if no measurable KPIs provided.
How delivery will be assured for each action.	<b>5 points</b> for setting out clear delivery plan which includes target delivery dates, key milestones building up to final delivery; clear explanation of dependencies necessary to ensure delivery, including known risks, and commitment or enrolment of key stakeholders.

	<p><b>3 points</b> for setting out target delivery dates and key milestones building up to final delivery but lacking clear explanation of dependencies.</p> <p><b>1 point</b> for lack of clear deliverables, milestones, and dependencies.</p> <p><b>0 points</b> if no delivery assurances set out.</p>
<b>Total number of points</b>	<b>20 points</b> per action, <b>40 points</b> in total.

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## Annex A: Examples of what is being sought

Note: examples are not meant to be exhaustive. These are indicative and other types of action can be taken than those specified below, so long as they are relevant to the question they come under.

Question	Example <sup>8</sup>
<b>Green Growth</b>	
1.1 Supply Chain Competition	Guidance in the question.
1.2 Supply Chain Opportunities	Examples of further actions supporting visibility of opportunity include collaborating with other projects to pool opportunities, running procurement workshops, making sure your Tier 1 suppliers maximise visibility of opportunities downstream of your project, running bespoke events for smaller groups of suppliers, and using multiple supplier portals (e.g. OGA).  Examples of fair contracting include appropriate measures to reduce prequalification requirements on smaller firms, prompt payment processes, <b>removing unsuited tender requirements for SMEs, or unfair indemnity clauses.</b>
1.3 Procurement Value Drivers	Examples include any weight given in your procurement process to factors such as carbon emissions, environmental impact, job creation, system integration and innovation, benefits to local communities, action against modern slavery, etc. Specific examples that fall into these factors could include developers that reward companies which: contribute to a Just Transition replacing fossil fuel generation with renewables and re-skilling workers; apply and invest in the development of new technology solutions; have a greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan.
1.4 Sustainable Procurement, Operations and Maintenance	Examples include, but are not limited to, using recyclable materials, minimising carbon emissions from transportation, adopting new technologies for reducing carbon impacts across the supply chain (e.g. alternative fuels, adopting new techs for reducing carbon impacts of remote monitoring systems), collaborating with suppliers to work towards decarbonising their practices.
1.5 Supply Chain Resilience	Guidance in question.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
2.1 Decarbonisation: Monitoring	Guidance in question.
2.2 Supply Chain infrastructure: Major Investments	Guidance in question.
2.3 Supply Chain infrastructure: Other Investments	Part 1: Examples of actions that support lower tier key component suppliers could include the following: supporting supply chain tier 2 and 3 to make investments improving their own capability/capacity, whether via direct funding or firm assurance in a future order pipeline to provide confidence in taking investment decisions, or by securing Tier 1 collaboration with lower tiers.  Part 2: Examples of other actions that strengthen infrastructure that supports supply chains could include the following: building enabling infrastructure, e.g., access roads, providing funding support to upgrade existing port facilities, collaborating with other projects to set up shared or joint infrastructure, providing community benefit packages as part of as part of deployment of relevant infrastructure.
2.4 Collaborating to Utilise Infrastructure	Examples could include, collaborating to share port infrastructure, collaborating to ensure more efficient vessel utilisation.
2.5 Planning for Sustainable Decommissioning	Examples could include investing in/contributing towards the research of recyclable materials, participating in working groups that think about end-of-life issues and initiatives, contributing to the research of the design of modular components, activities that promote repair before scrap.
<b>Innovation</b>	
3.1 Investment in R&D	Examples include any R&D project that you are involved in or driving that relates to new surveying, construction, maintenance methods, to new component design, or that could lead to a drop in carbon emissions, costs, and higher productivity etc.
3.2 Investment in New Technologies	Examples include any new technology that will be commercialised or tested as a direct, or partial result, of your project's needs.
3.3 Bringing in New Players	Guidance in question.
<b>Skills</b>	
4.1 Skill Gaps and Shortages	Examples of actions to address skills gaps and shortages could include the following: work to support the transition of workers from non-renewables

<sup>8</sup> This is not an exhaustive list of examples.

	sectors, recognition of equivalent training qualifications from other industries (e.g. for offshore wind OPITO BOSIET or GWO BST); working in partnership with regulators and safety forums, educational institutions to address gaps and shortages, setting up your own training programmes, collaboration with others (developers or suppliers) to set up skill programmes including apprenticeships and STEM programmes.
4.2 Apprenticeships, Scholarships and Trainees	Guidance in the question.
4.3 Equality of Opportunities	Examples of actions that promote equality of opportunities in the workforce and reduce the disability employment gap could include: work to: support in-work progression to help people from diverse backgrounds, perspectives and needs, (including age, ethnicity, education and other abilities) to move into the industry or into higher paid work by developing new skills relevant to the contract; increase the representation of disabled people in the contract workforce; support disabled people in developing new skills relevant to the contract, including through training schemes that result in recognised qualifications; and influence staff, suppliers, customers and communities through the delivery of the contract to support disabled people.

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## Annex B: Key Definitions

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### “Key components”

#### For **Offshore Wind and Floating Offshore Wind**:

1. Turbines
  - a. Blades
  - b. Nacelles
  - c. Towers
2. Foundations
3. Cables
  - a. Export
  - b. Array
4. Electrical Infrastructure Balance of Plant (BoP)
  - a. Electrical
  - b. Structural
  - c. Onshore
5. Installation
  - a. Turbine
  - b. Foundation
  - c. Electrical / Cable (export, inter-array and onshore installation)

#### For **Onshore Wind, or Remote Island wind**:

1. Turbines
  - a. Blades
  - b. Nacelles
  - c. Towers
2. Foundations, roads and drainage
3. Grid connection
4. Electrical Infrastructure Balance of Plant (BoP)
  - a. Electrical
  - b. Structural
5. Installation

- a. Turbine
- b. Foundation
- c. Electrical / Cable

### “Demonstrable links” between past activity undertaken and the current project

This means evidence of how activity in a previous project has direct and practical implications for the current project. For instance, lessons learnt applied to the current project, a procurement exercise that covers several projects, R&D investment or new technologies being rolled across several successive projects or infrastructure used across several projects. Activities by parent companies or consortium members can be used provided that the link to the project is within this definition.

### “Ambition significantly exceeds industry standards or common practice”

An ambitious activity means one that goes clearly further in scale, scope, material impact, or represents a wholly different or new approach, to what has commonly been done in the relevant industry in the past five years. For instance, building a ‘supplier portal’ in offshore wind, has become standard practice across in recent years and would therefore not be considered ambitious but instead “industry standard or common practice”. The nature of a project’s technology and its size are considered in relation to ambition.

### “Key measurable outcomes / KPIs”

This refers to the key outcomes you will be monitored against. These should ideally be clear numerical or objectively measurable targets to be completed within a specific timeframe. Qualitative targets (e.g. producing a report) are also acceptable but will score less highly than numerical KPIs.

### “How delivery will be assured”

This requires a summary of how your intent, policy or initiative will be translated into concrete outcomes. This usually would include timelines for delivery and an overview of the key steps necessary to translate an intent into an outcome.

### “Detailed” or “comprehensive” information vs. “some” or sufficient information vs. superficial” or “insufficient” information

**Comprehensive:** clear statement of desired effects, timelines, key risks, mitigations, wider context, and industry impacts.

**Detailed:** clear statement of desired effects with supportive details on at least three of the following: timelines, key risks, mitigations, wider value and industry impacts.

**Basic:** clear statement of desired effects but with supportive detail on two or fewer of the following: timelines, key risks, mitigations, wider value and industry impacts.

**Superficial:** information on desired effects is unclear.

### “New manufacturing facility”

A manufacturing facility that has been set up in the last five years, or will be set up in coming years, where none existed previously. This can include facilities repurposed from other industries.

### “Significantly upgraded manufacturing facility”

A facility that has received substantial investment in the last three years, or will receive such investment in the coming years, to increase its output or efficiency, or to manufacture different products than it was originally set up to produce.

### “Incrementally upgraded manufacturing facility”

A facility that has undergone small modifications in the last three years, or will do so in the coming years, to modify its production line or techniques as the demand for its products evolve (e.g. for offshore wind, bigger blades).

### “Sustainability”

Defined as any measure, action or initiative that seeks to reduce the environmental impact of your project. This can include, for example, a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, or the use of recyclable or re-usable components.

### “Resilience”

The ability to

- a. withstand disruption to the supply chain from unforeseen events, such as geopolitical or trade shocks, significant workforce issues in downstream suppliers, or climate change (natural disasters etc.) so a project can be delivered with minimal disruption; and
- b. overcome key component supplier failures through securing alternative suppliers.



## Annex C: Anticipated UK Content Calculation Methodology (PS1)

This UK content methodology is endorsed by the Offshore Wind Industry Council described in *BVG Associates (2015) Methodology for measuring the UK content of UK offshore wind farms, for UK Government, Department of Energy and Climate Change, RenewableUK and The Crown Estate, May 2015.*<sup>9</sup>

Appendix G provides summary guidance to support consistent application of the methodology by developers across different renewable power generation technologies, both for forecasting UK Content in uncommitted expenditure and for tracking and reporting UK Content within committed expenditure. This summary is provided as an aid to developers in applying the full methodology, which should be followed in detail and is that contained in the document by BVG (2015).

Table G.1 of this questionnaire is provided as a template to guide the calculation of anticipated lifetime UK Content in a project.

**Submission tables for Applicants are available on gov.uk on the AR6 SCP consultation page.**

**Table G.1 Template to Guide Calculation of UK Content in Project Expenditure**

### Definitions

Term	Definition
Generator	<p>A Developer or Generator is the company that owns a project development.</p> <p>The term 'Developer' refers to the owner up to the point that they are awarded a CfD Contract in a specific Contracts for Difference Allocation Round. The term 'Generator' refers to the owner thereafter.</p> <p>In Appendix G the single term 'Generator' is used.</p>
Development expenditure (DevEx)	DevEx costs incurred by the Generator from the award of development rights by The Crown Estate to FID
Capital expenditure (CapEx)	CapEx includes costs incurred from FID to works completion date (WCD). It includes the cost of constructing the transmission assets that will be sold to the Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO).
Operational expenditure (OpEx)	OpEx includes costs incurred by the project Generator from works completion date (WCD) to the end of active life
Decommissioning expenditure (DecEx)	DecEx includes costs incurred in the decommissioning, dismantling and disposal or recycling of the project
Works Completion Date (WCD)	WCD is the date at which the project's full rated generation capacity has been commissioned
Total expenditure (TotEx)	TotEx includes all costs incurred from award of development rights to the end of decommissioning, and is the aggregation of DevEx, CapEx, OpEx and DecEx

<sup>9</sup> You may use other industry approved methodologies, such as the update provided by BVG in 2021: "UK content calculation for AR4: guidance for industry".

Term	Definition
Final Investment Decision (FID)	FID is the point of a project life cycle at which all consents, agreements and Contracts that are required to commence project construction have been signed (or are at or near execution form). At this point there is a firm commitment by equity holders or debt funders to provide or mobilise funding to cover the majority of construction costs
Committed Expenditure	Committed expenditure includes past and current contracts, and future contracts for which expenditure has been committed and the supplier selected
Uncommitted Expenditure	Uncommitted expenditure is all expenditure related to the project for which a supplier has not yet been selected
Customer	A Customer is a purchaser of goods or services for the project, which may be a project Generator or a Supplier at any tier of the supply chain (except the bottom tier)
Supplier	A Supplier is a provider of goods or services to a Customer. A Tier 1 Supplier is a supplier directly contracted by the project Generator
Internal Supplier	An Internal Supplier refers to the activities performed by a Customer that are not passed through to Suppliers, for example, expenditure by a civil works contractor in deploying their own equipment and inhouse (i.e. internal) work teams to execute part of a scope of work, and then sub-contracting the remaining portion of the work scope to Suppliers
Sub-supplier	A Sub-supplier is a company that is two or more steps down the supply chain from the Customer
Contract	A Contract is an agreement between a Customer and a Supplier to provide a goods or services to an agreed value. It covers the aggregated payment by the Customer to the Supplier for a defined scope of work or supply of goods. Purchase Orders (POs) are considered a type of Contract. The total Contract value could be made up of a number of transactions
Sub-contract	A Sub-contract is an agreement between a Supplier and a Sub-supplier
Contract Value	The Contract Value is the price paid by a Customer to a Supplier inclusive of profit margin (exclusive of VAT where applicable)
Base Cost	<p>Suppliers calculate UK Content within their Base Costs.</p> <p>Base Cost is the Contract Value less the Supplier's profit margin, and is comprised of the value of the Supplier's aggregated internal and external Sub-contracts. (Profit margins plus Base Cost form the Contract price to the Customer and the Contract Value to the Supplier). VAT is excluded from all calculations [tbc]</p>
Margin	<p>Margin means profit margin as EBITA [tbc]</p> <p>Suppliers calculate and report percentage UK Content in their Base costs. Total % UK Content across multiple Contracts is the weighted average of UK Content in the Base Cost of each Contract.</p> <p>Total % UK Content is reported by a generator as % UK Content in TOTEX.</p> <p>The country destination of profit margins or the company's taxation are not considered in the calculation of UK Content. Therefore, when applying total % UK Content to TOTEX to derive a monetary figure for UK Content, the level of UK Content within aggregated profit margins will be proportionate to the percentage of UK Content in Base Cost.</p> <p>(An alternative is for the monetary value of UK Content to be % UK Content within aggregated Base Costs x aggregated Base Cost, which will be a lower monetary figure). [tbc]</p> <p>A Supplier may include a margin in the cost of an Internal Sub-contract.</p>
Internal Contract or Sub-contract	<p>An Internal Contract is the discrete volume of expenditure on activities performed by an Internal Supplier.</p> <p>The value of an Internal Contract may include a profit margin, for example, where there is a cross charge between different company operations (ie an internal transaction). Where this is the case, the internal margin is deducted from the Internal Contract value to derive the Base Cost for calculating UK Content within the Internal Contract.</p>

Term	Definition
FTE	Direct jobs (employees or direct hires) created or maintained by suppliers, expressed as Full Time Equivalent
UK FTE	UK FTE jobs are direct jobs (employees or direct hires) created or maintained by suppliers operating in the UK as registered companies or with an operating license, expressed as Full Time Equivalent positions.
RFQ	Request for quote
RFP	Request for proposal
ITT	Invitation to tender

### Summary Guidance for Calculation of UK Content *(Work in Progress)*

Component	Summary of Methodology	UK Content Calculation
<b>UK Content</b>	% UK Content is reported by a generator as percentage of DevEx, CapEx, OpEx and DecEx and as % of TOTEX.	<p>UK Content is calculated as a proportion (%) of Base Cost for each contract or internal contract (or each component or category of unallocated expenditure).</p> <p>Total project lifetime UK Content is calculated as the aggregated weighted average of % UK Content across all current and past contracts (and all components/categories of unallocated expenditure) across DevEx, CapEx, OpEx and DecEx, as follows:</p> <p>Total project lifetime % UK Content = <math>\frac{\sum (\text{£ UK Content} / \text{£ Base Cost}) \times 100\%}{\text{Total project lifetime } \text{£ UK Content} = \text{Total project lifetime } \% \text{ UK Content} \times \text{TOTEX}}</math></p>
<b>Committed expenditure</b>	<p>Committed expenditure includes past and current contracts, and future contracts for which expenditure has been committed and the supplier has been selected.</p> <p>Committed expenditures are at prices of the day.</p> <p>For committed expenditures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supplier undertakes UK Content calculation for contracts &gt; £10 million</li> <li>Customer undertakes UK Content calculation for contracts &lt; £10 million</li> </ul> <p>For committed expenditure with contract values &gt;£10 million, the Customer asks suppliers to undertake the UK Content calculation following in the methodology summarised in Appendix G (this document) and described in detail in BVG (2015).</p> <p>For committed expenditure with contract values &lt;£10 million the Customer undertakes the UK Content calculation based on professional judgement following the guidance in Appendix G (this document), supported by the information in BVG (2015).</p>	<p>Calculation of UK Content as % of Base Cost in a Contract</p> <p>V Contract Value  M Contract profit margins  OH Overheads apportioned to Contract  G Expenditure on internal and external Goods  S Expenditure on internal and external Services  Di Incremental depreciation of asset over contract period</p> <p>cOH UK Content in Overheads, apportioned to Contract value  cG UK Content in Goods, apportioned to Contract value  cS UK Content in Services, apportioned to Contract Value  cDi Incremental depreciation of asset over contract period</p> <p>% UK Content = <math>(cOH + cG + cS + cDi) / (V - M + Di) \times 100\%</math></p> <p>["Di" in denominator- tbc]</p>
<b>Uncommitted Expenditure</b>	<p>Uncommitted expenditure is all expenditure related to the project for which a supplier has not been selected</p> <p>Uncommitted expenditure is in real terms and undiscounted</p> <p>For all uncommitted expenditure the Customer undertakes the UK Content calculation based on professional judgement following the summary</p>	<p>Calculation of UK Content as % of Base Cost in a project component or goods/service category</p> <p>U Uncommitted expenditure allocated to a specific project component or category of goods/service  M profit margin (assumed)  Cp % Capacity of UK suppliers to meet demand  Pr % Probability of UK suppliers capturing orders</p>

Component	Summary of Methodology	UK Content Calculation
	<p>guidance in Appendix G (this document) and the detailed methodology described in BVG (2015).</p>	<p>cOH UK Content in Overheads, apportioned to component or category  cG UK Content in Goods, apportioned to component or category  cS UK Content in Services, apportioned to component or category  cDi Incremental depreciation of asset over contract period</p> <p>% UK Content =  <math display="block">\frac{[(cOH + cG + cS + cDi) \times Cp \times Pr]}{(U - M + Di) \times Cp \times Pr} \times 100\%</math></p> <p>["Di" in denominator- tbc]</p>
<b>Margins</b>	<p>Profit margins</p> <p>Where commercially confidential or otherwise unable to identify Margins, assume margin is 10% of Contract Value or 10% of uncommitted [tbc]</p>	<p><b>Committed expenditure</b></p> <p>To derive Base Cost, remove actual profit margin from contract value.</p> <p><b>Uncommitted expenditure</b></p> <p>To derive Base Cost, remove assumed profit margin from Uncommitted expenditure allocated to a specific project component or category of goods/service.</p>
<b>Overheads</b>	<p>A portion of corporate overheads are included in the calculation of UK Content as part of Base Cost, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• asset maintenance</li> <li>• finance</li> <li>• IT</li> <li>• sales</li> <li>• research and development</li> <li>• human resources</li> <li>• training not directly associated with project</li> </ul> <p>For <b>committed expenditure with contract values &gt;£10 million</b>, calculation of UK Content in Overheads is by the Supplier as the number of UK FTE within total FTE Overheads workforce, proportioned to the ratio of the contract value to total sales of the company over the contract period.</p> <p>For <b>committed expenditure with contract values &lt;£10 million</b>, calculation of UK Content in Overheads is by the Customer as the number of UK FTE within total FTE Overheads workforce of the supplier, proportioned to the ratio of the contract value to estimated total sales of the Supplier over the contract period.</p> <p>For <b>uncommitted expenditure</b>, expenditure is allocated to a specific project component or category of service or goods, and UK Content is then calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assume Overheads are 10% of Base Cost [tbc]</li> <li>• assume that for suppliers operating in UK overheads are 100% UK Content*</li> <li>• assume that for suppliers not operating in UK overheads are 0% UK Content</li> </ul> <p>*given that definition of UKFTE is any employee or direct hire created or maintained by suppliers operating in UK, then can assume all (100%) of FTE Overheads workforce is UKFTE [tbc]</p>	<p><b>Committed Expenditure</b></p> <p>OH Total Annual Overhead  CP Period of Contract in years  V Contract Value  TS Total sales over the contract period  TFOH Total average FTEs in Overheads function in contract period  UKFOH Total average UK FTEs in Overheads function in contract period</p> <p>% UK Content in OHs =  <math display="block">\frac{[(OH \times CP) \times (V/TS)] \times (UKFOH/TFOH)}{}</math></p> <p><b>Uncommitted expenditure</b></p> <p>% UK Content in OH = (U - M) x 10%</p>

Component	Summary of Methodology	UK Content Calculation
<b>Supply of Goods</b> (manufactured products, equipment, materials)	<p>For <b>committed expenditure with contract values &gt;£10 million</b>, UK Content is calculated by the Supplier as the actual weighted average (by sales price) of % UK Content in all goods produced by the supplier in the year the Contract is fulfilled. This % UK Content figure is reported to all Customers in that year, regardless of product or product model/type sold to Customer [tbc]</p> <p>For <b>committed expenditure with contract values &lt;£10 million</b>, UK Content is calculated by the Customer as the estimated weighted average (by sales price) of % UK Content in all goods produced by the Supplier in the year the Contract is fulfilled.</p> <p>For <b>uncommitted expenditure</b>, expenditure is allocated to a specific project component or category of service or goods, and UK Content is then calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for suppliers operating in UK, UK Content is a professional judgement based on 100% minus estimated imported value of intermediary goods used in manufacturing process (equivalent to CIF*). [tbc]</li> <li>for suppliers not operating in UK, UK Content is professional judgement of whether intermediary components in the overseas manufacture process are exported from UK, and if so the UK-retained export value. [tbc]</li> </ul> <p>*CIF – IncoTerm 'Cost, Insurance, Freight':  <a href="https://www.trade.gov/know-your-incoterms">https://www.trade.gov/know-your-incoterms</a></p>	<p><b>Committed expenditure</b></p> <p>PT Total sales of all products in final year of contract            P1 Total sales of all of product type number 1 in final year of contract            P2 Total sales of all of product type number 2 in final year of contract            C1 % UK Content in P1            C2 % UK Content in P2</p> <p>% UK Content in Goods =  <math display="block">[ \sum (P1 \times C1) + (P2 \times C2) + \text{etc} ] / PT</math>           or            % UK Content in Goods = C1 (where P1 is the supplied good)</p> <p><b>Uncommitted expenditure</b></p> <p>% UK Content in Goods = <math>1 - [(CIF / (U - M - OH))]</math></p>
<b>Supply of Goods</b> (fuel)	<p><b>Fuel</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 70% UK Content to expenditures on fuel bought in the UK</li> <li>Apply 0% UK Content to expenditures on fuel bought overseas</li> </ul>	
<b>Supply of Goods</b> (internal manufacturing)	<p><b>Internal Manufacturing</b></p> <p>For the purposes of calculation % UK Content, manufacturing processes that are performed by the supplier of a service (eg a marine vessel services company that produces spare parts in their own workshops) are treated as an Internal Supplier. Treat this internal manufacturing as per the calculation for UK Content for external suppliers of goods.</p>	As above
<b>Supply of Services</b>	<p>For all calculations of UK Content in services, first deduct from the Base Cost the value of any goods components within the service (eg products, equipment materials). If these goods are entirely consumed during the contract period (eg aggregates), then calculate % UK Content in these goods as per the Supply of Goods methodology above. If the goods deducted from service are a 'Capital Investment' (eg supplier-owned equipment deployed during contract such as earth movers or vessels, then calculate % UK Content as per the Capital Investment methodology below.</p> <p>This leaves labour-in-Services as the basis of the calculation for % UK Content in services, as follows.</p> <p>For <b>committed expenditure with contract values &gt;£10 million</b>, UK Content in service contracts is calculated by the Supplier as the actual total number of UK FTEs employed by the Supplier (or division of</p>	<p><b>Committed Expenditure &gt;£10m</b></p> <p>V Contract Value            M Contract profit margins            cOHs Overheads apportioned to Contract value and then pro rata to labour-in-Services only            Gs Value of Goods within service contract (includes Overheads apportioned to Contract and pro rata to Goods-in-Service only)            TFs Total average FTEs in supplier of service in final year of contract            UKFs Total average UK FTEs in supplier of service in final year of contract</p> <p>% UK Content in Services (less Goods-in-Services) =  <math display="block">(UKFs/TFs) * (V - M - Gs - cOHs)</math></p> <p><b>Uncommitted expenditure</b></p>

Component	Summary of Methodology	UK Content Calculation
	<p>Supplier) in the last year of the contract, as proportion of total number of FTEs employed by the Supplier (or division of Supplier) in the last year of the contract</p> <p>For <b>committed expenditure with contract values &lt;£10 million</b>, total UK Content is calculated by the Customer as the estimated number of UK FTEs employed by the Supplier (or division of Supplier) in the last year of the contract, as proportion of total number of FTEs employed by the Supplier (or division of Supplier) in the last year of the contract:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for suppliers operating in UK assume UK Content in total workforce of supplier is 100%*</li> <li>for suppliers not operating in UK assume UK Content in total workforce service is 0%</li> </ul> <p>For <b>uncommitted expenditure</b>, expenditure is allocated to a specific project component or category of services, and UK Content is then calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for suppliers operating in UK assume service (less overheads) is 100% UK Content*</li> <li>for suppliers not operating in UK assume service is 0% UK Content</li> </ul> <p>*given that definition of UKFTE is any employees or direct hire created or maintained by suppliers operating in UK, then assume 100% of FTE within services meets the definition of UKFTE</p>	<p>Gs Value of Goods within service component or category (includes Overheads apportioned to Contract and pro rata to Goods-in-Service only)</p> <p>or category</p> <p>UKFs Total UK FTEs in provision of service component or category</p> <p>cOHs Overheads apportioned to service component or category and then pro rata to labour-in services only</p> <p>% UK Content in Services (less Goods-in-Services) = (UKFs/TFs) * (U - M - Gs - cOHs)</p>
<b>Supply of Services</b> (land rent)	<b>Land rent</b> The UK content is the percentage of UK FTEs involved in administering the land asset. To calculate % UK Content in insurance treat as a 'service'	as above
<b>Supply of Services</b> (insurance)	<b>Insurance</b> UK Content in insurance considers only the premiums paid by the Customer. To calculate % UK Content in insurance treat as a 'service'	as above
<b>Supply of Services</b> (warranty)	<b>Warranty</b> To calculate % UK Content in a warranty treat as a 'service'	as above
<b>Supply of Services</b> (internal services)	<b>Internal Services</b> For the purposes of calculation % UK Content, services that are performed by the suppliers' own workforce (excluding labour in Overheads) (eg engineering services, construction team) are treated as an Internal Supplier. Treat this internal service as per the calculation for UK Content for external suppliers of services.	as above
<b>Capital Investments</b> (applicable to committed expenditure only)	<p>A Supplier may have made a capital investment in equipment or a manufacturing facility that is used to fulfil a Contract. The equipment or manufacturing facility depreciates during the fulfilment of a Contract. For the purposes of this methodology, % UK Content is calculated as portion of the depreciation cost of the investment.</p> <p>For <b>committed expenditure where the supplier's depreciated investment value over the contract period is &gt;£10 million</b>, UK Content within capital investments is calculated by the Supplier as the incremental depreciation of the asset over the period of the contract, apportioned to the ratio of the contact value to total sales of the supplier over the contact period.</p>	<p><b>Committed expenditure</b> - where the supplier's depreciated investment value over the contract period is &gt;£10 million:</p> <p>CP Period of Contract in years</p> <p>V Contract Value</p> <p>TS Total sales over the contract period</p> <p>Di Incremental depreciation of asset over contract period</p> <p>Io % UK Content in original investment</p> <p>% UK Content in Investments = [(V x CP) / TS] x Di x Io</p>

Component	Summary of Methodology	UK Content Calculation
	<p>If a Supplier has an established process for attributing an investment cost to a particular Contract, it should use this as a basis for the UK Content calculation. If a Supplier has no established process, a linear depreciation model should be used over 20 years for a marine vessel (ie 5% per year) and 10 years for other capital investments (ie 10% per year).</p> <p>The % UK Content of the depreciation equals the UK Content in the original investment, which is calculated by determining the % UK Content in the original investment from analysing the Contracts awarded at the time. Making this analysis will become more difficult with time, therefore for investments made more than five years before they are used in fulfilling a Contract, a Customer may make its own estimate of the UK Content in the supplier's investment.</p> <p>For <b>committed expenditure where the supplier's depreciated investment value over the contract period is &lt;£10 million</b> (or is &gt;£10 million but investment was made &gt; 5 years before contract) UK Content within capital investments is estimated by the Customer following the guidance above.</p>	<p><b>Committed expenditure</b> - where the supplier's depreciated investment value over the contract period is &lt;£10 million, or is &gt;£10 but investment was made &gt; 5 years before contract):</p> <p>% UK Content in Investments = <math>[(V \times CP) / TS] \times Di \times Io</math> (est.)</p>
Contingency	Treat all contingency sums as Uncommitted expenditure and follow the guidance above.	

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