Agenda Item No: 3

Electricity Procurement for 2024-28

To:	Assets and Procurement Committee
Meeting Date:	18 October 2023
From:	Executive Director, Place and Sustainability
Electoral division(s):	All
Key decision:	Yes
Forward Plan ref:	2023/041
Outcome:	To agree the proposed procurement route for the electricity supply contract for the supply period starting October 2024.
Recommendation:	The Committee is recommended to

a) agree to the preferred procurement route of using the Crown Commercial Services framework for electricity supplies for the Council's property and streetlighting portfolio, for the supply period from 1 October 2024 to 31 March 2028. (Option 2 as set out in the paper below.);

b) delegate authority to the Executive Director of Place and Sustainability, in consultation with the S151 officer and the Chair and Vice-chair of Assets and Procurement Committee, to enter into a contract with Crown Commercial Services and with the electricity supplier named in their framework, for that supply period, and to select a trading strategy from the available options within that contract.

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1. Background

1.1 Cambridgeshire County Council (the Council) consumes around 20 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of electricity per year covering approximately 200 supply points, which includes our offices, libraries, community centres and other buildings, plus street lighting, feeder pillars, traffic signals etc. (1 GWh = 1,000,000 kilowatt-hours (kWh).)

1.2 Schools are responsible for their own utilities and are not included in the Council's procurement arrangements for electricity.

1.3 The Council currently has a single contract in place for the supply of electricity with Total Energies, via the Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation (ESPO) Framework (framework reference 191_B_C_20). This contract will expire at the end of September 2024.

1.4 In March 2023, the Strategy and Resources Committee resolved to approve the termination of the electricity supply contract with Total Energies via the ESPO framework at the end of the current supply period (30 September 2024), and to ask officers to carry out further assessment of alternative procurement and supply arrangements for an electricity supply contract with a particular focus on considering the environmental and social value issues associated with this procurement.

1.5 The purpose of this report is to outline the options that have been assessed for the procurement of electricity supplies from October 2024 onwards and to seek approval of the recommended procurement option.

2. Main Issues

2.1 Assurance and Value for Money: In any procurement of energy it is important that the Council is able to have assurance that any proposed procurement option and subsequent contract with a supplier will represent value for money to the Council. Energy markets are complex and volatile and therefore contracts need to be managed in a way that is able to deliver best value to the Council. The assessment of potential procurement options has therefore taken this into account.

2.2 Environmental Performance: Members have asked that environmental considerations are also taken into account in the procurement decision for electricity. The Council's Climate Change and Environment Strategy includes the principles of working with our suppliers to improve environmental outcomes and using our purchasing power to drive improvement through our supply chain by specifying more sustainable options. There are two separate issues to consider regarding the environmental impact of electricity procurement.

2.3 The first is the Council's carbon footprint from the generation and consumption of the electricity it procures, and the other is the environmental and social values and policies of the organisation the Council procures its electricity from.

2.4 The Council's Climate Change and Environment Strategy sets a target for the Council's scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions to reach net zero by 2030. The associated Action Plan

also specifically includes the commitment to continue to purchase 100% renewable electricity for all buildings and street lighting operated by the Council.

2.5 Greenhouse gas emissions accounting and reporting (commonly referred to as carbon footprinting) is divided into three 'scopes' under internationally agreed protocols. 'Scope 1' refers to direct emissions (such as those from the organisation's own assets), 'scope 2' refers to energy-related indirect emissions (such as from purchased electricity) and 'scope 3' refers to all other indirect emissions (such as those relating to activities of contractors, suppliers, customers or employees).

2.6 Electricity accounts for all of the Council's 'scope 2' gross carbon emissions. However these emissions are calculated as being zero wherever electricity is generated from 100% renewable sources (such as wind or solar). Continuing to purchase 100% renewable electricity is necessary for the Council to meet its ambitions in the Climate Change and Environment Strategy.

2.7 Most suppliers (including the Council's current supplier, Total Energies) offer both 100% renewable and other tariff options, whilst few suppliers only offer 100% renewable tariffs. The Council has already decided to purchase a green tariff.

2.8 Currently, the Council purchases Total's 'Pure Green' electricity tariff at a small extra cost. The cost of this is currently 0.56 pence per kWh, equivalent to 1.77% of our total electricity bill, or around £110k per year, but will be rising to 0.885p/kWh from October 2023. (However, prices of the green tariff may vary slightly with different suppliers.) This tariff means that we can report zero net greenhouse gas emissions for electricity, under the market-based emissions accounting method. This is because the electricity we use can be matched to Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs).

2.9 The second environmental consideration is the social and environmental values of the supplier. Although we are purchasing a green product, the current supplier, Total Energies, is a very large multinational publicly traded oil and gas company, whose businesses cover the entire oil and gas chain, from exploration and production to power generation, transportation, refining, marketing and trading. In 2021, 44% of Total Energies' sales were from petroleum products and 48% were from natural gas.

2.10 The electricity requirements of the Council, with the large portfolio and particularly the use of un-metered supplies which are required for large numbers of street lights, means that generally only the larger energy suppliers have the capability to supply the Council. There are therefore only a limited number of suppliers who are likely to be willing and able to meet our needs. However, there are other suppliers in the market who are not involved in oil and gas exploration, and these will be considered below under each procurement option.

2.11 Changes in electricity usage. In the 12 months from August 2022 to July 2023, the Council used 19.9 GWh of electricity across its sites, 10.8 GWh of which (54%) was for street lighting. However, the programme of LED replacement street lighting due to start in 2024 is scheduled to reduce electricity use by 6.5 GWh annually by 2026. There will also likely be some increases in electricity use in future years due to the switch away from fossil fuel heating systems to electricity-powered heat pumps and the uptake of electric vehicles. However, some of this may be offset by improved energy efficiency or changes to the property portfolio, which will be likely to reduce energy consumption.

2.12 Therefore the Council's electricity consumption rates for the contract period 23/24 to 27/28 are likely to gradually decline year on year, from around 19.9 GWh in 2023-24 down to approximately 14.5 GWh by 2027-28.

2.13 The Council spent £3.5m on electricity in 2021-22 and £5.3m in 2022-23, with costs in 2023-24 likely to be over £6m due to increases in price. Based on a combination of current prices, future price projections from the UK Government, and market intelligence, a central estimate of future prices and usage would lead to an annual spend of around £4.1m for the contract period, meaning the total contract value over 3.5 or 4 years would be around £16.5m. However, sensitivity analysis on changes to either prices or usage (or both) means that the likely range is from £2.5m to £8.5m per year, with a total contract value of between £12m to £31m.

2.14 Management of volatile markets. The UK and global energy markets have been very volatile recently. Wholesale electricity prices have been driven further up due to a series of reasons, including sanctions on Russian oil and gas, and operational issues at key pipelines, interconnectors and power stations. Electricity prices are also influenced by demand (varies with weather), European gas storage levels, renewables output, and global economic factors as well as UK policy. Whilst the influence of some of the above factors has now levelled off, it remains very difficult to predict future prices. (NB. The energy 'price cap' for domestic customers does not apply to the Council's sites.)

2.15 Electricity retail prices typically consist of a standing charge (per day) and a unit price (per kWh). The retail unit price is made up of the wholesale energy-only ("commodity") price, plus "non-commodity" charges such as transmission and distribution network charges and relevant taxes and government charges. These non-commodity charges apply to all volumes purchased as long as sites are connected to the grid. These non-commodity charges are pass-through charges, which are the same no matter who the supplier is, and typically account for up to half of the retail price of electricity. The commodity price is the most volatile element. However, this is primarily dependent on the wholesale energy markets, and the performance of the trading team; not who the retail supplier is.

2.16 The best value contracts for large multi-site non-domestic portfolios such as the Council's, are generally flexible price contracts. Fixed price contracts are relatively rare (unlike in the domestic energy market) and those that do exist are very likely to have much higher prices, due to the risks in the market for the suppliers. It is therefore not possible to compare prices in advance of signing a contract. Large purchasing organisations and frameworks offer a range of flexible contracts, which will vary in terms of how far in advance energy is purchased and whether energy is purchased within the supply period or solely in advance. The purchasing organisations typically offer various trading strategies, or 'baskets' which specify the range of time within which energy may be purchased, such as up to 12 months in advance, closing before the supply period, or continuing throughout the supply period. A 'purchase in advance' or 'locked' strategy will purchase all volumes at times in advance of the supply period (typically a 12 month supply period), meaning that prices will be known at the start of each year (although not at the start of the whole contract). How far in advance the first purchases are made may vary from 6 months up to 3 years before the supply period. Whereas a 'purchase within period' or 'variable' trading strategy may leave some of the volume to be purchased within the supply period, meaning that prices may vary from month to month, but giving greater opportunities to take advantage of dips in the market

should they occur. It is not possible to know in advance which trading strategy will lead to the lowest prices, as this varies from year to year depending on the markets. Selection of a trading strategy will depend on the Council's appetite for risk versus price certainty. Whichever trading strategy is chosen, the trading teams in the organisations will then forecast required volumes and purchase portions of the volume at different times, within the limits of the strategy, when markets are conducive, to obtain the best deals for their customers. For that reason, it is important that the Council chooses an appropriate organisation to undertake this activity on its behalf.

2.17 'Netting off'. The Council both buys and sells electricity, as it is both a consumer and also a generator through its solar generation assets. It is theoretically possible to match some of the volumes of electricity exported and sold from the Council's solar generation assets against part of what is purchased through our incoming supplies from the grid, (known as 'netting off'), through arrangements such as sleeved Power Purchase Agreements (PPA). Netting off is possible if the import (buying) and export (selling) contracts are with the same supplier. If such an arrangement were made, this would mean the Council would be partially self-supplying its own locally generated renewable electricity to its own sites. An additional benefit of netting off is that the Council would be able to self-supply its own REGOs, avoiding the need to purchase them through the supplier's green tariff premium. Therefore a consideration on the future procurement of the import of electricity will take account of the potential to have a netting off arrangement with the supplier, such that a future netting-off arrangement opportunity is not precluded.

2.18 Procurement Options: A number of procurement and supply mechanisms available for an electricity supply contract have been considered as outlined below.

2.19 Option 1: ESPO. Renewing the contract under the ESPO framework (framework reference 191_24) for supply during the period from October 2024 to September 2028 was considered at the Strategy and Resources Committee in March 2023, and the decision was made not to use this option, in order to seek a greener alterative to Total Energies, who are currently the sole supplier on ESPO's framework. ESPO is a public buying organisation owned by six member councils, including Cambridgeshire County Council. All ESPO's profits are shared amongst the six member authorities on a pro-rata basis depending on spend. The dividend is calculated by ESPO and depends on overall performance and an annual Members vote. However, it would still be possible to rejoin the ESPO framework at a later date if desired, although the risk is that the prices may be less favourable with less advance notice.

2.20 Option 2: Crown Commercial Services (CCS). The Crown Commercial Services 'Supply of Energy 2' framework (reference RM6251) is available for 4 years from April 2024, with customers able to join partway through the framework if required. The successful sole supplier to this framework is EDF, and framework access is by direct award, with a fully compliant procurement already completed.

2.21 CCS are owned by the UK Government and are the single largest buyer of energy in the UK. This large-scale purchasing means that they are likely to be able to secure good prices relative to the market average. The CCS fees are amongst the lowest of all the large purchasing organisations, and the total is likely to be similar to that of ESPO's fees, although structured differently. The fees include all of the procurement, trading strategies

and trading, as well as provision of market intelligence information and support with query resolution. The CCS framework includes a choice of five different trading strategies that customers can select, including three 'locked' options and two 'variable' options. For all 'locked' strategies, purchasing would be complete before delivery begins, and prices become 'fixed' for one year each April, giving some budget certainty. For the variable strategies, prices could change monthly. Some of the strategies also require more advance notice to join than others. More details of these are provided in Appendix A.

2.22 EDF are a French state-owned electricity generation company, largely focussed on nuclear energy, with some oil/gas trading and some renewables. They are not involved in oil/gas exploration. They own eight nuclear power stations in the UK, several wind and solar sites and one coal power station that is now closed. Their current standard fuel mix for electricity for UK customers is 63% nuclear, 19% renewables and 18% fossil fuels / other. They also offer a 100% renewable tariff option, as well as another zero-carbon tariff option (nuclear). Through the CCS framework, EDF offer a choice of four different zero carbon or REGO backed green tariffs, or a bespoke option.

2.23 Option 3: YPO. YPO also offer similar services to those of ESPO or CCS. YPO are owned by 13 local authorities including North Yorkshire County Council, and supply a relatively large volume of energy to a number of local authorities. They have a new framework (reference 1100) that started on 31 March 2023 for four years, with a single supplier, nPower. Again, this is also a fully compliant procurement and can be accessed by direct award. YPO's fees are a little higher than ESPO's but still one of the lower ones.

2.24 Npower are owned by Eon, who are focussed mainly on energy distribution networks and infrastructure. Npower offer both a standard fuel mix (40% renewables) or a 100% renewable tariff option.

2.25 Option 4: Laser. Laser Energy (owned by Kent County Council) also have a compliant framework for 2024-2028, with four suppliers awarded (nPower, Total Energies, EDF Energy and SSE). The framework is accessible by either further competition or direct award based on either the supplier that came first overall (nPower) or being the customer's incumbent provider (Total Energies in our case), or by "winning a particular evaluation section which is of most importance to your organisation" (EDF were first in the net zero section).

2.26 Similar to ESPO, CCS and YPO, Laser also offer trading strategy options based on purchasing in advance or purchasing within the supply period. Laser's fees were similar to those of YPO for the procurement only option or higher for the fully managed service (including bill validation). However there would be additional fees payable if the volume of energy required or number of meters changes by >10%, unless this is advised prior to energy volumes being purchased. Laser's suppliers also offer standard or 100% renewable tariffs, including the option of PPAs, depending on which supplier is selected.

2.27 Option 5: E-Energy. E-energy Group PLC (formerly known as Beond) ("eEnergy") are a private sector company who operate a Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS), which is an alternative method of procuring a supplier. Gwynedd Council are the lead authority for this DPS. Unlike a normal framework contract, suppliers can be added to or removed from the list at any time. (Suppliers are still required to qualify and pass financial, legal and quality checks.) There are currently 13 suppliers on the DPS (listed in Appendix A).

2.28 A secondary competition would be required to obtain a supplier under this DPS and direct award is not possible. The DPS offers a live, reverse auction process, with fixed price or flexible options. eEnergy would advise when to run the reverse auction based on market intelligence, and contracts could be for 2, 3 or 4 years. For supplies for October 2024 onwards, eEnergy would run an auction in late 2023 or early 2024. Due to the need for a secondary competition, this option would be more resource intensive to deliver and take longer to set up.

2.29 eEnergy charge a fee based on a set percentage of spend, depending on services. The fee would be added to the supply contract unit rates. eEnergy's fees are considerably higher than those from ESPO, CCS, YPO or Laser.

2.30 The Council's Energy and Procurement teams undertook some soft market testing with eEnergy which was carried out in November 2022 to determine the number of bids likely to be received. The DPS would enable a wider range of suppliers to bid, compared to using ESPO or another conventional framework. However, it is likely that some of the suppliers on the DPS would not be interested in bidding or capable of meeting the Council's specialist energy requirements. It is not possible to prevent oil and gas companies from bidding, as that would contravene procurement rules around fairness and non-discrimination, although the Council and eEnergy could devise a set of evaluation criteria that would help assess bidders' green credentials alongside other quality criteria and price. A specification would be set for the product/service we require (such as to specify a 100% renewable electricity tariff). The eEnergy option contains greater uncertainties on trading performance and customer service, but could be more likely to lead to greater innovation and the chance of switching to a greener supplier, although this is not guaranteed, and there is a chance that Total Energies or another oil and gas company could win the auction.

2.31 Option 6: West Mercia Energy (WME). WME (owned by 4 local authorities) also offer a fully compliant framework similar to that of YPO or Laser. The supplier is nPower. WME are smaller than the other purchasing organisations mentioned and are focussed solely on energy. Their fees are higher than some of the others although their standard offering is a fully managed service including bill validation.

2.32 Option 7: A theoretical alternative to buying through an organisation such as ESPO or an energy broker would be to run a procurement ourselves to contract with a supplier directly. The advantage of that approach would be that we could define the contract scope ourselves and would have full control over the specification. However, this would necessitate running a full compliant procurement process in-house, which would require significant in-house resources and expertise, not only in procurement but also in the energy markets, and would be time- and resource-intensive. It would also require significant input from legal advisors to draft this type of contract. It is vital to get the scope and specification of such a contract right, which would have to consider energy markets, trading strategies, metering, Automated Meter Reading, Meter Operator services, site works, data provision, billing platform and more. (A Meter Operator agreement is a legal requirement for all half-hourly electricity supplied meters.)

2.33 We do not currently have the expertise in-house to trade on wholesale energy markets directly, and a fixed price contract is likely to be significantly higher cost. The high cost, high risk and difficulty of running such an exercise is currently unlikely to be worth pursuing,

when compared with the alternative options. Not only that, but the Council would be more likely to incur higher electricity prices when trading directly, when compared to the higher purchasing power of being part of a larger group of customers. This option would also require more resource to manage, including a much greater ongoing contract management capability than is currently in place. In addition, it would be extremely challenging to run a procurement of this scale and complexity within the required timeframe.

2.34 Other options not considered. There are also other energy brokers in the market, however some of these may not have much experience dealing with large local authorities with numerous sites and complex supply requirements. Most energy brokers tend to deal more with small/medium businesses and domestic properties.

2.35 Comparison of options. In selecting an option, the Council must consider a number of factors including likely financial cost, environmental impact, quality of service, level of risk and practicality of contract management / administration. None of the options would currently be likely to provide fixed price tariffs for the whole contract, so the exact costs would remain unknown until the beginning of each supply year, and it is not possible to compare prices in advance. Further details on comparison of all the options is provided in Appendix A.

2.36 Option 1 (ESPO) uses a sole supplier which is a large oil and gas company (Total Energies) and this option would not meet the wider environmental and social value objectives of the Council.

2.37 Options 2, 3, 4 and 6 (CCS, YPO, Laser or WME) are all similar and would all offer a credible and suitable route to procurement, with either EDF or nPower as the supplier.

2.38 Option 5 (eEnergy) offers a more innovative solution but is higher risk, more complex and would require more resource to manage.

2.39 Option 7 (in-house) is not practically feasible and is not recommended.

2.40 Recommended Option: Out of options 2, 3, 4 and 6, option 2 (CCS) is recommended because of a combination of the much larger purchasing power of CCS, their range of green tariffs available and lower fees. This therefore provides assurance around likely future best value to the Council as well as meeting the environmental and social objectives of the Council.

2.41 The timetable for the recommended option (option 2, CCS) would be as follows:

- October 2023: sign contract with new purchasing organisation / supplier and agree trading strategy.
- October 2023 to September 2024: CCS purchase required volumes prior to initial supply period.
- 1 October 2024: commencement of new contract supply.
- 31 March 2028: contract expiry.

(This timetable would be similar for options 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6. Option 5 would take longer due the requirement for a secondary competition.)

3. Alignment with ambitions

3.1 Net zero carbon emissions for Cambridgeshire by 2045, and our communities and natural environment are supported to adapt and thrive as the climate changes

The report above sets out the implications for this priority in paragraphs 2.2 to 2.10, 2.22 and 2.24.

3.2 Travel across the county is safer and more environmentally sustainable
There are no significant implications for this priority.

3.3 Health inequalities are reduced
There are no significant implications for this priority.

3.4 People enjoy healthy, safe, and independent lives through timely support that is most suited to their needs
There are no significant implications for this priority.

3.5 Helping people out of poverty and income inequality
There are no significant implications for this priority.

3.6 Places and communities prosper because they have a resilient and inclusive economy, access to good quality public services and social justice is prioritised
There are no significant implications for this priority.

3.7 Children and young people have opportunities to thrive
There are no significant implications for this priority.

4. Significant Implications

4.1 Resource Implications
The report above sets out details of significant implications in paragraphs 2.8, 2.13 to 2.17, and Appendix A.

The value of this contract from 2024 to 2028 is very difficult to predict due to a combination of volatile markets and future changes in electricity usage. Further details of this are in paragraph 2.13.

The Council continues to face financial pressures going forward under its Medium Term Financial Plan and the focus of this work needs to ensure that any future procurement is achieving best value and maintaining costs within the current budget or better if possible. Our direct experience of ESPO (option 1) in recent years is that their trading team have performed well and they have provided prices lower than the market average, although this is not a guarantee of future success. All of the options 1 to 6 claim to be able to secure favourable prices for their customers compared to the open market. CCS (option 2) is the largest of the buying organisations.

Ruling out option 1 means that there would be likely to be a small reduction in the value of dividends from ESPO that the Council receives as a shareholder, although this is not possible to quantify.

Overall, option 2 is likely to provide good value for the Council due to the combination of relatively low management fees and strong purchasing power through the size of their customer portfolio. Central government use this framework too.

4.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications
All options would be fully compliant with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules.
The report above sets out further details of significant implications in paragraphs 1.2 to 1.4, 2.18 to 2.40 and Appendix A.

4.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications
There are no significant statutory or legal implications of this matter other than procurement and contractual matters.

The frameworks referred to in Options 1 to 6 have been set up in compliance with the Public Contract Regulation 2015 (PCR 2015) and would provide a compliant route to market whether by direct award or further competition. Option 7 would require significant Procurement and Legal support to ensure compliance with PCR 2015.

With all the options, Legal will need to review the terms and conditions but there may be limited opportunities to amend the terms and conditions of any direct award.
Whilst electricity is a basic essential service that is required for all our buildings (and many other assets), the procurement of an electricity supply contract makes no difference to the physical supplies of electricity from the grid. Therefore there are no health and safety or disruption to supply risks associated with this contract.

There would be a risk of reputational damage if the Council did not continue to procure a green electricity tariff and seek to minimise the environmental impact of this procurement. Furthermore, if the Council did not continue to purchase a green tariff, then carbon emissions would increase dramatically and it would then become very unlikely that the Council would be able to meet its ambition for net zero carbon emissions for scope 1 and 2 by 2030. This risk is avoided by selecting a green tariff.

There is a risk that electricity prices increase significantly beyond expectations. This risk is similar no matter which procurement route is chosen and is largely outside of the Council's control. The risk is partially mitigated by choosing a well-established and reputable purchasing organisation. All of the first six options would meet this requirement.

There would be a small additional risk if option 5 was selected (compared to options 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6) because of the innovative nature of the Dynamic Purchasing System, compared to a traditional framework. The risk is due to their being more suppliers on the list, the potential for suppliers joining or leaving the framework (meaning more uncertainty), and the additional complexity, time and resource that would be required to run a secondary competition. However, that option would also provide a wider range of suppliers that may bid.

Option 7 would be very high risk and would require significant extra resource and expertise to implement, which is why this option is not recommended.

4.4 Equality and Diversity Implications
There are no significant implications within this category. Equality Impact Assessment reference number is CCC550146923.

4.5 Engagement and Communications Implications
There are no significant implications within this category.

4.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement
There are no significant implications within this category.

4.7 Public Health Implications
There are no significant implications within this category.

4.8 Environment and Climate Change Implications on Priority Areas:

4.8.1 Implication 1: Energy efficient, low carbon buildings.
Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive
Explanation: A focus on reducing electricity consumption whilst also continuing to purchase 100% renewable electricity supplies will support our drive to net zero carbon for scope 2.

4.8.2 Implication 2: Low carbon transport.
Positive/neutral/negative Status: neutral
Explanation: No impact

4.8.3 Implication 3: Green spaces, peatland, afforestation, habitats and land management.
Positive/neutral/negative Status: neutral
Explanation: No impact

4.8.4 Implication 4: Waste Management and Tackling Plastic Pollution.
Positive/neutral/negative Status: neutral
Explanation: No impact

4.8.5 Implication 5: Water use, availability and management:
Positive/neutral/negative Status: neutral
Explanation: No impact

4.8.6 Implication 6: Air Pollution.
Positive/neutral/negative Status: neutral
Explanation: No impact

4.8.7 Implication 7: Resilience of our services and infrastructure, and supporting vulnerable people to cope with climate change.
Positive/neutral/negative Status: neutral
Explanation: No impact

Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance? Yes

Name of Financial Officer: Stephen Howarth

Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the Head of Procurement? Yes
Name of Officer: Clare Ellis

Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by the Council's Monitoring Officer or Pathfinder Legal Services? Yes
Name of Legal Officer: Stephen James Randall

Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your EqIA Super User? Yes
Name of Officer: Sheryl French

Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications? Yes
Name of Officer: Kathryn Rogerson

Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact? Yes
Name of Officer: Sheryl French

Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health? Yes
Name of Officer: Iain Green

If a Key decision, have any Environment and Climate Change implications been cleared by the Climate Change Officer? Yes
Name of Officer: Emily Bolton

5. Source documents

5.1 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Corporate Energy Strategy, July 2019
Cambridgeshire County Council Climate Change and Environment Strategy, Part 1
Cambridgeshire County Council Climate Change and Environment Strategy, Part 3: High level action plan
ESPO electricity (for supply during 2020-2024) framework
ESPO electricity (for supply during 2024-2028) framework
Total Energies – Transforming to reinvent energy
Total Energies ownership structure
Supply of Energy 2 - CCS (crowncommercial.gov.uk)
Energy | Electricity and Ancillary Services - 1100 Coming Soon (ypo.co.uk)
Electricity Flex 2024 – 2028 (laserenergy.org.uk)
Public sector procurement (DPS) | eEnergy
Gas & Electricity - West Mercia Energy
Strategy and Resources Committee – March 2023 meeting minutes