

Question & Answers
on the
Invitation to tender for the study 2007/S 157-195176 (TREN/A2/78-2007)
Report on transport scenarios with a 20- and 40- year horizon

Updated: 20/09/2007

Before submitting any written question to the Commission, the tenderers should consult this frequently asked questions section relating to the invitation to tender. Questions and answers are published here with full respect to the anonymity of the enquiring tenderers.

Question 1

The ITT mentions a review of existing long term studies. We were wondering if there were specific pieces of modelling or qualitative work which were of prime importance to yourselves.

Answer 1

The contractor should be free to identify the existing pieces of modelling or qualitative work more promising and relevant for the study, while respecting the instructions provided in the terms of reference in particular where it is said that "the contractor will provide a model basis which will reach until 2050, building on PRIMES,TRANS-TOOLS and ASSESS scenarios – not necessarily on the actual underlying models - and as much as possible using input and methodologies from existing socio-economic transport RTD projects (e.g. FORESIGHT)" and that "the contractor is encouraged to use, if feasible, the Trans-Tools modelling framework".

Question 2

The ITT mentions a budget of 550 days – do you envisage having a set man day rate for the project, and if so, what would that be?

Answer 2

The Commission services are not setting any man day rate, offering one is at the basis of the price competition among bidders.

Question 3

Is this a policy or a research study?

Answer 3

It is a review and improvement of existing research from the EC and other sources to improve the framework for policy making in the future, inter alia by proposing long-term objectives for the European transport policy and identify measures that should be taken to achieve those objectives (as stated in section I.2.C).

Question 4

Is this a modelling or a qualitative study?

Answer 4

The qualitative analysis part (section 1.2.A) sets the ground and complements the quantitative analysis part (section 1.2.B.) which supports the qualitative part and the conclusions (section 1.2.C).

Question 5

The programme ESPON, which includes prospective scenarios and has been partly financed by the Community Initiative INTERREG III, has not been included in the list of projects to be taken into account. To what extent can the study rely on work carried out under the ESPON programme?

Answer 5

The bidder has to provide a review of the existing long-term studies to reflect the state of the art, including those from Commission sources, from Member States sources and from programmes jointly financed by the Union and its Member States. It may choose from the different approaches developed so far, improve on them or develop new ones. In any case, the scenarios chosen in the qualitative phase have to be developed in the quantitative analysis part of the study by using the model provided.

Question 6

Can other seminars or workshops be proposed apart from the expert seminar and the conference required in 1.2.D?

Answer 6

The proposal may contain the procedures considered necessary to achieve the results sought, insofar as the requirements of the terms of reference are satisfied. In any case, the evaluation of tenders and the award of the contract will be done according to the criteria described in section IV.3.

Question 7

One of the documents asks for the turnover of the tenderer (or consortium members) of 2004, 2005 and 2006. What should a company that was established on 1 January 2007 do here? Is it sufficient to include a letter instead of the PARTNER turnover form, explaining the situation? Or was this meant to keep new firms from tendering and joining consortia as a member?

Answer 7

The contracting authority needs a proof of the financial and economic capacity of the tenderer, in particular given the size, value and characteristics of the contract. In case the tenderer cannot provide statements of its turnover for the last three years, it may prove its economic and financial capacity by other means that the contracting authority finds acceptable.

The tenderer should provide the balance sheet as well as any other document to prove to the contracting authority that it will have its disposal the resources necessary for performance of the contract, for example by producing an undertaking on the part of other entities to place those resources at its disposal.

If the tenderer is finally awarded the contract, it will have to provide a bank guarantee for the pre-financing sum.

