

EUROPEAN UNIONDELEGATION TO THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Belgrade,

CONTRACTING AUTHORITY'S CLARIFICATIONS No. 7

Improvement of air quality through reduction in dust emissions from thermal power plants Nikola Tesla, Unit A3 and Morava

Republic of Serbia

Publication reference: EuropeAid/134187/C/WKS/RS

No	Question	Answer
	Vol. 1, Sec. 1 Instructions to Tenderers, clause 14 Period of validity of tenders	The dates mentioned under article 1.2 Timetable are provisional dates.
1	Period of validity of tenders a) We understand that according to clause 14.1 tenders must be valid for 90 days after the deadline for submission, i. e. until 30.01.2014, and b) We understand that according to clause 14.2 in exceptional circumstances the Contracting Authority is allowed to request that tenderers extend the validity by max. 40 days, i. e. until 11.03.2014, and c) We understand that according to clause 14.3 the successful tenderer must maintain its tender for a further 60 days (added to the validity period), i.e. until 30.03.2014 or max. until 10.05.2014. On the other side you have given according to ITT, clause 1.2 (Timetable) the planned date for "Signature of the Contract" in December 2013 and you have fixed the period for the construction works on site according to the	
	Appendix to Tender, i. e. for Nikola Tesla A3: Beginning of May 2014 until End of November 2014.	
	As you can see it will not be possible to start with construction works on site beginning of May 2014 if the Contract will only become effective after the events mentioned in clauses	
	14.1 – 14.3. So our understanding is that the Contract will	

	1	
	become effective latest on Jan. 02, 2014. A later Contract effective date will shift the	
	period for the construction works on site accordingly.	
	Please confirm and clarify.	
	Vol. 1, Sec. 5	Please consider:
	Glossary of Terms	Final Acceptance Certificate as Performance Certificate,
2	We do not understand for which cases these terms shall apply. The Contract (GC = FIDIC yellow book) has its own definition of terms. Furthermore we found some terms in the Glossary of Terms which are not used in the	Defects Liability Period as Defects Notification Period.
	Contract (e.g. Final Acceptance Certificate (= "Performance Certificate" in the Contract), Defects Liability Period (= "Defects Notification Period" in the Contract, etc.) Please explain.	
	Vol. 2, Sec. 2 GC and Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC	Please, refer to the Question & Answer 34
	General:	of the Clarification Round no. 6.
3	Given periods (usually 21 or 28 days) for checking/approval of information/documents by Engineer and Employer.	
	As the project execution schedule is very tight we ask to shorten all such periods by half. Please confirm.	
	Vol. 2, Sec. 2 GC, clause 1.1.3.2 and Vol. 1, Sec. 2 Appendix to Tender, clause 1.1.3.2	Administrative order for the commencement date will be issued and the kick-off meeting set immediately after the
	Time for Notice to Commence:	contract is signed.
	Not later than 180 days following notification of the signature of the Contract.	
4	We understand that the contract will be effective and in full force from the date of signing the contract and the delivery of the performance security. If the "Notice to Commence" will take place at a later date than the aforementioned all other dates in connection with the execution of the contract	
	are to be shifted accordingly. Please confirm.	
	<u>5.1.</u>	<u>5.1.</u>
5	Vol. 2, Sec. 2 GC, clause 1.1.3.3 and Vol. 1, Sec. 2 Appendix to Tender, clause 1.1.3.3	a) Dates and periods given in the draft Contract (Appendix to Tender) are valid. The dates mentioned under article 1.2

Time for Completion of the Works:

Lot 1: 16 months from the commencement to the taking over of works. Defects notification period is an additional 12 months from the taking over of works.

Lot 2: **28 months** from the commencement to the taking over of works. Defects notification period is an additional 12 months from the taking over of works.

Construction works can be performed on TPP A3 during the A3 overhaul in 2014 (planned from beginning May 14 until end of Nov 14), and on ESP TPP Morava during overhaul in 2015 (planned from beginning May 15 until end of Nov 15).

a) We see a contradiction between the given information. According to ITT, clause 1.2 Timetable – expected signature of the contract is planned in December 2013. So if we add 16 months (28 months) to Dec. 2013 we end up with Apr. 2015 (Apr. 2016) but not with Nov. 2014 (Nov. 2015) which is mentioned in the Employer's requirements. As the Contract has a higher ranking than the Employer's requirements (see Vol. 2, Sec. 1 Contract Agreement) we understand that the dates and periods given in the Contract (Appendix to Tender) are valid.

Please confirm.

<u>5.2.</u>

and

Vol. 3 Employer's requirements, Table 7.2

Commercial Operation Date's (COD):

Lot 1: COD = 15.11.2014

Lot 2: COD = 15.11.2015

[COD = Take-over Certificate has been issued]

b) What will happen with the planned time periods for construction works (Lot 1 = May – Nov. 2014 and Lot 2: May – Nov. 2015) if the contract becomes fully effective after the planned date (=Dec. 2013)? Please explain.

Timetable are provisional dates.

<u>5.2.</u>

b) Please, refer to the Question & Answer no.1 above.

Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 1.14

The Contractor (in case of a JV/Consortium, all members together) shall

	Joint and several liability The Contractor (in case of a JV/Consortium, all members together) shall carry out at least 70 % of the contracted Works by its own means. The upper limit authorised for subcontracting is 30% of the value of the contract. We understand that the design, process technology, supervision of erection and commissioning, guarantees and warranties for the works must be mainly in one hand and should not be distributed between many parties. So for us it is clear that at least 70 % of the scope of supplies and services of the aforementioned items must be executed by the contractor/ consortium and only max. 30 % are allowed to be done by sub-contractors. With regard to materials, components and services like erection works we understand that the aforementioned restrictions shall not apply.	carry out at least 70 % of the contracted Works by its own means. The upper limit authorised for subcontracting is 30% of the value of the contract. This applies not only on supplies and services, but also on erection works. Supervising Engineer will monitor the implementation and take care of this issue.
,	Please confirm. Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 4.4	Please, see the above question/answer no.6.
_		r lease, see the above question answer no.o.
7	The upper limit for subcontracting is 30% of the value of the contract. See our question/clarification no. 6	
8	Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 4.7 Setting Out Does the PC, clause 4.7 replace or amend the GC, clause 4.7? Please clarify.	The clause 4.7 of the Particular Conditions, amends the clause 4.7 of General Conditions.
***	Val 2 Sag 2 CC alama 5 K and Val 2 Sag	We confirm the understanding is correct.
9	Vol. 2, Sec. 2 GC, clause 5.6 and Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 5.6 As-Built Documents We understand that the mentioned "as-built documents" can have red marks entries at that time because the final as-built documents can only by delivered within a time period after tests on completion and trial run has been finished. Please confirm.	we commit the understanding is correct.

Programme 10 "Including handing-over procedures in compliance with Kosovo legislation in force." Is there a difference in Serbian and Kosovo legislation? Please explain. Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 8.6 Rate of Progress We see a contradiction in this clause to GC, clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the Contractor. This is also according to
Programme "Including handing-over procedures in compliance with Kosovo legislation in force." Is there a difference in Serbian and Kosovo legislation? Please explain. Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 8.6 Rate of Progress We see a contradiction in this clause to GC, clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
"Including handing-over procedures in compliance with Kosovo legislation in force." Is there a difference in Serbian and Kosovo legislation? Please explain. Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 8.6 Rate of Progress We see a contradiction in this clause to GC, clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
compliance with Kosovo legislation in force." Is there a difference in Serbian and Kosovo legislation? Please explain. Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 8.6 Rate of Progress We see a contradiction in this clause to GC, clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
compliance with Kosovo legislation in force." Is there a difference in Serbian and Kosovo legislation? Please explain. Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 8.6 Rate of Progress We see a contradiction in this clause to GC, clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
Is there a difference in Serbian and Kosovo legislation? Please explain. Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 8.6 Rate of Progress We see a contradiction in this clause to GC, clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
legislation? Please explain. Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 8.6 Rate of Progress We see a contradiction in this clause to GC, clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
Please explain. Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 8.6 Rate of Progress We see a contradiction in this clause to GC, clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages shall only to be paid if Take-over date is delayed for reason attributable to the Contractor. 11 In the contractor in this clause to GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages shall only to be paid if Take-over date is delayed for reason attributable to the Contractor.
Pol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 8.6 Rate of Progress We see a contradiction in this clause to GC, clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
Rate of Progress We see a contradiction in this clause to GC, clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
Rate of Progress We see a contradiction in this clause to GC, clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
We see a contradiction in this clause to GC, clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
clause 8.7. According to the GC, clause 8.7 Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
Delay Damages have only to be paid in case the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
the Contractor fails to comply with GC, clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
clause 8.2 (Time for Completion) and not already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
already as stated in PC, clause 8.6 (actual progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
progress is too slow or progress has fallen (or will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
will fall) behind the programme). So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
So in our understanding Delay Damages should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
should only to be paid if the Take-over date is delayed for reasons attributable to the
delayed for reasons attributable to the
T TECHNIZACION THIS IS ALSO ACCORDING TO I
international contract practice. Please confirm.
Vol. 1, Sec. 2 Appendix to Tender, clause 8.7 Vol. 1, Sec. 2 Appendix to Tender, clause 8.7 remains unchanged
Delay Damages for the Works 8.7 remains unchanged.
Delay Daniages for the Worlds
0.5 % of the Accepted Contract Price per day
is very high. According to international
contract practice delay damages for not
meeting the scheduled Take-over date are
between 0.1 % and 0.3 % per day. So we ask
you to decrease the given percentage
accordingly. Vol. 2. Sec. 2. P.C. algues 11.0
Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 11.9 Please consider: Wormanty Popled as Defects Notification
Warranty Period as Defects Notificate Period.
Performance Certificate Period.
The expiration of the Defeats Natification
The expiration of the Defects Notification Period and the issuance of the Performance
LECONO MONTOS INVINICE OL INA PERMININGO I
13 Certificate do not influence the rights of the
Certificate do not influence the rights of the Employer during the Warranty Period.
Certificate do not influence the rights of the Employer during the Warranty Period. Where is "Warranty Period" defined in the
Certificate do not influence the rights of the Employer during the Warranty Period. Where is "Warranty Period" defined in the Contract? We understand that "Warranty
Certificate do not influence the rights of the Employer during the Warranty Period. Where is "Warranty Period" defined in the Contract? We understand that "Warranty Period" and "Defects Notification Period"
Certificate do not influence the rights of the Employer during the Warranty Period. Where is "Warranty Period" defined in the Contract? We understand that "Warranty

	Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 14.7	The mentioned Financing Memorandum is
14	Payment What is meant by "Financing Memorandum" and how does it affect the Payment? Please explain.	providing the financial resources for this specific project. It contains a certain deadline for disbursement of earmarked funds. As per clause 14.7, in case the financing deadline expires before the end of the Defects Notification Period, the Employer shall pay the outstanding part of the Retention Money to the Contactor against a Retention Money Guarantee.
	Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 17.1	Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 17.1 remains unchanged.
	Indemnities	
15	Substitute in the second paragraph (1) with: "bodily injury, sickness, disease or death, which is attributable to any gross negligence, wilful act or wilful breach of the Contract by the Employer, the Employer's Personnel, or any of their respective agents, and" In clause 17.1 you have changed Employer's liability from "negligence" to "gross negligence" but the Contractor is still liable for "negligence". This is an unfair solution and we ask to stay with the wording of the GC or to change Contractor's liability also from "negligence" to "gross negligence". Please clarify.	
	Vol. 1, Sec. 2 Appendix to Tender, clause 18	Vol. 1, Sec. 2 Appendix to Tender, clause 18 remains unchanged.
	Periods for submission of insurance	16 femants unchanged.
16	7 days from the commencement of the works and remain in full force until final acceptance of the works. For the EAR insurance we ask to submit the confirmation only 30 days before start of the site activities because it is unusual to conclude directly after contract award the EAR insurance. Please confirm.	
	Vol. 2, Sec. 2 GC, clause 18.3	Quoted text is the original FIDIC wording and the Governing Law is European Union Law
17	Insurance against injury to persons and damage to property	supplemented as appropriate by Belgian Law.
·	First paragraph and 18.3 (c) We understand that in "for any loss, damage, death or bodily injury" and "all loss and damage" any and all is interpreted according	

	to the German legal liability because all of	
	our insurances are subject to the German legal	
	liability obligations. Please confirm.	
	Vol. 2, Sec. 2 GC, clause 18.3 and Vol. 1, Sec. 2 Appendix to Tender, clause 18	The terms and conditions of the tender dossier must be strictly followed.
	Insurance against injury to persons and damage to property 18.3 and 18.3 (b)	
18	a) We have an overall third party liability insurance for our company and have no separate ones for each project. The covered amount is for bodily injury and property damage: 20 million EUR each occurrence and	
	up to 40 million EUR in the annual aggregate. Furthermore there are some sub-caps for further events covered by the insurance. b) In general no third parties are insured within our insurance cover because it is an	
	overall insurance. Please confirm that this kind of third party liability insurance is accepted.	
	Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 18.5 and Vol. 1, Sec. 2 Appendix to Tender, clause 18	The terms and conditions of the tender dossier must be strictly followed.
	Insurance for design	•
19	We as plant manufacturer and not only plant design company have no such insurance (this insurance is a typical insurance for architects who only plan but do not build the plant).	
	In this Contract we will not only design but also build the plant (EPC contract). Damages	
	to persons and property are covered by our	
	Third Party Liability insurance.	
	So we ask you to confirm that we do not need to conclude such insurance for design.	
	Vol. 2, Sec. 3 PC, clause 20.6	Governing Law is European Union Law
	<u>Arbitration</u>	supplemented as appropriate by Belgian Law.
20	The Place of Arbitration shall be chosen by the Employer, The Employer shall also have, if it acts as Claimant in the dispute, the possibility to unilaterally choose the settlement of the dispute by the Serbian courts	
	of law in Belgrade, having jurisdiction at the	

'	time of the dispute, instead of arbitration; in	
ļ	such case, a possible counter claim filed by	
	the Contractor shall be also under the	
	jurisdiction of the Serbian courts of law in	
	Belgrade.	
	We do not understand this wording.	
	According to GC, clause 1.4 and Appendix to	
	Tender, clause 1.4 the Contract will be based	
	on European Law supplemented by Belgian	
	law where appropriate.	
	So what does this clause 20.6 mean? Will it	
	change the Governing law in some cases to	
	Serbian law?	
	Please explain.	
	Vol. 4, Sec. 4,3	Defects Notification Period is 1 year,
	r Ui. 7, DCU, 7.J	starting with Taking-over Certificate.
	Schedules of Commitments / Guarantees	starting with Taking-over Certificate.
	Schedules of Communicities / Guarantees	
	To them Calculated at 1 D C 4	
	In these Schedules the stated Defects	
	Notification Period is 2 years.	
21	This is a contradiction to the Contract where	
	the Defects Notification Period is 1 year. As	
	the Contract is the leading document we	
	understand that a Defects Notification Period	
	of 1 year (starting with Taking-over	
	Certificate) is valid.	
	Please confirm.	
	Vol. 4, Sec. 4.3, clause 4.3.1.1.3a and	Vol. 4, Sec. 4.3, clause 4.3.1.1.3a and
	4.3.1.1.3b	4.3.1.1.3b remains unchanged.
	7.3.1.1.30	7.5.1.1.50 Tellianis unenangea.
	Schedules of Commitments / Guarantees	
	Schedules of Commitments / Quarantees	
	In the tender documents is mentioned that the	
	NPV factor (capitalization factor) is 14. This	
22	is based on a discount rate of 8 % for a period	
	of 20 years.	
	According to our calculations the NPV factor	
	must be changed to 9,82 (Example: yearly	
	cost is 100,000 € □□NPV for 20 years with a	
	discount rate of 8 % is 982,000 €, so the NPV	
	factor is 9.82 (982,000/100,000)).	
	Please confirm.	
	T TOUSE COMMINI,	A Company of the Comp

