EXPLANATION OF TENDER DOCUMENTATION

within the meaning of Art. 98 Sec. 3 of the Act No. 134/2016 Coll., on Public Procurement, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the "Act")

Name of the public contract:

DELIVERY OF STATIONARY CAMERA SYSTEMS AND PROVISION OF RELATED SERVICES

Above-the threshold public delivery contract, open procedure (hereinafter referred to as the "**Public Tender**")

ID	Question	Explanation
1	Annex No. 1 - Technical Specification	Explained.
	Can the contracting authority specify how it will assess the different % values quoted in the offer and the real values ascertained during the test? Please indicate the procedure for both positive and negative deviation.	The method to be adopted by the contracting authority it is described with enough precision in Article 16 of the tender documentation. However, for the avoidance of doubt, the contracting authority states that:
		a) if the value of the measured parameter is found to be higher (better) in the sample test than the participant stated in its offer (positive deviation), the contracting authority will consider the measured parameter to be successfully verified;
		b) if the value of the measured parameter is found to be lower (worse) in the sample test than the participant stated in its offer (negative deviation), the contracting authority will consider the measured parameter to be unverified.
2	Article 2.2	Explained.
	The contracting authority requires a recognition reliability of license plates and of the country of origin of at least 95%. Does the participant understand correctly that if the license plate is recognized correctly and the country of origin is misidentified, the entire record will be regarded as incorrect?	If the license plate is recognized correctly and the country of registration is recognized incorrectly, such a record will be treated as an incorrect one.
3	Article 2.2	Explained.
	The contracting authority requires a recognition	Correct recognition of the country

Reference No.: VZ_2020_A46

ID	Question	Explanation
	reliability of license plates and of the country of origin of at least 95%. How will the contracting authority determine the correct country of origin of individual license plates?	of registration will be verified according to the ISO 3166 standard by visual inspection.
4	Article 2.7 The contracting authority states that the average mounting height will be 6 m. Can the contracting Authority specify the minimum and maximum mounting height? This is needed to determine the ideal camera and lens.	Explained. The minimum mounting height is given by the minimum clearance profile according to the road category in accordance with the ČSN 73 6101 standard, the maximum height is about 7 m above the road surface. The actual mounting height can be adjusted using a bracket or jib.
5	Article 2.7 Can the contracting authority also specify the maximum width of a lane (including the hard shoulder) at the site of envisaged installation? This is needed to determine the ideal camera and lens.	Explained. The maximum lane width is governed by the standard contained in ČSN 73 6101. The contracting authority does not have the as-built documentation of the actual road construction at the intended installation sites.
6	Article 2.10 The contracting authority requires recognition at speeds of up to 200km/h. Does this requirement apply at night as well? Is the B1, B2 and B3 parameter required to be achieved at 200km/h and at night? Will verification of this requirement be part of the test?	Explained. The requirement of the contracting authority defined in paragraph 2.10. of Annex No. 1 applies to the key functional parameters A1 and A2 in accordance with Sec. 2.1. and 2.2, in mixed daylight and night mode. If the additional parameters B1 thru B3 are subject to the offer of the participant, the contracting authority requires that the values offered are achieved at vehicle speed of up to 200 km/h and in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 3.1 and 3.2. of Annex No. 1 in daylight mode.
7	Article 2.10 The contracting authority requires recognition at speed of up to 200 km/h. How will it be ensured that faster moving vehicles recorded during the test are not included in the results?	Explained. If a vehicle traveling at a speed greater than 200 km/h is detected in the test sample and the measured data is detected incorrectly, such a test record shall not be included in the test sample evaluation.
8	Article 3.1 The contracting authority requires identification of the manufacturer, make and type of vehicle. This specification can be interpreted in many ways and it is not objectively defined how the evaluation will be carried out. Can the contracting authority specify how it will assess the compliance with this functionality? Can the contracting Authority determine exactly what the correct detection of a Škoda Octavia Combi III vehicle should look like? Does this requirement apply at night as well?	Explained. The functional parameter mentioned by the participant is complementary. The contracting authority does not require it, but it allows the participant to offer it on the top of the mandatory key parameters. The complementary parameter will be verified by sample testing only if it is offered by the participant. If the additional parameter is included in the offer by the participant, the contracting authority shall verify the compliance with

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		 the offered value visually based on the overview image, in the presence of the selected supplier, in accordance with the level of detail indicated by the bidder in the offer, in daylight mode.
9	Article 3.1 The contracting authority requires identification of the manufacturer, make and type of vehicle. How will the contracting authority determine the correct manufacturer, make and vehicle type?	Explained. The functional parameter mentioned by the participant is complementary. The contracting authority does not require it but allows the participant to offer it on the top of the mandatory key parameters. The verification procedure will be the same as mentioned in the answer to question No. 8. If it is not possible to verify unambiguously the manufacturer, the make and the vehicle type, such a test record is not to be included in the evaluation of the test samples.
10	Article 3.2 The contracting authority asks for determination of the color of the vehicle. How will any transitional colors (e.g. blue/green) be assessed and how will vehicles bearing multiple colors be assessed? Should this functionality work at night as well?	Explained. The functional parameter mentioned by the participant is complementary. The contracting authority does not require it but allows the supplier to offer it on the top of the required mandatory parameters. The verification procedure will be the same as described in the answer of question No. 8. If it is not possible to clearly ascertain the color of the vehicle, such a record will not be included for evaluation of test samples.
11	Article 3.2 The contracting authority asks for determination of the color of the vehicle. How will the contracting authority determine the correct color of the vehicle?	Explained. The functional parameter mentioned by the participant is complementary. The contracting authority does not require it but allows the participant to offer it on the top of the required mandatory parameters. Please refer to the answers of the contracting authority to questions No. 8 and 10.
12	Article 3.3 The contracting authority requests detection of additional groups. This requirement is extremely unclear. Would the contracting authority be able to clearly specify under what specific circumstances this functionality will be considered to be fulfilled and when it will not be considered as met? If a person is detected and a motorcycle is not detected, is the condition for recognition of this	Explained. The functional parameter mentioned by the participant is complementary. The contracting authority does not require it but allows the participant to offer it on the top of the required mandatory parameters. The contracting authority assumes that if the subject parameter is offered by the participant, the participant shall include an information which objects are within the

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ID	Question additional functionality met? How will the quality of recognition be assessed? Is the default 100% recognition supposed to consider all objects that happen to be caught by the camera (birds also?) or just those objects the recognition of which is supported?	scope, i.e. what scope (of objects) can the camera system recognize. Within the scope of recognition verification will only be those objects specified by the participant in its tender. The contracting authority asks that should participants (bidders) decide to offer the said complementary parameter, the bidders shall list in their offer all groups of objects that are relevant to the given public contract, i.e. monitoring system on selected roads (see also Sec. 1.2 of Annex No. 2 - binding draft contract), i.e. to offer (if at all) to recognize possible groups of objects that occur on the surface of monitored roads during normal traffic and the recognition of which makes sense for
		the purpose of the public contract. The next step within verification of the offered complementary parameter - see also the answer of the contracting authority to question No. 8.
13	Article 3.4 What did the contracting authority mean by mentioning minimizing downtime when changing the camera system, when the contracting authority will have a spare quantity of units equaling 10%? Will the supplier provide a warranty exchange in its office space or will the supplier be required to carry out dismantling and assembly at the installation site?	Explained. The contracting authority believes that the wording of paragraph 3.4 of Annex No. 1 is precise and clear enough to state that the contracting authority requires the warranty replacement process including proposed SLA parameters to be specified by the participant in its tender.
14	Article 3.4 What is the purpose of setting an indicative price for the SLA? Will it be a binding price for a future contract? Can the contracting authority specify the price to be stated by the bidder? The SLA shall set the price of service for a certain period, usually per year, but the contracting authority requires determination of the price of an event or hour.	Explained. The contracting authority requires the bidder to provide in their offer an indicative price for their services after the warranty period expires. By definition, this indicative price is not binding. Also, the contracting authority does not undertake to use the supplier's post-warranty services.
15	Article 4.1 Can the supplier determine the minimum parameters of the local server? If not, can the contracting authority specify the parameters thereof? Will it be used for another purpose? If so, what part of the performance must be left unused by the supplier. Can the supplier designate a Linux distribution other than the listed Ubuntu OS? If not, what is the reason therefor?	Explained. In Sec. 4.1 of Annex No. 1, subs. a), the contracting authority specifies that it prefers processing of images and metadata directly in the supplied camera system (parameter C1). If the offered camera system does not have direct image processing and metadata function, the contracting authority allows in Sec. 4.1. of Annex No. 1, subs. b) processing of images and metadata on the local server (parameter C2) available on the toll gateway structure. These servers were acquired, are operated and used by the contracting authority also for other

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rposes. The specification of the local servers as follows:
industrial platform Automation PC910, processor Intel i7-3517, 4-core @ 1.70 GHz, 4 MB cache, 8 GB RAM, Ubuntu 18.04.4 64-bit operating system, 1 TB SSD local storage. ability of the servers for image and metadata
ocessing is about 50% of the above ecification.
e contracting authority runs other Ubuntu- sed systems on the servers and changing the erating system would force the contracting thority to incur disproportionately high ditional expenses.
summary: the participant can offer a solution eeting the tender conditions, but it must be mpatible with the above existing equipment ed by the contracting authority.
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he given parameter is listed in the offer by the rticipant, it will enter the quality evaluation the offered goods according to Article 9 the tender documentation.
e contracting authority will be responsible for e correct use of the offered technology in eration.
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e the answer to question No. 16.
plained. surveillance system in the context of the blic contract is a video surveillance system nsisting of camera equipment, storage, onitoring and related equipment for image insmission and control purposes. e technical qualification shall be met a participant that demonstrates the required ferences as a camera system manufacturer, mera system supplier, or as a supplier surveillance systems using camera systems identify vehicle type, vehicle license plate mber and country of registration.
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ID	Question	Explanation
	although it has such a capability?	recognition function, license plate recognition and country of origin recognition has not been used will not be seen as the one which meets the technical qualification requirements.
19	subsection 16.8	Yes.
	After installation, before running the test, will the contracting authority allow the supplier's intervention in the device configuration or update of the software to a new version?	The contracting authority requires the cooperation of the selected supplier in the preparation of the test in the form of technical assistance during the installation and commissioning of the systems, see Sec. 16.7 of the tender documentation.
20	subsection 16.10	Explained.
	The contracting authority states that at least 10 000 test samples must be continuously collected both in the day and night regimes. Does the bidder understand correctly that the contracting authority means traffic of 10 000 different vehicles? How will the daytime and	The participant understands correctly that 10 000 test samples (pictures) represent the capture of the passage of 10 000 different vehicles. The contracting authority shall, in agreement with the selected supplier, commence the test
	nighttime requirements be met? Can the contracting authority define the ratio of daytime and nighttime snapshots?	of samples in accordance with Article 16 and Sec. 16.9 of the tender documentation, respectively.
	The test will collect at least 10 000 samples, i.e. more than 10 000. Can even 50 000 be collected? What number of samples will be used for evaluation? 10 000 or all? If less than all of the samples are used for evaluation, which will be selected?	The measurement will continue until at least 10 000 samples (pictures) are collected in both day and night mode (i.e. 24 hours).
		If the minimum number of 10 000 samples (pictures) is not collected in 24 hours, the test time will be extended accordingly.
		More samples may be collected depending on the traffic at the time of the test.
		All collected samples will be used to evaluate the parameters of the key function parameters A1 and A1.
		Only samples (images) collected in daytime mode in 24 hours in accordance with Sec. 3.1 thru 3.3 of Annex No. 1 - Technical specification will be used to evaluate additional parameters B1 to B3, should they be offered by the participant in the tender.
		The selected supplier will be present throughout the collection of the data and will participate in the evaluation thereof in accordance with Sec. 16.11 of the tender documentation.
21	subsection 16.11	Explained.
	Can the contracting authority specify what is meant by subsection 16.11 and what is the purpose of this check? Will all recorded images be checked?	Subsection 16.11 of the tender documentation describes how to objectively verify that the camera system parameters specified by the selected bidder in its tender are true.
		All the recorded images will be checked.
		All recorded images will be included to verify

ID	Question	Explanation
		compliance with key performance parameters A1 and A2 offered.
		Images taken in daylight mode will be included in the verification of compliance with the complementary parameters.
		Images that do not meet the requirements of the contracting authority or are not clearly verifiable will not be included in the verification of compliance with the offered parameters, see also the answers to questions 7, 9, 10 and 20.
22	subsection 16.15	Explained.
	Can the contracting authority specify how implementation of subsection 16.15 will be carried out? Does the candidate understand correctly that a representative of the selected supplier will be present at the assessment of each of the 10 000 (or more) samples included in the evaluation?	Yes, the participant understands correctly that in order to objectively verify the parameters that were the subject of the successful supplier's tender, a representative of the selected supplier will be present at the examination of each sample (image) included in the verification exercise.
23	subsection 16.17	Explained.
	Can the contracting authority publish a clear and precise definition of how it intends to assess the test results? Will the correctness of recognition of license plates, vehicle type, country of origin, color, manufacturer, type and other assessed parameters be assessed for each of the vehicles passing through the toll gate, individually, by somebody (several people)? Will a representative of the supplier be present at this evaluation? For this purpose, will a video recording be made of the entire test period to obtain a starting group of 100% of the vehicles to be recognized? If so, who should provide this videorecord? Given that the contractor has the right to request 2 repeat tests, but only within 5 days of the first test, how long will the contracting authority be evaluating the results of the first test? It seems that the contractor, accept the request for the second test, perform the second test, evaluate it, communicate the results to the contractor and accept the request for the third test, all within 5 working days. This scenario seems to be absolutely unrealistic to the participant. What assurances are given that this evaluation will be objective, not subjective?	Verification of the parameters that were subject to the selected bid will be performed by visual assessment of all recorded images included in the evaluation in the presence of a representative of the selected supplier. No video recording of the entire sample test time will be made for technical and capacity reasons. The contracting authority assumes and therefore encourages the participants to only offer parameter values that are reasonably achievable and verifiable by sample testing. The contracting authority runs a 24/7 surveillance center and is convinced that repeating sample testing twice within 5 working days is feasible. The objectivity of the evaluation is achievable and controllable through presence of a representative of the selected supplier during the sample testing. For the sake of maximum objectivity and transparency, the contracting authority will provide the set of data included in the sample test, if requested by the selected supplier.
24	subsection 16.18	Explained.
	The applicant perceives a conflict with subsection 10.9. Article 16.18 states "is entitled" to exclude,	Subsections 16.18 and 10.9 of the tender documentation are not contradictory at all, on

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	while Article 10.9 states "will" be excluded. Can the contracting authority clearly determine how to proceed in this case?	the contrary - they complement each other. Subsection 16.18 of the tender documentation sets out the technical procedure for the contracting authority in the event
		of unsuccessful sample testing. Subsection 10.9 sets out the procedure of the
		contracting authority in a situation where the participant does not comply with the terms of the tender documentation or other conditions for the conclusion of the contract pursuant to Art. 104 of the Act, and under the conditions of the contracting authority defined in Art. 17 of the tender documentation.
		The intent of the procedure of the contracting authority is clear, it is precisely specified and consistent with the Act.

Prague, 17 April 2020

Ing. Jan Paroubek empowered to manage the state enterprise