QUALITY FEE METHOD

VERSION 2

Framework Package

Effective for Expression of Interest (EOI) exercises and tenders called on and after 1 Sep 2014

1.0 GENESIS OF QFM

1.1 The Quality-Fee Method (QFM) framework was implemented in 2004 to replace the previous public sector consultancy procurement system which was used during the CPGCorp moratorium for projects below $20mil.

1.2 The previous system involved placing firms in segregated panels and allocating jobs to them after balloting to obtain the order of allocation. Fees were fixed then, according to a pre-determined scale.

1.3 Since 2004, BCA have progressively enhanced the QFM framework to address the evolving needs and practices of Government Procuring Entities (GPEs) and the industry. In line with the Government's efforts to raise construction productivity, BCA introduced version 2 of the framework (QFMv2) to accord a higher weightage for the evaluation of productivity **with effect from 1 Sep 2014.**

2.0 KEY PRINCIPLES OF QFM

2.1 Primarily Quality-based. The QFM is a competitive selection method that takes into consideration Quality and Fee proposals submitted by firms in the tender, as well as the firms' Productivity records (where applicable). It is primarily Quality-based with a higher weightage given for Quality proposals[1].



2.2 Open and Transparent. The QFM procedures will be operated in an open and transparent manner. The QFM adopts a two-envelope system[2], to ensure that the evaluation of each tenderer's Quality proposals is objective and not affected by the respective Fees proposed.

2.3 Resource Efficient. The QFM will be carried out in an efficient manner to reduce costly efforts in tender pre-qualifications, tendering procedures and tender evaluation[3].

[1] Please refer to Para 3.1 on the various weightage configurations.

[2] Please refer to Para 3.3 on how the two-envelope system will be operated.

[3] This includes the conducting of a shortlisting exercise prior to the actual tender so as to optimize resources (please refer to Para 3.2), the adoption of standard templates used for the shortlisting and tender exercise and optimizing the specifications of documents required.

3.0 MAIN FEATURES OF QFM

3.1 Weighting for QFM.

- Quality : 50% – 70%
- Productivity : 20%
- Fee : 30% – 10%, correspondingly

3.2 Separate Shortlisting and Tender Stage. To optimise resources of the calling GPEs and the industry, a shortlisting exercise, i.e. Expression of Interest (EOI) stage, will be carried out prior to the actual tender to restrict the tender to five candidates. The shortlisting will be performed either by ballot (1-stage QFM) or selection (2-stage QFM)[4].

3.3 Two-envelope System. To maintain objectivity and to eliminate the possible influence of Fees on the evaluation of Quality, the Quality Proposal envelopes are to be opened and computed ***before*** the envelopes for the Fee proposals are opened and the Fee scores computed.

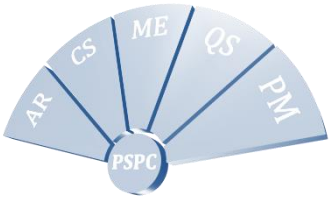


4.0 PUBLIC SECTOR PANELS OF CONSULTANTS (PSPC)

4.1 A central panel system called the Public Sector Panels of Consultants (PSPC) is to be adopted together with QFM, for the disciplines covered under the PSPC.

4.2 The disciplines covered under the PSPC[5] include:

- Architecture (AR)
- Civil & Structural Engineering (CS)
- Mechanical & Electrical Engineering (ME)
- Quantity Surveying (QS)
- Project Management (PM)



4.3 Eligibility of Panels – Tendering Limits. Firms are listed on various panels of the PSPC, which define the limits to which they could tender for projects[6]. The eligibility of panels based on tendering limits is to be pegged to the estimated construction cost of the project.

[4] Please refer to Para 6.3 on the shortlisting stage.

[5] Please visit the BCA website (https://www.bca.gov.sg/PanelsConsultants/panels_consultants.html) for more information on the PSPC.

[6] The eligibility of panels based on tendering limits and QFM shortlisting methods for various project ranges can be found at http://www.bca.gov.sg/PanelsConsultants/PSPC_Tendering_Limit.html.

5.0 SCORING METHODOLOGY[7]

5.1 "Quality" Component.



5.1.1 Attributes under the "Quality" component ***could*** include (not exhaustively):

a) Firm's track records
b) Relevant expertise and experience of the proposed project team for the project
c) Awards attained by firm
d) Approach to the project based on the firm's understanding of the client's requirements in the form of Written Proposal and/or Concept Design Proposal (where applicable)

5.1.2 Written Proposal.

a) Written outline of the firm's approach and understanding of clients' needs and constraints, but does not include any form of drawings or presentation (e.g. sketches or visuals that portray design solutions)
b) Limited to two A4 sheets to minimise wastage of tendering efforts and resources by firms

5.1.3 Concept Design Proposal.

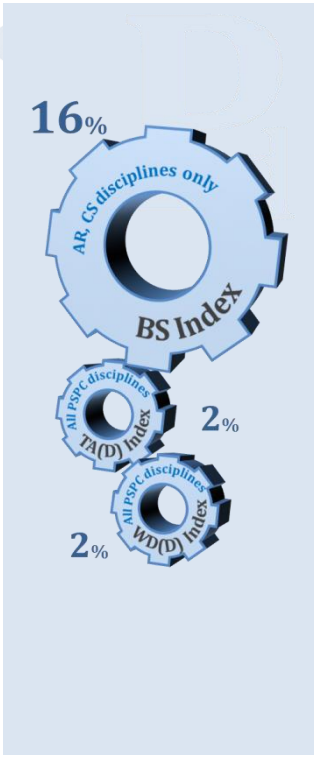
Concept Design Proposals will only be allowed for projects eligible for 2-stage QFM, comprising Concept Design Drawings and/or Models

5.1.4 "Quality" Score Computation. To compute the Quality-score (Q-score) the raw Quality points of the tenderer will be weighed for all attributes with reference to the highest scoring tenderer in raw Quality points. As such, the tenderer with the highest total raw Quality points will get the maximum Q-score. Please refer to Annex A for examples.

$$\textbf{Quality-score (Q-score)} = \frac{\textbf{Tenderer's Raw Quality Points}}{\textbf{Highest Raw Quality Points Among All Tenderers}} \times \textbf{Quality Weightage}$$

[7] Please refer to Annex A for illustrations of the scoring methodology.

5.2 "Productivity" Component.



5.2.1 Attributes under the "Productivity" component will include (total: 20%):

a) Buildable-Design Score (BS) Index
b) Technology Adoption (Design) (TA(D)) Index
c) Workforce Development (Design) (WD(D)) Index[8]

5.2.2 The indices are published on the BCA website and updated on a quarterly basis[9].

5.2.3 Projects Not Requiring BS Index Attribute. For projects/disciplines that are not subjected to minimum BS requirements[10], the BS Index attribute will be discarded. For such cases, the PD-score will be based only on the remaining Productivity attributes (i.e. the PD-score weightage shall only be 4%, with the total QFM score at 84 points).

5.2.4 "Productivity" Score Computation. To compute the Productivity-score (PD-score) for a tenderer, the points for each of the Productivity attributes are added up. Please refer to Annex A for examples.

$$\textbf{Productivity-score (PD-score)} = \textbf{Scores from [BS Index + TA(D) Index + WD(D) Index]}$$

5.2.4.1 Score from BS Index (16%). Score will be pegged to the tenderer that has the highest BS Index among all tenderers.

$$\textbf{Score from BS Index} = \frac{\textbf{Tenderer's BS Index}}{\textbf{Highest BS Index Anong All Tenderers}} \times \textbf{Weightage (16\%)}$$

a) The tenderer with the highest BS Index will obtain full points
b) Tenderers with no BS Index will be given the average points across all tenderers
c) For cases where only one or none of the tenderers have BS Index, the BS Index attribute will be discarded[11]

[8] TA(D) and WD(D) indices are calculated from the amount of funding disbursed under the Building Information Modelling (BIM) fund and the Workforce Development Fund respectively under the Construction Productivity & Capability Fund (CPCF).

[9] Please visit http://www.bca.gov.sg/procurement/productivity_indices.html for the publication of indices, updated in Jan, Apr, Jul and Oct. The indices to be used for tender evaluation shall be pegged to the tender closing date. For example, if a tender closes on 2 Oct 2014, the indices to be used for tender evaluation shall be the indices published on 1 Oct 2014. If a tender closes on 31 Mar 2015, the indices to be used for tender evaluation shall be the indices published on 1 Jan 2015.

[10] BS Index is derived by BCA from the design firms' as-built BD Score of that discipline for the latest 5 completed projects, within the last 3 years. The BS Index attribute will only be applicable to the Architectural and Civil & Structural Engineering disciplines for building projects which are subject to minimum Buildable Design Score requirements (please refer to the Code of Practice on Buildability for such projects).

[11] In such cases, the PD-score will be based only on the remaining Productivity attributes (i.e. the PD-score weightage shall only be 4%, with the total QFM score at 84 points).

5.2.4.2 Score from TA(D) Index (2%). Score will be pegged to the tenderer that has the highest TA(D) Index among all tenderers.

$$\text{Score from TA(D) Index} = \frac{\text{Tenderer's TA(D) Index}}{\text{Highest TA(D) Index Anong All Tenderers}} \times \text{Weightage (2\%)}$$

a) The tenderer with the highest TA(D) Index will obtain full points
b) Tenderers with no TA(D) Index will be scored zero point

5.2.4.3 Score from WD(D) Index (2%). Score will be pegged to the tenderer that has the highest WD(D) Index among all tenderers.

$$\text{Score from WD(D) Index} = \frac{\text{Tenderer's WD(D) Index}}{\text{Highest WD(D) Index Anong All Tenderers}} \times \text{Weightage (2\%)}$$

a) The tenderer with the highest WD(D) Index will obtain full points
b) Tenderers with no WD(D) Index will be scored zero point

5.3 "Fee" Component.

5.3.1 Tendering firms are required to quote their Fee proposals based on the GPE's tender requirements, which could be in the form of:

- Percentage of final construction cost (%) or
- Lump sum ($)

5.3.2 Measure to reduce fee diving. To discourage tenderers from quoting excessively low fees, a special scoring formula will be employed for the calculation of fee score where there are fees which are more than 20% below of the average quoted ("perceived fee-diving"). Tenderers with fees which are more than 20% below the average shall be awarded ***no further advantage*** than the score awarded to the fee at 20% below the average.

5.3.3 "Fee" Score Computation. Please refer to Annex A for illustration.

a) Where the lowest fee quoted is higher than or equal to $0.8F_{average}$

$$\text{Fee Score (F-score)} = \frac{\text{Lowest Proposed Fees Among Tenderers}}{\text{Tenderer's Proposed Fees}} \times \text{Fee weightage}$$

b) Where the lowest fee quoted is lower than $0.8F_{average}$

$$\text{Fee Score (F-score)} = \frac{0.8F_{average}}{\text{Tenderer's Proposed Fees}} \times \text{Fee weightage}$$

where, $$F_{average} = \frac{\sum \text{All Qualifying Proposed Fees}}{\text{No. of Qualifying Bids}}$$

Any fee quoted lower than $0.8F_{average}$ will get the maximum F-score.

6.0 QFM PROCEDURES

6.1 The QFM procedures comprise an Expression of Interest (EOI) Stage, followed by the Tender Stage.

6.2 Single-discipline or Multi-disciplinary Team (MDT) Approach. Consultancy services can be procured through a single-disciplinary firm or multi-disciplinary team (MDT), to be indicated upfront at the EOI Stage.

a) Under the MDT approach, with the tender bids submitted on a team basis, all members within the team must fulfill the eligibility criteria stipulated (including the correct PSPC panel for PSPC disciplines) at EOI closing[12].

b) Within the same tender, the lead consultant of an MDT shall not participate in other teams (under the same discipline) other than in the team it leads.

c) Under the single-discipline approach, the tenderers shall fulfill the eligibility criteria stipulated (including the correct PSPC panel for PSPC disciplines) at EOI closing and tender closing[13].

6.3 Expression of Interest (EOI) Shortlisting Stage. There are two modes of QFM tenders, which are to be adopted based on the various project ranges[14]:

6.3.1 1-Stage QFM (Balloting performed at EOI Stage): For projects of *lower* estimated construction cost (where PSPC is applicable), the EOI Stage involves *balloting* of eligible firms.

- No Quality and Fee proposals are required
- Balloting will be performed on firms which had expressed interest and fulfilled the critical criteria (e.g. correct PSPC panel)

6.3.2 2-Stage QFM (Selection by merits performed at EOI Stage): For projects of *higher* estimated construction cost, the EOI Stage involves *selection* of firms based on stipulated quality criteria.

- E.g. firm's track record, relevant expertise and experience of the proposed project team, and/or Written Proposal.

6.3.3 For PM discipline, balloting may be used to shortlist five firms from the interested pool of firms, where necessary.

6.4 Tender Stage. For 1-Stage and 2-Stage QFM, the procedures for tender evaluation and award are largely similar. Please refer to Para 6.5 for more details on the procedures.

[12] Under the MDT approach, firms within the team are required to be on the correct PSPC panel at tender closing. If any of the member firms are on a *lower* panel than the eligible panel(s) at tender closing, the entire team will be disqualified.

[13] Under the single-discipline approach, tenderers are required to be on the correct PSPC panel at tender closing. If the tenderers are on a different panel(s) than the eligible panel(s) at tender closing, they will be disqualified.

[14] The eligibility of panels based on tendering limits and QFM shortlisting methods for various project ranges can be found at http://www.bca.gov.sg/PanelsConsultants/PSPC_Tendering_Limit.html.

6.5 Guidelines on QFM Procedures.

	1-Stage QFM	2-Stage QFM
Preparatory Works	– Prepare project brief – Determine prelim cost estimates and project timeframe – Determine the ratio configuration for Quality:Productivity:Fee – For MDT approach, determine the scoring weightage for each discipline	
		– Determine the Quality attributes for EOI stage, and the relative weightages for the attributes to be published in the EOI and Tender stages
	– Determine the Quality and Productivity attributes for Tender stage, and the relative weightages for the attributes to be published in the EOI and Tender stages	
EOI Stage	– Invite EOI from all firms/MDTs in eligible categories – No Fees and Concept Design Proposals are to be requested at the EOI stage	
	– Five firms/MDTs will be balloted from pool of interested firms/ teams	– Five firms/MDTs will be selected by merits from pool of interested firms/teams based on GPEs' particular requirements and evaluation of Quality attributes
Tender Stage	– No Concept Design Proposals are to be requested	– GPEs may opt to request for Concept Design Proposals, for which a high weightage should be accorded to within the Quality attributes
	– Each balloted firm/MDT will submit a Quality proposal and Fee proposal in two separate envelopes at the same time – GPEs are to open all Quality proposals, compute and finalize the Quality scores – GPEs are to then compile and compute the Productivity scores – Subsequently, GPEs then open the Fee proposals, compute and finalize the Fee scores – The QFM score will be the sum of Quality, Productivity and Fee scores – Award of project to the firm/MDT with the highest QFM score	

Enclosed Annexes

Annex A – Illustration of Scoring Methodology
Annex B – Derivation of Productivity Indices – BS Index, TA(D) Index, WD(D) Index
Annex C – Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Annex A – Illustration of Scoring Methodology

Case Example 1 – Scoring of Typical QFM Tender

QFM Configuration: B (Quality:Productivity:Fee = 60:20:20)
Discipline: Architecture for Building Works (Single Disciplinary)
Mode of Fee Proposal: Percentage of final construction cost (%)

Scenario:

- Tenderer E with no BS Index
- Tenderer A with no TA(D) Index and WD(D) Index – *awarded zero for both attributes*
- Tenderer D with no TA(D) Index – *awarded zero for TA(D) Index attribute*
- Tenderers A and D with lower-than-average fees (Tenderer D's fees turned out to be more than 20% lower than the average fees proposed)

			Tenderer A	Tenderer B	Tenderer C	Tenderer D	Tenderer E
Quality	**Q_{raw}**	(upon 100)	84.1	94.2	91.3	79.6	83.8
	Q-score	**(60pts)**	**53.57**	**60.00**	**58.15**	**50.70**	**53.38**
Productivity	**Score for BS Index**	(16pts)	16.00	15.02	15.10	14.56	15.17*
	Score for TA(D) Index	(2pts)	0	2.00	1.50	0	1.74
	Score for WD(D) Index	(2pts)	0	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.28
	PD-score	**(20pts)**	**16.00**	**19.02**	**18.60**	**16.06**	**18.19**
Fee	**F**	(%)	0.808%	1.120%	1.000%	0.780%	1.342%
	$F_{average}$		$F_{average} = 1.0100\% \Longrightarrow 0.8F_{average} = 0.8080\%^{\#}$				
	F-score	**(20pts)**	**20.00**	**14.43**	**16.16**	**20.00**	**12.04**
Total QFM score (Q-score + PD-score + F-score)		**(100pts)**	**89.57**	**93.45**	**92.91**	**86.76**	**83.61**
Overall position			3	**1**	2	4	5

* Average of all scores (for BS Index) is awarded to Tenderer E, which had no BS Index

As the lowest fee proposed (0.780%) is lower than $0.8F_{average}$, the fee computation formula for "fee-diving scenario" is invoked. The "fee-diver" will obtain the same F-score (capped at full score) as any tenderer proposing a fee equalling the average of all fees proposed.

Case Example 2 – Scoring of Tender (insufficient tenderers with BS Index)

QFM Configuration: B (Quality:Productivity:Fee = 60:20:20)
Disciplines: Architecture for Building Works (Single Disciplinary)

Scenario:

- Out of the five tenderers, one or none of the tenderers have a BS Index.

			Tenderer A	Tenderer B	Tenderer C	Tenderer D	Tenderer E
Quality	**Q_{raw}**	(upon 100)	84.1	94.2	91.3	79.6	83.8
	Q-score	**(60pts)**	**53.57**	**60.00**	**58.15**	**50.70**	**53.38**
Productivity	**Score for BS Index**	(16%)	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
	Score for TA(D) Index	(2%)	0	2.00	1.50	0	1.74
	Score for WD(D) Index	(2%)	0	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.28
	PD-score	**~~(20pts)~~ (4pts)#**	**0**	**4.00**	**3.50**	**1.50**	**3.06**
Fee	**F**	(%)	0.808%	1.120%	1.000%	0.780%	1.342%
	$F_{average}$		$F_{average}$ = 1.0100% ⟹ 0.8$F_{average}$ = 0.8080%#				
	F-score	**(20pts)**	**20.00**	**14.43**	**16.16**	**20.00**	**12.04**
Total QFM score (Q-score + PD-score + F-score)		**~~(100pts)~~ (84pts)^**	**73.57**	**78.43**	**77.81**	**72.20**	**68.48**
Normalised QFM score		**(100pts)**	**73.57/84*100 = 87.58**	**78.43/84*100 = 93.37**	**77.81/84*100 = 92.63**	**72.20/84*100 = 85.95**	**68.48/84*100 = 81.95**
Overall position			3	**1**	2	4	5

* If one or none of the tenderers have BS Index, the BS Index will not be scored, and the attribute will be discarded.
# The PD-score shall be pegged to 4pts, instead of the original 20pts.
^ As a result, the total QFM score will be pegged to 84pts, instead of the original 100pts.

Case Example 3 – Stipulating Productivity Attributes within an MDT

QFM Configuration: C (Quality:Productivity:Fee = 70:20:10)
Disciplines: Architecture + C&S Engineering + M&E Engineering + Quantity Surveying (MDT) for Building Works

Scenario:

- No mandatory BS Index attribute for ME and QS disciplines.

		Multi-disciplinary Team (MDT)			
		AR	**CS**	**ME**	**QS**
Weightage Across Each Discipline*		**W_{AR} (%)**	**W_{CS} (%)**	**W_{ME} (%)**	**W_{QS} (%)**
Quality	**Total Q-Score Weightage**	**70%**	**70%**	**70%**	**70%**
Productivity	**BS Index (mandatory for AR and CS)**	16%	16%	0%	0%
	TA(D) Index	2%	2%	2%	2%
	WD(D) Index	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Total PD-Score Weightage	**20%**	**20%**	**4%#**	**4%#**
Fee	**Total F-Score Weightage**	**10%**	**10%**	**10%**	**10%**
Total QFM Weightage (per discipline)		**100%**	**100%**	**84%**	**84%**
Normalised QFM Score (per discipline)		**QFM_{AR} = Score/100*100**	**QFM_{CS} = Score/100*100**	**QFM_{ME} = Score/84*100**	**QFM_{QS} = Score/84*100**
Total QFM Score (for MDT)^		**W_{AR} QFM_{AR} + W_{CS} QFM_{CS} + W_{ME} QFM_{ME} + W_{QS} QFM_{QS}**			

* The weightages shall sum up to 100%. GPEs are to stipulate appropriate weightage across each discipline.
# The 16% from the BS Index attribute will be discarded for ME and QS disciplines, and to projects not subjected to minimum Buildable Design requirements.
^ The total QFM score (for MDT) is the weighted sum of QFM scores for each discipline with respect to the stipulated weightages.

Annex B – Derivation of Productivity Indices – BS Index, TA(D) Index, WD(D) Index

Productivity Track Records

(A) Buildable-Design Score Index (BS Index)

1 The BS Index is an indicator tracking the performance of design firms with respect to Buildable Design. BS Index is only applicable for firms in the design disciplines of Architecture and Civil & Structural Engineering. A design firm's BS Index is derived based on the firm's as-built BD Score of that discipline for the latest 5 completed projects, within the last 3 years[15]. It is computed based on the following methodology:-

$$\textbf{BDS Index} = \frac{I_1 + I_2 + \cdots + I_N}{N} \times 100$$

where

$I_x = \left(\frac{\text{Design Firm's as-built BD Score for that discipline achieved in Project x}}{\text{Minimum Score Required for that discipline in Project x}}\right)$

N = number of projects completed in the last 3 years (capped at 5 latest)

Illustration

2 Assuming a single discipline design firm has completed 5 projects during the last 3 years with BD-scores below:-

Project	Category	Design Firm's as-built BD Score for that discipline achieved	Minimum Score Required for that discipline (refer to Q2)
Project 1	Commercial	47	42
Project 2	Commercial	45	42
Project 3	Residential (Non-Landed)	38	35
Project 4	Residential (Non-Landed)	37	35
Project 5	Institutional	32	30

3 The BS Index for the design firm of that particular discipline is computed as follows:

$$\textbf{BS Index} = \frac{\frac{47}{42} + \frac{45}{42} + \frac{38}{35} + \frac{37}{35} + \frac{32}{30}}{5} \times 100$$

$$\textbf{BS Index} = 108.0$$

Note: Calculation of BD-score for completed projects

As the legislated minimum BD-score for a project has to be met by the team of designers (i.e. architect, C&S engineer, etc), this legislated minimum BD-score could be further broken down into minimum score required for each discipline.

For example, a project's legislated minimum BD-score is 77 and it consists of architectural works and C&S engineering works. Based on the BCA's Buildable Design Appraisal System, it is assumed that the architectural works and C&S engineering works could contribute 45% and 55% towards the total BD score respectively.

Under such situation, the minimum score required for architectural discipline will be 77 X 0.45 = 35 and C&S engineering discipline will be 77 X 0.55 = 42.

Pro-activeness in Investment towards Productivity Improvement

4 To gauge firms' pro-activeness in investment towards productivity improvement, the Technology Adoption (TA) Index and Workforce Development (WD) Index were established to track the amount of Construction Productivity and Capability Fund (CPCF) that firms tapped on.

(B) Technology Adoption (Design) Index – TA(D) Index

5 For the TA(D) Index, it encompasses the Building Information Modelling (BIM) fund, which is the only applicable CPCF scheme relevant for the consultants under technology adoption. The TA(D) Index of a firm is computed based on the funding disbursed relative to the industry, using the following formula:

$$\text{TA(D) Index} = \text{(Percentile Score of BIM Funding Disbursed) x 100}$$

 Illustration

Example: Computation of TA(D) for ABC Consultant Firm

CPCF Scheme	Amount disbursed to the firm relative to the industry	TA(D) Scoring Formula
BIM	See nested table below	0.60 x100 = 60

Indicative Range of Disbursed Amount^	Percentile	Scoring
>$A	>80th percentile	100%
$B< x ≤ $A	61st – 80th percentile	80%
$C < x ≤ $B	**41st – 60th percentile**	**60%***
$D < x ≤ $C	21st – 40th percentile	40%
≤ $D	1st – 20th percentile	20%

^Indicative range to be reviewed quarterly at the industry level

Assuming ABC Consultant Firm lies in the 41st – 60th percentile

TA(D) Index	60

(C) Workforce Development (Design) Index – WD(D) Index

6 For the WD(D) Index, it constitutes disbursement rates for Workforce Training and Upgrading (WTU) scheme and scholarship and sponsorship programme [16]. A higher weightage is allocated for the scholarship and sponsorship, at 75%. The WD(D) Index is computed based on the funding disbursed relative to the industry using the following formula:

$$\text{WD(D) Index} = \text{(Percentile Score of WTU Funding Disbursed x 25)} + \text{(Percentile Score of Scholarship and Sponsorship Funding Committed x 75)}$$

[16] The scholarship and sponsorship programmes include the BCA-Industry Built Environment Post-graduate Sponsorship (Part-time) BCA-Industry Built Environment Undergraduate Scholarship/Sponsorship (Full-time), BCA-Industry Built Environment Undergraduate Sponsorship (Part-time), BCA-Industry Built Environment Diploma Scholarship/Sponsorship, BCA-Industry Built Environment Diploma Sponsorship (Part-time), BCA Built Environment ITE Scholarship and Built Environment Building Specialist Sponsorship.

Illustration

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Example: Computation of TA(D) for ABC Consultant Firm</th></tr>
<tr><th>CPCF Scheme</th><th></th><th>TA(D) Scoring Formula</th></tr>
<tr><td>WTU</td><td>Amount disbursed to the firm relative to the industry over the last 36 months from the date of quarterly update
<table><tr><th>Indicative Range of Disbursed Amount^</th><th>Percentile</th><th>Scoring</th></tr><tr><td>>$A</td><td>>80th percentile</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>$B< x ≤ $A</td><td>61st – 80th percentile</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>$C < x ≤ $B</td><td>41st – 60th percentile</td><td>60%</td></tr><tr><td>$D < x ≤ $C</td><td>21st – 40th percentile</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>≤ $D</td><td>1st – 20th percentile</td><td>20%*</td></tr></table>^Indicative range to be reviewed quarterly at the industry level
*Assuming ABC Consultant Firm lies in the bottom-20 percentile</td><td>0.20 x 25 = 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scholarship and Sponsorship</td><td>Amount committed by the firm relative to the industry over the last 3 years from the date of quarterly update
<table><tr><th>Indicative Range of Committed Amount^</th><th>Percentile</th><th>Scoring</th></tr><tr><td>>$A</td><td>>80th percentile</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>$B< x ≤ $A</td><td>61st – 80th percentile</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>$C < x ≤ $B</td><td>41st – 60th percentile</td><td>60%*</td></tr><tr><td>$D < x ≤ $C</td><td>21st – 40th percentile</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>≤ $D</td><td>1st – 20th percentile</td><td>20%</td></tr></table>^Indicative range to be reviewed quarterly at the industry level
*Assuming ABC Consultant Firm lies in the 41st – 60th percentile</td><td>0.60 x 75 = 45</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">WD(D) Index</td><td>5 + 45 = 50</td></tr>
</table>

Publication of Productivity Indices

8 The productivity indices are calculated and populated by BCA on a quarterly basis, based on the past quarter's data, i.e. October, January, April, July. GPEs should use the indices that are last published as at tender closing. The data for the latest three quarters will be hosted at **http://www.bca.gov.sg/procurement/productivity_indices.html** for the updated data.

Annex C– Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Q1. Can a consultancy firm not listed on the PSPC express interest for the projects?

A1. Should the firm not put in any PSPC application by EOI Closing, the firm will not be eligible for shortlisting. Firms may apply to BCA to be listed on the PSPC on the relevant panels.

Q2. Is the BS Index attribute applicable to all disciplines and projects?

A2. The BS Index attribute is only applicable to building developments that are subject to minimum Buildable Design Score requirements.

Under the Code of Practice on Buildability, the requirement of minimum Buildable Design Score is only applicable to the Architectural and Civil & Structural Engineering disciplines for building works with GFA 2,000m^2 or more, and building works consisting of repairs, alterations and/or A&A works to an existing building if the building works involve construction of new floors or reconstruction of existing floors with GFA 2,000 m^2 or more. The list of development types can be found in Para 5.2 of the Code of Practice on Buildability.

Please also refer to the First Schedule of the Code of Practice on Buildability for the various developments exempted from the Buildable Design Score requirements.

[COP on Buildability: http://www.bca.gov.sg/BuildableDesign/cop2011.html]

For projects and disciplines where the BS Index attribute is not applicable, the attribute will be discarded.

Q3. Are the TA(D) Index and WD(D) Index attributes applicable to all disciplines and projects?

A3. Yes, they are applicable to all disciplines and projects, where QFM is adopted.



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QUALITY FEE METHOD FRAMEWORK VERSION 2
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