





Agenda

Compensation events - what common mistakes people make, general advice and best practice...mainly talking about the NEC4 Engineering and Construction Contract (ECC)



Speakers



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What is a compensation event? (The principle)

- It is simply something the contract refers to as being a compensation event
- Such as 60.1(3) 'The Client does not provide something which it is to provide by the date shown on the Accepted Programme'
- You find a list in core clause 60.1, some main and secondary Options
- This can be modified by a Z clause or added to in the Contract Data

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- Setting up risk allocation (that impacts upon compensation events) needs to be carefully thought through and lined up with your project risk register – this impacts compensation events
- Needs to be specific to your project and Client

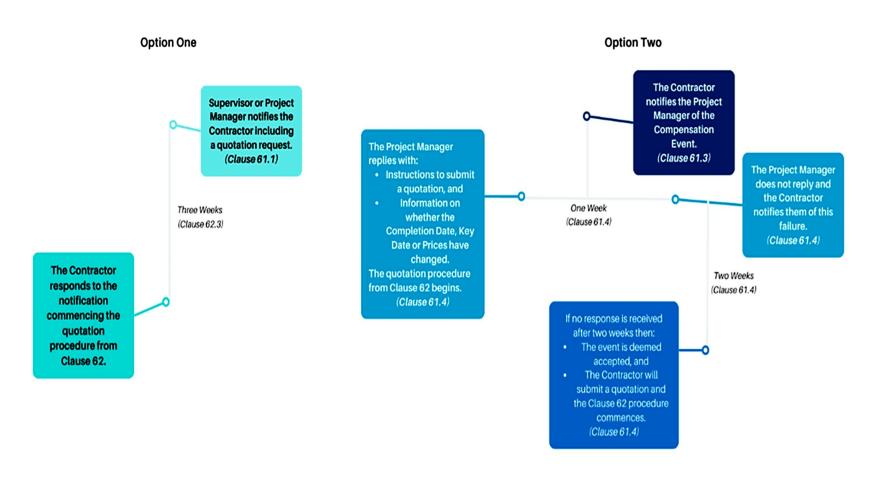


How is it notified? (The principle)

- If you consider around 90% of compensation events will be due to clause 14.3, 'The *Project Manager* may give an instruction to the *Contractor* which changes the Scope or a Key Date' then most compensation events should be notified by the *Project Manager*
- The remaining 10% or so fall exclusively to the Contractor to notify the Project Manager under clause 61.3, which comes with an 8 week time bar



How it is notified - flowcharts





- Are people finding the *Project Manager* notifying compensation events under 61.1?
- Slightly contentious is where a compensation event occurs but the *Contractor* does not notify it because it will cause the Prices to decrease (i.e. clause 60.4, Option B/D)
- Notify once the compensation event occurs, not before
- Use the early warning process to notify events that could happen that i.e. could delay Completion

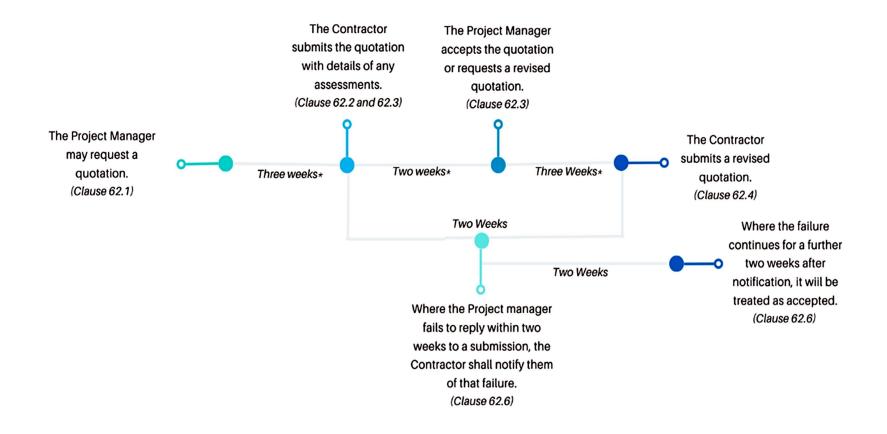


How is it assessed? (time/cost)

- Stand on the dividing date. Look back to see actual time/cost impact and look forward to forecast time/cost impact (clause 63.1/63.5)
- Use the correct Accepted Programme, brought up to the dividing date solely for purposes of assessing the compensation event
- Try to put the Contractor in the position they would have been in but for the compensation event
- Get a quotation from the *Contractor* for time and cost, a reasonable one, according to the provisions of the contract
- Use alternative quotations and also proposed instructions (sometimes)



How is it assessed? (time/cost) - flowchart





- Be collaborative, do it together
- Use clause 63.2 more
- Can you realistically forecast to 2 decimal places of accuracy?
- Use clause 61.6 Project Manager assumptions from time to time
- Try and engender that rolling final account ethos
- But, do your job as Project Manager and assess alone if you must



How is it implemented? (time/cost)

- By agreement (acceptance), deemed acceptance or *Project Manager* assessment
- Particularly important for Option A/B (for the Contractor to be paid)
- Cannot later change the acceptance (clause 66.3)



- Having a 'wait and see' approach or thinking it can be left to the end of the project
- Think through payment of this (for Option A/B)
- Proactively manage the risks through the Early Warning Register and CE mechanism
- Record keeping/evidence gathering
- Notification and communication use the whole contract



Any questions....





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More webinars

- The "NEC101" series will continue, with Sharpe Pritchard
- Confederation of International Contractors' Associations (CICA) webinars – 2pm today!
- Any ideas for future webinars for 2025 and beyond get in touch!

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