

Annexure XIII
Risk Purchase Clause

In case of abnormal delays (beyond the maximum late delivery period as per Penalty clause) in supplies / defective supplies or non-fulfilment of any other terms and conditions given in Purchase Order, BHEL may cancel the Purchase Order in full or part thereof, and may also make the purchase of such material from elsewhere / alternative source at the risk and cost of the supplier. BHEL will take all reasonable steps to get the material from alternate source at optimum cost. If bidder does not agree to the above Risk Purchase Clause, BHEL reserves the right to reject the offer. In case for compelling reasons BHEL accepts the offer without acceptance of this clause by the bidder and in the eventuality of Risk Purchase, appropriate action will be taken as per BHEL extant rules. This will be without prejudice to any other right of BHEL under the contract.

Risk & Cost Clause, in line with Conditions of Contract may be invoked in any of the following cases:

1. Contractor/ supplier's poor progress of the work vis-à-vis execution timeline as stipulated in the Contract, backlog attributable to contractor/ supplier including unexecuted portion of work/ supply does not appear to be executable within balance available period (#) considering its performance of execution.
2. Withdrawal from or abandonment of the work by contractor before completion of the work as per contract.
3. Non completion of work/ Non-supply by the Contractor/ supplier within scheduled completion/delivery period as per Contract or as extended from time to time, for the reason attributable to the contractor/ supplier.
4. Termination of Contract on account of any other reason (s) attributable to Contractor/ Supplier.
5. Assignment, transfer, subletting of Contract without BHEL's written permission resulting in termination of Contract or part thereof by BHEL.
6. Non-compliance to any contractual condition or any other default attributable to Contractor/ Supplier.

#In-case inputs from BHEL/Customer are likely to be delayed or are actually delayed, this delay may also be taken into account while considering balance period available for execution of Contract.

Risk and Cost against Balance Work:

Risk & Cost Amount= $[(A-B) + (A \times H/100)]$

Where,

A= Value of Balance scope of Work/ Supply (*) as per rates of new contract

B= Value of Balance scope of Work/ Supply (*) as per rates of old contract being paid to the contractor/ supplier at the time of termination of contract i.e. inclusive of PVC & ORC, if any.

H = Overhead Factor to be taken as 5

In case (A-B) is less than 0 (zero), value of (A-B) shall be taken as 0 (zero).

***(Balance scope of work/ supply)**

Difference of Contract Quantities and Executed Quantities as on the date of issue of Letter for 'Termination of Contract', shall be taken as balance scope of Work/ Supply for calculating risk & cost amount.

Contract quantities are the quantities as per original contract. If, Contract has been amended, quantities as per amended Contract shall be considered as Contract Quantities.

Items for which total quantities to be executed have exceeded the Contract Quantities based on drawings issued to contractor from time to time till issue of Termination letter, then for these items total Quantities as per issued drawings would be deemed to be contract quantities.

Substitute/ extra items whose rates have already been approved would form part of contract quantities for this purpose. Substitute/ extra items which have been executed but rates have not been approved, would also form part of contract quantities for this purpose and rates of such items shall be determined in line with contractual provisions.

However, increase in quantities on account of additional scope in new tender shall not be considered for this purpose.

NOTE: In case portion of work is being withdrawn, contract quantities pertaining to portion of work withdrawn shall be considered as 'Balance scope of work/supply' for calculating Risk & Cost amount.

LD against delay in executed work/supply in case of Termination of Contract

LD against delay in executed work/supply shall be calculated in line with LD clause of the contract for the delay attributable to contractor/ supplier. For this purpose, contract value shall be taken as Executed Value of work/supply for the purpose of limiting maximum LD value.

Method for calculation of "LD against delay in executed work/supply" is given below.

- i. Let the time period from scheduled date of start of work till termination of contract excluding the period of Hold (if any) not attributable to contractor/ supplier= T1
- ii. Let the value of executed work/supply till the time of termination of contract= X
- iii. Let the Total Executable Value of work/supply for which inputs/fronTS were made available to contractor/ supplier and were planned for execution till termination of contract = Y
- iv. Delay in executed work/supply attributable to contractor/supplier i.e.
$$T2 = \left(1 - \frac{X}{Y}\right) \times T1$$
- v. LD shall be calculated in line with LD clause of the Contract for the delay attributable to contractor/ supplier taking "X" as Contract Value and "T2" as delay attributable to contractor/ supplier.

Note: In case portion of work/supply is withdrawn, no LD shall be applicable for portion of work/supply withdrawn.