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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Earned Value and Schedule Control for Contracts Course

4 – 15 January 2027
Singapore

Advanced Earned Value and Schedule Control for Contracts Course

Ref: 201_6109 **Date:** 4 – 15 January 2027 **Location:** Singapore **Fees:** 12000 GBP

Earned Value and Schedule Control for Contracts is a 2-week advanced training course for contract managers, quantity surveyors and commercial managers on major projects, in which each participant builds an integrated contract control baseline. Owners and contractors now settle payment, delay and change arguments on the strength of schedule and cost records, so commercial staff who read them hold the stronger hand. Jupiter Prime Training delivers earned value and schedule control for contracts.

Why Earned Value and Schedule Control for Contracts Matters Now

Three pressures pull contract professionals into project controls. Owners and lenders ask for progress evidence before releasing interim payments, so measured progress has become a commercial document. Delay and disruption disputes are decided on the baseline schedule, its updates and the critical path, which leaves commercial teams exposed if planners alone understand them. Planning software and integrated reporting have also put cost and time data in one place, inviting sharper questions from boards. Teams that link the schedule to valuation and notices recover entitlement; those that do not concede it. The course draws on the time, notice and variation provisions of International Federation of Consulting Engineers FIDIC forms and the contract lifecycle model of World Commerce & Contracting WorldCC.

Who Gains Most from Earned Value and Schedule Control for Contracts

- Commercial owners of interim valuations, payment applications and final accounts on major projects
- Cost specialists who measure progress, value variations and forecast outturn cost
- Contract administrators responsible for delay notices, extension of time submissions and their records
- Commercial leads who approve baseline schedules and their revisions on behalf of owners or contractors
- Project control specialists who supply schedule and cost reports to the commercial side

A project or commercial department gains most when its cost, planning and contract specialists attend together and agree one set of progress rules, baseline controls and reporting thresholds.

Earned Value and Schedule Control for Contracts Capabilities

Participants learn to treat the baseline schedule and the cost loading as contractual evidence, and to turn planned value, earned value and float into commercial positions.

- Assess a submitted baseline schedule for logic, resourcing and contractual compliance — owner acceptance decisions
- Calculate earned value, cost and schedule variances and performance indices — monthly commercial reporting
- Apply progress measurement rules to interim valuations and payment applications — certifiers and finance
- Test delay events against the critical path and float ownership — extension of time decisions
- Weigh variation impacts on time and cost using the updated schedule — change approval boards
- Build estimates at completion and recovery scenarios from performance trends — sponsors and lenders

Key Earned Value and Schedule Control for Contracts Terms

- Earned value — the budgeted cost of the work actually completed, used to compare physical progress against planned value and actual cost.
- Planned value — the budgeted cost of the work scheduled to be complete by a given status date.
- Critical path — the longest chain of dependent activities, which fixes the earliest possible completion of the works.
- Total float — the time an activity can slip without delaying completion; who owns it is often contested.
- Cost performance index — earned value divided by actual cost, showing how efficiently budget converts into completed work.
- Estimate at completion — the forecast final cost of the contract, derived from actual cost plus a forecast of remaining work.

Earned Value and Schedule Control for Contracts Day by Day

Day 1: Time and Cost as Contractual Evidence

- Contract Time Provisions — Linking Completion, Milestones And Damages
- Payment Mechanisms And Progress — Deciding What Evidence Releases Cash
- Integrated Project Controls Cycle — Positioning The Commercial Team
- Case Studies From Energy And Infrastructure — Lessons From Lost Entitlement
- Controls Maturity Check — Setting Priorities For The Course

Day 2: Building a Credible Baseline Schedule

- Work Breakdown Structure Design — Aligning Scope With Payment Items
- Activity Logic And Dependencies — Avoiding Constraints That Hide Delay
- Duration Estimating And Resource Loading — Testing Realism Before Acceptance
- Schedule Quality Checks — Rejecting Open Ends And Excessive Lags
- Baseline Submission Review — Accepting, Commenting Or Rejecting

Day 3: Critical Path and Float

- Critical Path Method Calculations — Identifying What Drives Completion
- Near-Critical Paths — Watching Activities That Can Quickly Become Critical
- Float Ownership Clauses — Deciding Who Benefits From Spare Time
- Milestone And Interface Dates — Protecting Third-Party Dependencies
- Schedule Update Discipline — Keeping Status Dates And Logic Honest

Day 4: Cost Loading and Planned Value

- Bill Of Quantities To Activity Mapping — Linking Rates With Schedule
- Cost Loading Methods — Choosing Front, Linear Or Weighted Profiles
- Planned Value Curves — Setting Expected Cash Flow For Both Parties
- Contingency And Provisional Sums — Separating Them From Performance Budget
- Front-Loading Detection — Challenging Unbalanced Rates And Profiles

Day 5: Progress Measurement and Earned Value

- Progress Measurement Rules — Weighted Milestones, Units Or Percent Complete
- Earned Value Calculation — Valuing Work Actually Completed
- Cost And Schedule Variances — Reading What Each Signal Means
- Performance Indices — Using Cost And Schedule Efficiency Trends
- Physical Progress Verification — Reconciling Site Records With Claimed Progress

Day 6: Valuations, Payment and Forecasting

- Interim Valuation From Earned Value — Certifying Payment On Evidence
- Materials On Site And Advance Payments — Limiting Exposure Before Delivery
- Estimate At Completion Methods — Choosing The Forecast Formula
- To-Complete Performance Index — Testing Whether Recovery Is Realistic
- Cash Flow Forecast Updates — Informing Finance And Funding Decisions

Day 7: Delay Events and Notices

- Delay Event Register — Classifying Excusable, Compensable And Culpable Delay
- Notice Timing Under FIDIC Forms — Protecting Time And Cost Entitlement
- Contemporaneous Records — Choosing Evidence That Survives Scrutiny
- Time Impact Analysis — Modelling An Event In The Current Schedule
- Concurrent Delay Positions — Weighing Arguments Before They Escalate

Day 8: Change Valuation with Schedule Data

- Variation Impact On Activities — Adding Fragnets To The Updated Schedule
- Time-Related Cost Valuation — Pricing Prolongation And Site Overheads
- Disruption And Productivity Loss — Measuring Lost Output Against Baseline
- Acceleration Instructions — Weighing Cost Against Time Recovered
- Re-Baselining Rules — Deciding When A Revised Baseline Is Justified

Day 9: Reporting, Recovery and Close-Out

- Integrated Cost And Schedule Report — Briefing Sponsors On One Page
- Variance Thresholds And Escalation — Triggering Corrective Action Early
- Recovery Schedule Review — Accepting Or Challenging Contractor Proposals
- Extension Of Time Assessment — Concluding Entitlement From Schedule Evidence
- Final Account Reconciliation — Closing Time And Cost Positions

Day 10: Practising the Integrated Contract Control Baseline

- Baseline Schedule Quality Test On A Live Project — Confirming Acceptance Position
- Cost-Loaded Activities And Progress Rules — Fixing The Valuation Method
- Delay And Variation Procedures — Linking Notices To Schedule Updates
- Reporting Thresholds And Forecast Method — Agreeing Escalation Triggers
- Integrated Contract Control Baseline — Presenting The Baseline For Peer Challenge

Applying Earned Value and Schedule Control for Contracts After the Course

- Rebuild the planned value curve for one live contract from its cost-loaded schedule and compare it with certified payments to date.
- Run a time impact analysis on one open delay event and test the extension of time position before the next notice falls due.

Earned Value and Schedule Control for Contracts Questions FAQ

What is earned value and schedule control for contracts, and why does it matter now?

Earned value and schedule control for contracts is the use of baseline schedules, critical path analysis and earned value measures to support payment, delay and change decisions. It matters now because owners, contractors and lenders increasingly settle commercial arguments on schedule and cost evidence.

Which roles gain most from earned value and schedule control for contracts training?

Contract managers, quantity surveyors and commercial managers on major projects gain most, because they value work, certify payment and handle delay claims. Planners and cost controllers also benefit when they learn how the commercial side uses their schedules and reports.

How does earned value and schedule control for contracts training differ from a planning and scheduling course?

It approaches schedules and earned value from the commercial seat rather than the planner's. A planning course teaches how to build and run the schedule software; this course teaches how to test, use and argue from that schedule in valuations, notices, extension of time and change valuation.

What do you bring back from earned value and schedule control for contracts training?

You bring back an integrated contract control baseline for one of your own projects, covering schedule quality, cost loading, progress rules, delay and variation procedures and reporting thresholds. It becomes the reference your team uses each month.

Earned Value and Schedule Control for Contracts: The Way Forward

The integrated contract control baseline first informs whether to accept, comment on or reject the next baseline or revised schedule submission. Quantity surveyors, contract administrators and planners use it each valuation period. After its first quarter of use, revisit the progress measurement rules and variance thresholds, because real valuations and delay events show where the measures were too loose or too strict.