

Changes to the Construction Act – What do they mean in practice?

David Toscano – Solicitor





Construction Act Changes

- Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009
- The Government has published an analysis of consultation responses to the implementation proposals
- Came in to force on 1 October 2011 (England and Wales) and 1 November 2011 (Scotland)
- Changes coincide with amendments to the Scheme for Construction Contracts (England and Wales) Regulations 1998 (Scheme for Construction Contracts (England) Regulations 2011 was published followed the consultations)



Construction Act Changes

The Role of the *Scheme for Construction Contracts (England and Wales) Regulations 1998:*

- Provides 'back up' provisions if construction contracts do not comply with the Construction Act
- The changes reflect the amendments to the Construction Act



Construction Act Changes

- Applicability
- Adjudication
- Payment



Construction Act Changes - Applicability

Oral Contracts

- Old Rules
 - S.107 \rightarrow Construction Act Pt II applies to a construction contract:
 - in writing
 - exchange of written communications
 - evidenced in writing



Construction Act Changes - Applicability

Oral Contracts

- New Rules
 - S.107 removed Part II applies to all contracts (including wholly oral)



Construction Act Changes - Applicability

Potential problems with this change:

- Uncertainty about contract terms in oral contracts knowing when the Scheme applies.
- Oral variations to written contracts.
- In any disputes, oral agreements will rely on oral evidence / witness statements.
- Another stage of adjudication may develop what are the contract terms?



Construction Act Changes - Applicability

- New rules will apply to all contracts entered in to after the 'in force' date (1 October 2011). There is no transitional period.
- Framework Agreements / Term Contracts
- Projects / Suites of Contracts
- Standard Form Contracts (JCT / NEC3 / RIBA / ICC)



Construction Act Changes - Applicability

Practical Implications & Action Required

- Who have you got contracts with?
- Are those contracts all in writing?
- Are there any terms of those contracts which are not in writing?
- Are any of those contracts Framework or Term Agreements which will require review?



Construction Act Changes - Adjudication

- Referring a dispute to adjudication
- Slip Rule
- Inter-Party costs



Construction Act Changes - Adjudication

Referring a dispute to adjudication:

- All construction contracts.
- Oral contracts Part I of the Scheme will apply.
- Bespoke adjudication process must comply with sections 108(2) to 108(4) of the amended Construction Act and all 9 provisions MUST be in writing.
- If not, the Scheme applies.



Referring a Dispute to Adjudication

- Paragraph 7(1) of the Scheme for Construction Contracts 1998 requires the dispute to be referred to the adjudicator within 7 days of the notice of adjudication being <u>sent</u>.
- The Scheme for Construction Contracts (England) Regulations 2011 amends this so that the referral must be sent within 7 days of <u>receipt</u> of the referral notice by the adjudicator.



Construction Act Changes - Adjudication

Slip Rule

- Correction of administrative errors in decision e.g. award of £100,000.00 instead of £10,000.00
- Corrections must be made within 5 days of the delivery of the decision to the parties (although the obligation on the parties to act on the decision immediately upon delivery remains)



Construction Act Changes - Adjudication

Slip Rule

- Old Rules common law slip rule
- New Rule S.108(3A) -
- Scheme -
- Action -

adjudication rules must include a slip rule provision includes slip rule ensure this is dealt with in any adjudication provisions



Construction Act Changes - Adjudication

Inter-Party Costs

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- Old Rule
- Act silent
- Case law
- New Rule
- Inter-party costs provisions in the contract not effective (see Section 108A)
 - But will not render the whole of the contract's adjudication provisions ineffective



- What remains the same?
- What is changing?
- What are the practical implications?



Construction Act Changes - Payment

What is the same?

- Right to stage payments: amounts & intervals
- Requirement for 'adequate mechanism': what is due and when
- Application of scheme where contract fails
- <u>When</u> and <u>what</u> is included in a Payment Notice
- <u>When</u> to give a withholding notice (pay less notice)
- Obligation to pay sum due.



Construction Act Changes - Payment

What has changed?

- Introduction of definitions
- Who can give a payment notice
- Introduction of default payment notices
- Replacement of 'withholding notice' with 'pay less notice'
- Changes to rights to suspend for non-payment
- Prohibition of 'pay-when-certified' clauses



Construction Act Changes - Payment

Introduction of definitions

- 'Payer'
- 'Payee'
- 'Specified Person'
- 'Payment due date'
- 'Notified Sum'



Payment Notices - Old Rules

- Due date for payment in contract
- Notice by Payer specifying sum due on 'due date for payment'
- Notice served within 5 days after due date
- No consequences for failure to issue notice.



Payment Notices (New Rules)

- 'Payment Due Date' in contract
- Contract specifies that either the Payer, Specified Person or Payee gives notice of amount they consider due on payment due date (with basis of calculation)
- Notice served within 5 days after due date



Payment Notices (New Rules)

- S.110B Payee's notice in default Default Notice
- If Payer or Specified Person doesn't give S.110A notice.... then Payee may give Default Notice:
 - Includes amount payee considers due at Payment due date
 - · Basis of calculation

NB: Payee can only give 1 notice. So, if Payee has submitted an application for payment or a Payee Notice, then they cannot submit a Default Notice.



New s.111

- Requirement to pay 'Notified Sum' on or before the Final Date for Payment
- Notified Sum = sum in the Payment Notice
- MUST issue a payment notice even though the Notified Sum is ZERO.



Withholding Notice (Old Rules)

- S.111 withholding notice for sums withheld by payer
- Ground or grounds for withholding
- Amount attributable to each ground
- Prescribed period or no later than 7 days before Final Date for Payment

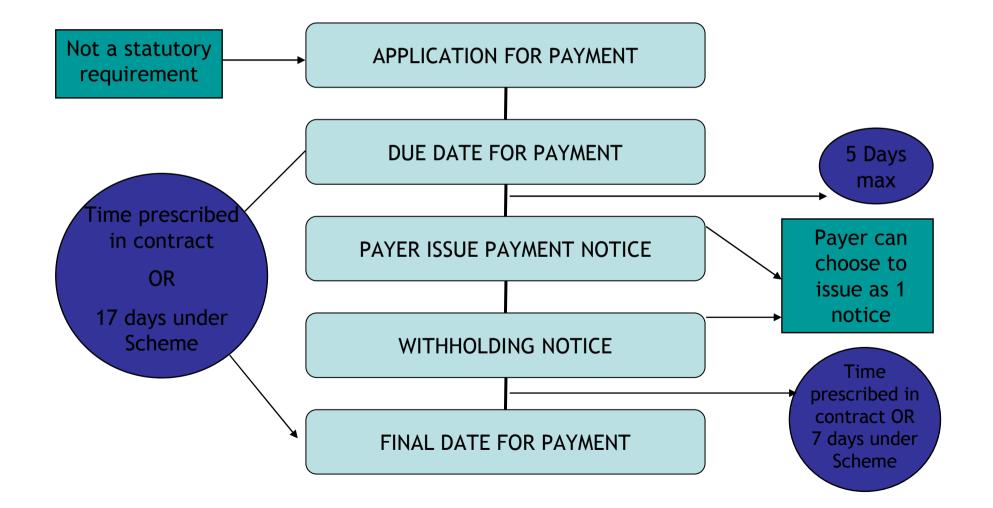


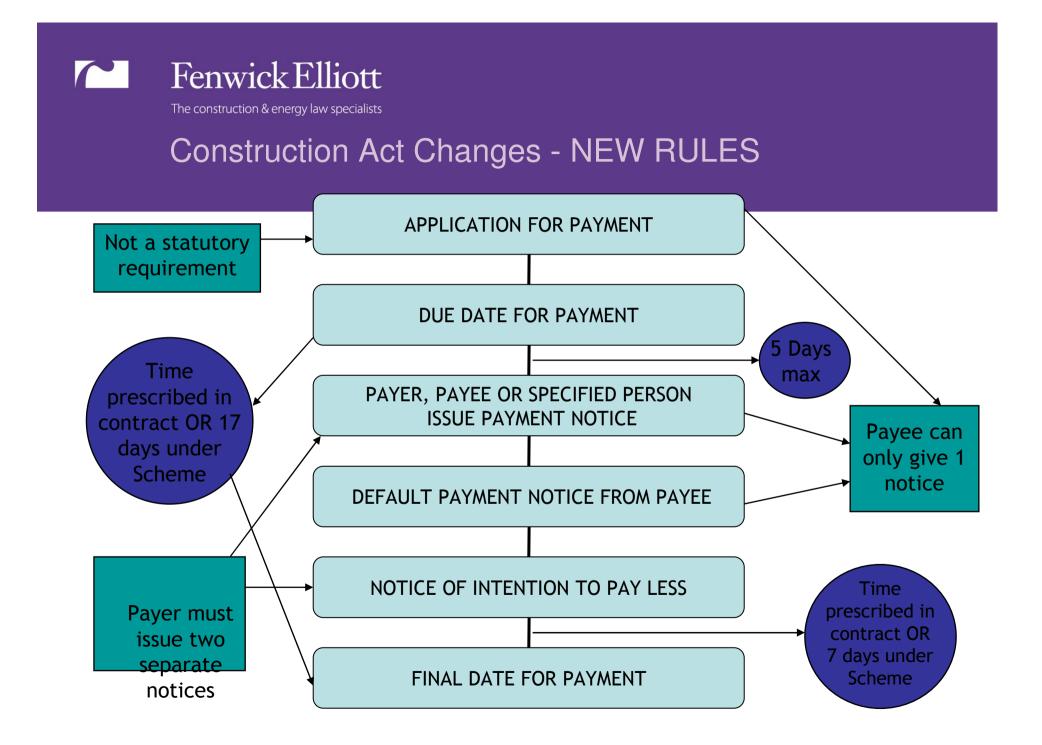
Notice of Intention to pay less (New Rules)

- Payer can issue a notice to pay less than the Notified Sum
- MUST
 - Include amount Payer considers due on the date the notice is served, and
 - Basis of calculation
 - Refer to relevant payment notice.
- Difference is the Payer doesn't have to give 'grounds' for withholding



Construction Act Changes - OLD RULES







Construction Act Changes - Payment

The Scheme

- Read the Act and Scheme together
- Example: Oral contract lasting more than 45 days starts on <u>1 October 2011</u>
 - Relevant period ends: <u>28 Oct</u> & Contractor makes application on same date
 - Due Date for payment: 7 days after <u>4 Nov</u>
 - Payment Notice: Payer to issue within 5 days <u>9 Nov</u>
 - Pay Less Notice: 7 days before Final Date for Payment <u>14 Nov</u>
 - Final Date for Payment 17 days after Due Date for Payment <u>21</u> <u>Nov</u>.



Suspension for non-payment (Old Rules)

- S112 contractor's right to suspend ALL works for nonpayment
- Notice must state grounds for suspending
- 7 day notice
- extension of time for suspension period



Suspension for non-payment (New Rules)

- S.112 as old rules
- PLUS
 - Right to suspend performance of <u>any or all</u> of obligations under contract
 - Contractor entitled to <u>costs and expenses</u> incurred in exercising right to suspend
 - Extension of time for period in consequence of right to suspend
- Clause expressly referring to cost of remobilisation?



Pay when paid (Old Rules)

- S 113(1) prohibits pay-when-paid clauses
- Except on upstream insolvency



Construction Act Changes - Payment

Pay when certified (New Rules)

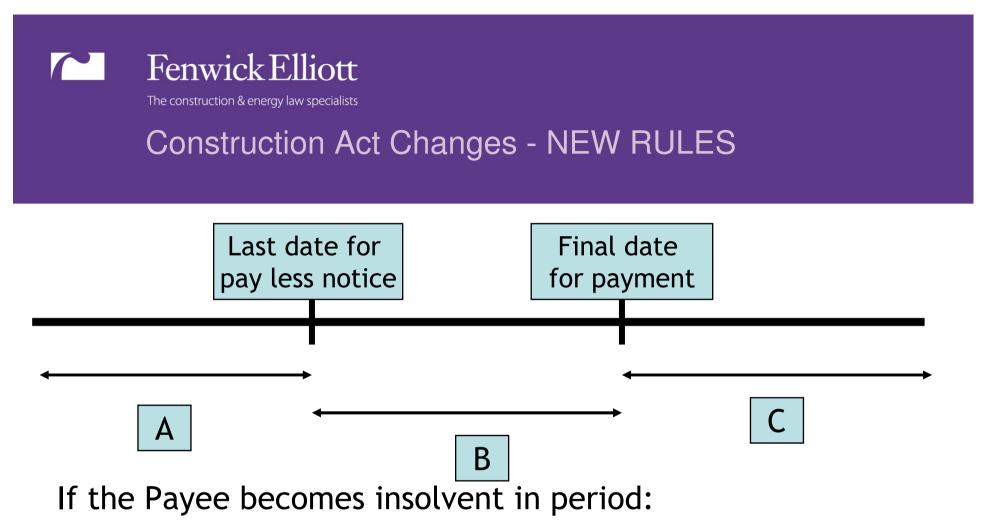
- No change to 'pay when paid' rules
- PLUS new sections 110(1A) (1D) impose further restrictions on conditional payments :
 - No more 'pay-when-certified' or other conditional payments
 - 'Pay-when-paid' in upstream insolvency preserved
 - 'Pay-when-certified' in management contracting and tier 1 PFI sub-contracts permitted – Exclusion Order



Construction Act Changes - Payment

Insolvency of Payee

- Payer has right to withhold payment only if:
 - The Contract says it can
 - The insolvency occurs after final date for service of a Pay Less Notice t before the Final Date for Payment; and
 - The contractual entitlement has crystallised.



A - The Payer can give a 'pay less notice'

B - The Payer does not have to make payment or give a pay less notice and is covered by the Act

C - If a Pay less Notice was not given - Payer must pay.



Construction Act Changes

Check your contracts:

- 1. Standard suites: JCT, ICE/ICC, NEC3, RIBA
- 2. Adjudication and Payment check lists
- 3. Suspension for non-payment
- 4. Pay when certified clauses
- 5. Oral contracts & oral variations to written terms!
- 6. Contracts made before and after 1 October in the same project



Questions and (hopefully) answers