

# Polish Road Congress International Conference 2013

"The Added Value of Fair Contract Conditions and International Best Practice"

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## **Agenda**

- About EIC & Our experience on FIDIC standard contract forms
- Added Value of Fair Contract Conditions
- Situation in Poland (as established by FIEC and EIC)
- International Benchmark (for Construction Crisis Management)
- Conclusions





## **About EIC: Organisation**

- Founded in 1970, registered as independent association since 1984
- Close co-operation with the European Construction Industry Federation FIEC
- Members are construction trade federations from 15 European countries
   which represent more than 200 internationally active companies
- Board consists of 14 senior company executives (from 14 countries)
- EIC Positions are elaborated by Working Groups composed of company experts: "Contract Conditions", "Africa", "World Bank Procurement"
- EIC is a "friendly reviewer" of the FIDIC standard forms of contract
- EIC has officially endorsed CoST
   (Construction Sector Transparency Initiative)







## **About EIC: Tasks & Objectives**

- Creating Business Opportunities
  - No Budget Aid (Maintain the project approach for infrastructure)
  - Innovative financing Instruments
     (EU Infrastructure Blending Facility for Africa)
  - Promotion of PPP approach in emerging markets
- Enabling Networking & Services
  - > Conferences & Workshops
  - Newsletter
  - Publications & Statistics

- Promoting Good Practices
  - Quality-Based Competition ("MEAT") instead of lowest price
- Real Competition
   (No unfair competition from subsidised state-owned entities)
- Use Country Systems only when equivalent to international procurement (World Bank) standards
- Balanced Contract Conditions (incl. Particular Conditions)
- Effective Dispute Settlement
- Corruption-free environment (CoST)





#### **About EIC: Contractor's Guides**

International Construction Law Review, October 2011 (Introduction)

They [the EIC Contractor's Guides] are valuable as they are the **product of a** responsible and reputable international organisation. They also throw a light on the approaches to be adopted in drafting international construction contracts... As in the past, **EIC's comments are balanced**. They indicate what it regards as **improvements** and what it believes to be **retrogressions**.







#### Fair Standard Forms of Contract in the EU

COUNTRY	FORM	YEAR
AT 🌋	ÖNORM B2110	2009
DE	VOB/B	2012
DK	AB 92 und ABT 93	1992 / 1993
FR	CCAG	2009
GB	ICC and NEC	2011 / 2010
IT	DPR 207/2010	2010
NL	UAV	2012
PL **	"Bastardised" FIDIC "Red & Yellow Books"	1999



- Allocate the risk fairly, i.e. to the party which can best control or manage the risk, or if
  neither party control/manage, then to the Employer as beneficiary of the project
- Provide the lowest outturn cost, as bidders do not have to price for potential risks
- Avoid any possibility of arbitrary interpretations and actions by one of the parties

IMPACT OF <u>FAIR</u> CONDITIONS	IMPACT OF <u>UNFAIR</u> CONDITIONS	
Lower tender prices	Higher tender prices	
Co-operation / Teamwork	Claims, Disputes, Penalties	
Profitability	Insolvencies / Bankruptcies	
Professionalism & Integrity	Corruption / Cartels	





"JICA Checklist for One-Sided Contracts" (March 2011)

If risks to the Contractor become excessively high, the following problems may occur:

- Higher bid price
- Bid failure & disruption of project implementation
- Contract award to bidder who fails or was not capable of estimating the risks properly
- Poor construction quality and delay of the work
- Undermining the relationship of mutual trust and respect between parties
- Groundless claims from the contractor
- Frequent disputes between the employer and the contractor
- In extreme cases eventual termination of the contract











#### Causes leading to Unfair Contracts Conditions (JICA)

- Employer's <u>lack of a sufficient budget</u> for the works
- Employer's <u>lack of understanding</u> about the importance of fair contract conditions
- Employer's <u>lack of time and budget for creating adequate contract</u> <u>documents</u> (specifications, drawings, permissions, contract conditions, etc.)
- Employer's obligation to <u>observe domestic laws and regulation</u>
- Any other motives ???



#### **Typical examples for limiting Contractor's rights**

Event	Time	Cost	Cost plus Profit
Delayed Drawings or Instructions	X		
Right of Access to the Site	X		
Fossils	X	de	elete
Setting Out, Ground conditions	X		
Exceptionally adverse climatic conditions	delete		
Consequences of Suspension by Employer	X		
Adjustment for Changes in Legislation	X		
Consequences of Employer's Risks	X		





#### Typical examples for expanding Contractor's duties

- Cap for Liquidated Damages is deleted
- Liquidated Damages are not dependent on Contractor's default,
   e.g. Contractors is held responsible for exceptionally adverse whether conditions or acts of third parties
- Liquidated Damages also apply in cases which have no relevance for the fulfilment of the contract, e.g. when the breach of contract has no final impact on the timeliness or the quality of the completed works
- Contractor has to give notice of a claim within 14 or even 7 days





## Typical examples for reducing Employer's duties or increasing Employer's rights

- Employer deletes provisions concerning his obligations to co-operate, e.g. obtaining permits, licenses and approvals necessary for the performance of the works
- Employer acquits itself from any responsibility regarding the correctness and completeness of design documents
- Employer is entitled to terminate the contract in case of "reasonable grounds to believe that the Contractor is not able to carry out the works within the time contractually agreed" or if the Contractor "subcontracts any part of the works without the Employer's consent"





#### Restriction of Engineer's or DAB's powers

- Employer requires the Engineer to obtain his prior consent before making a determination without specifying the procedure for obtaining such consent
- Engineer has a right to make a determination without prior
   consultation of the parties, i.e. the Contractor
- DABs are usually deleted from the contract
- All disputes need to go to court!





plus: Primacy of Polish law

Payment to subcontractors

Defects Notification Period – Warranty (rękojmia)

Termination – Withdrawal (odstąpienie)





#### **International Benchmark**

#### Latham Report "Constructing the Team"

 A specific duty for all parties to deal fairly with each other, and with their subcontractors and suppliers, in an atmosphere of mutual co-operation

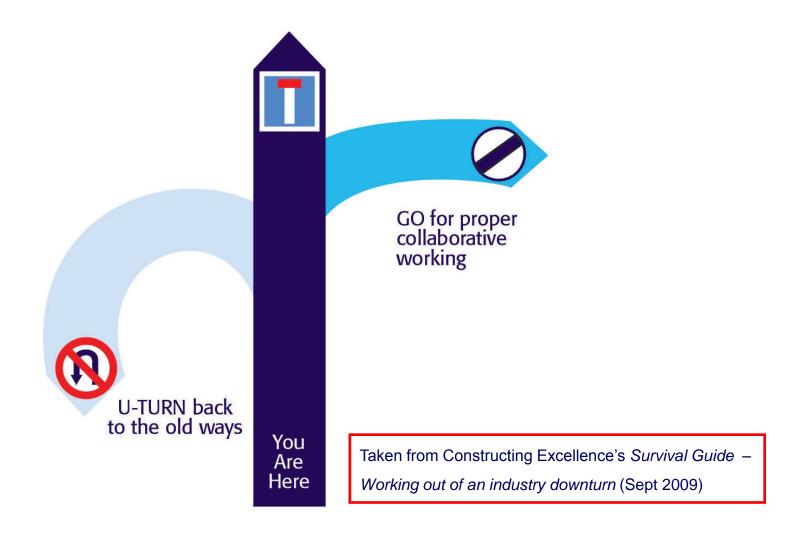


- A choice of allocation of risks, to be decided as appropriate to each project but then allocated to the party best able to manage, estimate and carry the risk
- Taking all reasonable steps to avoid changes to pre-planned works information; but, where variations do occur, they should be priced in advance, with provisions for independent adjudication if agreement cannot be reached
- While taking all possible steps to avoid conflict on site, providing for speedy dispute resolution if any conflict arises, by a pre-determined impartial adjudicator or expert
- Providing incentives for exceptional performance





### **International Benchmark**

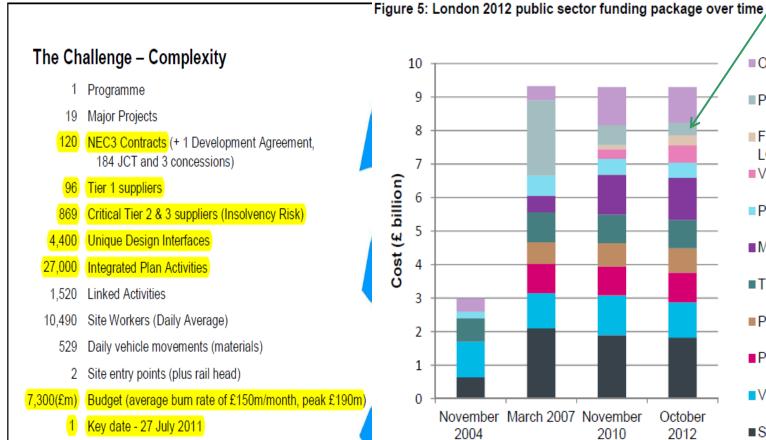


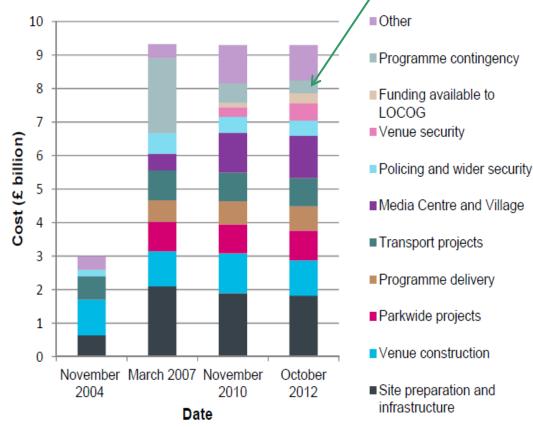


#### International Benchmark

**Delivery of London Olympic Games 2012** 

377 mil. £ handed back to Treasury









#### **Conclusion**

If you always do...

What you always did,...

You will always get...

What you always got!

Sir *Michael Latham* (author of "Constructing the Team" 1984)

"Never waste a good crisis"

Andrew Wolstenhome (author of the Construction Excellence Report 2009)





#### Conclusion

#### Messages from the FIEC/EIC Working Group "Poland"

- The spirit of the FIDIC "Red & Yellow Books" needs to be respected: Particular Conditions must be limited to project- and country-specific issues and may not be misused for the reallocation of risks
- The Engineer's authority needs to be restored
- A quick solution should be found to the pending claims (ca. 10 bn. PLZ)
- Contractors should not be obliged to take responsibility for design errors or faulty information provided by the Employer
- Tenders should not be awarded to the "biggest gambler" but to the most professional bidder presenting the Economically Most Advantageous Tender
- Employers should review their penalty policy, including the respective amendment to the Public Procurement Law





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