

## Dispute Management in Contracts



A recent study conducted by the Cooperative Research Centre for Construction Innovation (CRC) into dispute avoidance and resolution in the construction industry<sup>1</sup> has found that without cultural change being led from the top it is unlikely that there will be a reduction in disputes arising from construction projects. This finding is likely to be consistent across all industry sectors.

### Why does it matter?

Disputes cost money. The CRC's project team estimated an industry wide weighted average value of avoidable costs that end up in dispute of about 5.9% of contract price. The costs are direct (legal services, arbitration, consultants and in-house resources) and indirect. Some of the indirect costs include:

- Delays to the project
- Adverse performance of the project
- Reduced morale
- Erosion of confidence and trust in working relationships<sup>2</sup>
- Adverse reputational impact
- Emotional impact on people involved and the loss of people to the industry because of wasted effort, disillusionment and frustration
- Lost opportunities for future work due to the destruction of business relationships.

### What can be done?

The CRC research has shown that strategic decisions substantially determine the project environment or culture and the manner in which the project team is conditioned to behave. They are at the heart of whether a collaborative approach to the project is possible. The causes of disputes are often the downstream consequences of decisions made by a project sponsor during project initiation. While everyone engaged on a project has a role to play, the ability of the project team to play that role is largely determined by the commercial framework of risk allocation and contract conditions imposed by project sponsors.

The CRC research indicates that risk averse contracts which attempt to transfer risk of matters within the control or influence of the party transferring the risk are entirely counter productive and lead directly and indirectly to project inefficiency, delays, costs, quality issues and disputes; and that that it is preferable that clients remain engaged with risk management throughout the life of the project<sup>3</sup>. However, even on the best

<sup>1</sup> See **Guide to Leading Practice for Dispute Avoidance and Resolution** download from: <https://mosaicprojects.com.au/PMKI-XTR-005.php>

<sup>2</sup> For more on this see **The Value of Trust**: [https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1030\\_The\\_Value\\_of\\_Trust.pdf](https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1030_The_Value_of_Trust.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> See **The Meaning of Risk in an Uncertain World**: [https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/PDF\\_Papers/P040\\_The\\_Meaning\\_of\\_Risk\\_in\\_an\\_Uncertain\\_World.pdf](https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/PDF_Papers/P040_The_Meaning_of_Risk_in_an_Uncertain_World.pdf)



structured projects, disputes or differences will arise and need to be effectively managed<sup>4</sup> to avoid unnecessary harm to all parties.

### Underlying Principles of effective dispute resolution

Regardless of the issue resolution process adopted for a specific project, the underlying principles of effective issue resolution can be reduced to 6 key points:

1. Developing realistic plans and schedules, maintaining their accuracy and dealing with delays and other 'claims' contemporaneously<sup>5</sup>;
2. Ensuring that the contract embodies a process to resolve issues at the lowest appropriate level<sup>5</sup>;
3. Ensuring process and procedural fairness<sup>6</sup> at all times;
4. If necessary, escalate the issue to a more senior level and if need be, to the most senior level;
5. Employing every endeavour to resolve issues by negotiation<sup>7</sup> without involvement of lawyers;
6. Using skilled facilitators to assist in resolving issues<sup>8</sup>; and
7. If formal dispute resolution is inevitable, selecting the most appropriate method to achieve an early, cheap and non-project disruptive solution.

All of these matters must be considered at the time of entry into the contract, not when a dispute arises. Ideally the contract will include a requirement for the parties to a dispute to negotiate in *good faith* before resorting to Arbitration of the courts. This requirement now has a firm legal definition (see below).

### Dispute Resolution Options

The fact an issue, disagreement or problem exists should not automatically trigger a dispute. Effective dispute management systems should offer a staged process to determine a mutually acceptable outcome if possible. The range of options include:

- **Problem solving and discussions.** Relatively informal discussions where the parties work together to resolve the issue. 'Round table' discussions seek to avoid sides and focus on the problem; 'problem solving' may involve the introduction of independent experts to facilitate the agreement on a practical solution. The process is completely management by the parties and requires a degree of trust and good will within the relationship.
- **Negotiation<sup>5</sup>.** Increases the formality and introduces 'sides' and a degree of formality into the process. The best negotiations focus on achieving a win-win outcome<sup>9</sup>. The negotiation process remains totally within the control of the parties.

<sup>4</sup> For more on **personal conflict management** see: [https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1041\\_Managing\\_Conflict.pdf](https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1041_Managing_Conflict.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> The Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB) has developed an integrated set of contract documents and practices focused on minimising disputes through the timely management of issues, for more information see: <https://mosaicprojects.com.au/PMKI-XTR-005.php#CIOB>

<sup>6</sup> For more on **process and procedural fairness** see: [https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Mag\\_Articles/SA1029\\_Process\\_Fairness.pdf](https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Mag_Articles/SA1029_Process_Fairness.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> For more on negotiation see **Negotiating and Mediating**: [https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1024\\_Negotiating.pdf](https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1024_Negotiating.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> For more on **Mosaic's dispute management services** see: <https://mosaicprojects.com.au/Disputes.php>

<sup>9</sup> For more on **win-win negotiating** see: [https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1032\\_Win-Win\\_Negotiating.pdf](https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1032_Win-Win_Negotiating.pdf)



- **Mediation**<sup>5</sup>. Control of the process is handed to a neutral third party, the mediator. The role of the mediator is to facilitate the parties reaching a solution, not to impose a solution. The mediator may simply facilitate an open negotiation or may choose to discuss issues privately with the parties (known as caucusing) but will not disclose private discussions to the other side. In the early stages of an intensely emotional mediation, the mediator may act as a messenger between the parties to build common ground. Whilst the mediator will facilitate the recording of any settlement, the settlement is agreed between the parties to the mediation.
- **Conciliation**. A Conciliator acts in a very similar capacity to a mediator with the additional capacity to suggest and recommend solutions to the parties. Any settlement is still agreed between the parties to the conciliation.
- **Arbitration, Adjudication and Expert Determination**. The shift to Arbitration, Adjudication or Expert Determination shifts the control of the dispute from the parties to the appointed Tribunal. The degree of formality in the process can vary from a low key discussion through to a formal process similar to court proceedings. The Expert, Adjudicator or Arbitrator is appointed by the parties to the dispute through a formal contractual process.

An Expert Determination typically involves the appointed expert looking at a situation or supplied item and then using his/her expertise to determine a solution that is enforceable under the contract. This process is very effective for solving disputes over the quality of goods or services supplied.

Arbitration is used to solve issues involving more complex evidence. Typically there is evidence provided by both parties, they respond to the other side's submissions and then the Arbitrator issues a determination. Arbitration determinations are enforceable through the courts. Unlike sovereign law which can usually only be enforced in the country where the court is constituted, international arbitrations can have determinations enforced in most countries.

Arbitrators are bound by the concept of 'natural justice' and are subject to a limited oversight by the court systems to ensure due process, but once an Arbitrator is appointed by the parties, the Arbitrator will determine the solution and the outcome of the dispute.

Adjudication is a fast track interim process similar to arbitration and enforceable through the courts. The difference is the determination is not final, the parties can go to arbitration or law at the conclusion of the contract and the process is very quick – 3 or 4 weeks rather than the 3 or 4 months or years needed for an arbitration. Adjudication has been enacted by law in a range of jurisdictions for a range of contract types (typically construction contracts) with an express intention of speeding up payments to contractors and sub-contractors.

- **The Law Courts**. These are formal processes with the full power of the state available to enforce conformance with the trial process and the determination of the court. The resort to law should be seen as the final option when all else has failed. Unlike all of the preceding options, court proceedings are public and open to scrutiny.

### Agreements to negotiate in good faith.

Many contracts require, as a part of their dispute resolution clause, the parties to *negotiate in good faith* before having the right to take other legal action. The NSW Court of Appeal<sup>10</sup> has determined that this type

<sup>10</sup> United Group Rail Services Ltd v Rail Corporation New South Wales [2009] NSWCA 177



of agreement is ‘certain and enforceable’ and has outlined some of the factors that would indicate a lack of *good faith* in any negotiation<sup>11</sup>:

- Not attending a mediation (or negotiation)
- Sending someone without the authority to settle, to negotiate
- Constantly altering demands
- Failing to state the requirements for a resolution
- Pretending to negotiate having previously decided not to settle to force the issue into an expensive trial or Arbitration (having recognised the claim is good and hoping the costs of the dispute would deter the claimant)
- Threatening a future breach of contract to force a lower settlement
- Failing to pay monies owed on a ‘*known to be spurious*’ pretext.

Negotiating in *good faith* does not require a party to abandon or disregard its own interests. What is required is an honest and genuine attempt to resolve the differences by discussion and, if thought to be reasonable and appropriate, by compromise. Failing to negotiate in *good faith* are grounds for staying other actions until after the negotiations have occurred and may give rise to damages for breach of contract.

## Dispute Prevention Techniques

The best dispute management skill is the ability to stay out of disputes; not as an avoidance technique; but rather, as specific prevention strategy. Three key areas to manage are:

### Clear specifications

Writing a specification that will be interpreted the same way by different people (within a single organization and between parties), is a skill that takes years to acquire. In a dispute, it does not matter what was meant, only what is in the contract.

A recent Australian study has shown that nearly 60% of organisations had a major contract renegotiation, on average, two years from signing. Most disputes arose out of ambiguous specifications regarding scope (55%), price (42%), and key performance indicators (27%).

An independent specification review should find and correct material ambiguities. Unfortunately, most organizations do not conduct such reviews and find out later, after the contract has been put into operation, that the specification should have been much, much clearer.

### Clear communication protocols

Internal policies and procedures regarding communication, approvals, signoffs and the like, have no bearing in a dispute unless incorporated into the contract and made an obligation of the parties. Consider the number of people who might have a discussion, some form of correspondence, or even just contact with anyone in the other party – there will be quite a few people acting with presumed authority and inadvertently committing your organization or conducting estoppel (variation by conduct). Have clear internal processes, authorities, forms and the like, incorporate them into the contract and make them binding on both parties.

<sup>11</sup> At this time, it is unclear if this decision extends beyond the administration of dispute settlement clauses within a contract to other aspects of negotiations.



**Proactive issue management<sup>12</sup>**

It is not unusual, in a contract of reasonable size and complexity, to have up to 300 unresolved issues at any given time; they can quickly grow into disputes if the environment is right. Before declaring something a dispute, consider managing it as an 'issue', at least to begin with.

Defining a problem an 'issue' rather than a 'dispute' has a big impact. You can apply normal project management techniques to issue management. Have a mechanism for anyone to raise an issue (even if just an email account), track and assign all issues, and have regular issue resolution meetings (weekly is the norm). Lastly specify the issue escalation process as too many contracts do not specify an inter - party escalation process prior to getting external parties involved such as arbitrators.

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First published 29<sup>th</sup> August 2010, augmented and updated.



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<sup>12</sup> For more on **issues management** see:  
[https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1089\\_Issues\\_Management.pdf](https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1089_Issues_Management.pdf)