



CONSTRUCTION LAW | ARBITRATION | LITIGATION

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SUSTAINABILITY OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY THROUGH ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

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David S. Kaggwa's Biography

- David S Kaggwa is a Commercial Arbitrator and an Advocate of the Courts of Judicature. He is a Partner and Heads the Construction Law & Arbitration practice at Kaggwa & Kaggwa Advocates, a Ugandan based full service corporate and commercial law firm.
- David is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators of UK. He holds a Master of Laws Degree in Construction Law and Arbitration from the Robert Gordon University Aberdeen - Scotland.
- David is a member of the International Bar Association. He holds a Bachelors of Laws Degree from Makerere University and a Post Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice.

The logo for Kaggwa & Kaggwa Advocates is located inside a white circle on the right side of the slide. It features the letters 'K&K' in a stylized, bold, serif font. To the right of 'K&K' is a vertical line, followed by the text 'Kaggwa & Kaggwa' on the top line and 'Advocates' on the bottom line, both in a smaller, sans-serif font.

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BACKGROUND

- “ Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is a structured negotiation process under which the parties to a dispute negotiate their own settlement with the help of an intermediary who is a neutral person and trained in the techniques of ADR. ADR includes; arbitration, conciliation, mediation, and adjudication.
- According to the Africa Investment Index 2017 by Quantum Global Research, Africa is now viewed as an attractive investment destination because of its natural resources, pleasant weather, a growing market and infrastructure development.
- According to the World Bank report on Doing Business 2017, 190 countries are ranked based on their ease of enforcement of contracts. Under the same report, Singapore ranked 2nd and its contracts are enforced in 160 days at a cost of 25.8% of the value of the claim.

LITIGATION

- Disputes are inevitable in the construction process. Most construction projects are delivered late by contractors and disputes have been found as a major cause of such time overruns. These disputes arise mainly at the design stage way up to the drafting of the construction contracts.
- The nature of construction contracts is that they are anticipatory, in that the obligations arising thereunder are to be performed at a future time and this leads to ambiguity, uncertainty and errors which inevitably manifests into disputes.
- Other causes of the disputes include poor planning, lack of proper communication amongst the various players on the project and underestimation of the actual cost of the project. In cases where the parties have gone straight to court, the results have not been good due to delayed payments for the successful party and huge liabilities for the losing party.

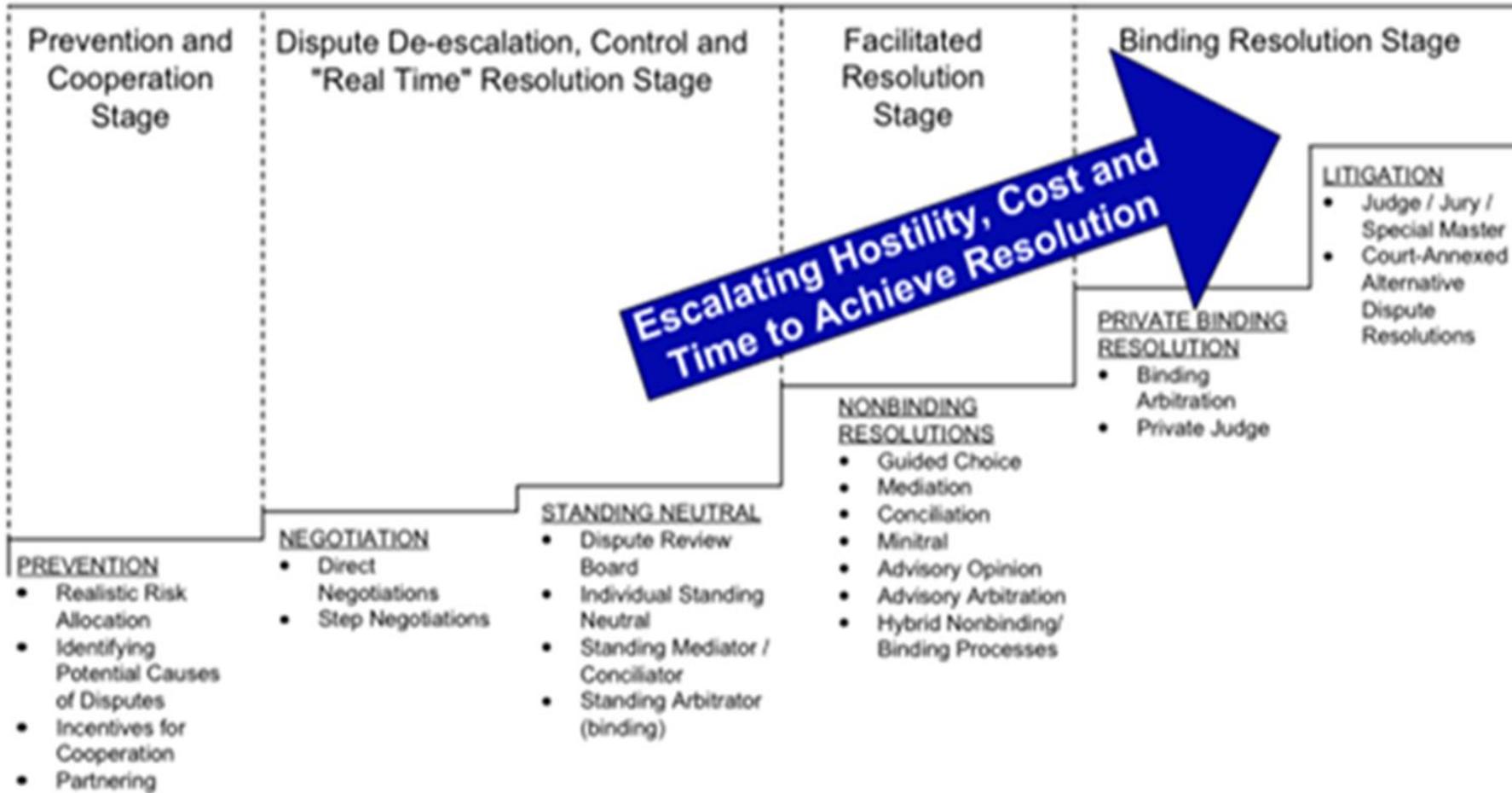
Table 1: Selected court cases on construction from Uganda and their effect on time and cost

Case	Time	Claim US\$	Award US \$	Dispute	Court
Emerald Hotel Ltd v Barclays Bank Ltd	8 yrs	1,846,000	3,200,000	Delay in the completion of a hotel.	High Court
Golf View Inn Ltd v Barclays Bank Ltd	6 yrs	76,000	200,000	Delay in the completion of a hotel.	High Court
Scorpion Holdings Ltd v Lion Assurance Ltd	4 yrs	95,800	222,000	Indemnity for construction equipment	Court of Appeal
Mohamed v Roko Construction.	9 yrs	162,342	498,130	Setting aside arbitration award.	Supreme Court
JK Patel v Spear Motors	5 yrs	253,000	710,000	Construction of a commercial complex	Supreme court.
Sietco v Noble Builders.	7 yrs	1,254,567	2,308,403	Dispute between contractor and a sub-contractor.	Supreme court.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- **Arbitration** is where the parties in dispute refer the issue to a third party for resolution and agree to be bound by the resulting decision. The third party is an independent intermediary who is neutral and trained in the techniques of ADR.
- **Mediation** is the intervention in a dispute-by an acceptable third party who has limited or no authoritative decision - making power, who assists the involved parties to voluntarily reach a settlement. Unlike in arbitration, the mediator does not decide but the parties do make the decision which is reduced into a settlement agreement
- **Adjudication** is a process in which the parties to a dispute submit their case to a third party for a decision. This decision is not binding unless both parties gave their prior agreement that it should be, or otherwise if the aggrieved party fails to register his dissatisfaction within a stipulated period. If disputed, the matter can subsequently be referred to arbitration or litigation.

KEY STEPS IN ADR



ADR AGREEMENT

The parties must include an **ADR clause** in their contract such as;

“In the event of any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract, or the breach thereof, the parties hereto shall consult and negotiate with each other and, recognizing their mutual interests, attempt to reach a solution satisfactory to both parties. If they do not reach settlement within a period of 60 days, then either party may, by notice to the other party and the International Centre for Dispute Resolution, demand mediation under the Mediation Rules of the International Centre for Dispute Resolution. If settlement is not reached within 60 days after service of a written demand for mediation, any unresolved controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract shall be settled by arbitration administered by the International Centre for Dispute Resolution in accordance with its International Arbitration Rules.”

A COMPARISON BETWEEN ADR & LITIGATION

Characteristics	ADR	Litigation
Confidentiality	Private between the two parties	Public in an open court room.
Type of proceedings.	Civil	Civil and criminal.
Evidence	Limited application of rules of evidence.	Strict application of rules of evidence.
Appointment	The parties appoint the arbitrator by agreement.	The court appoints the Judge and the parties have no role.
Formality	Informal	Formal
Appeal	Usually binding and not appealable.	Appeal allowed up to the highest court.
Attorneys	The parties have the discretion to use attorneys or not.	Extensive use of attorneys.
Time	The dispute is heard immediately upon appointment of the arbitrator and it is resolved in a limited time.	The parties must wait for the Judge to fix their case and it takes a long time.
Costs	Professional fees for the arbitrator and the attorneys if any are payable	The parties pay the court fees and attorney fees throughout the lengthy court process.
Enforcement	Internationally recognized in Countries which are signatories to UN Convention.	Limited enforcement in only the countries with reciprocal agreements.

ENFORCEMENT

- The effect of an arbitral award is that once it is delivered, either party may register it with the court and enforce it like a judgment of the court. It is final and binding on the parties and is not appealable. It may however be set aside under very limited circumstances such as misconduct on the part of the arbitrator.
- The New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1958 confers upon member states the obligation to enforce international arbitral awards. This means that an arbitration award rendered in Botswana can be implemented in any country which is a signatory to the UN Convention.

ADR PILOT PROJECT IN UGANDA

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007
No. of cases	1,972	1,703	1,819	1,742

- In 2004, Uganda introduced a pilot project for mediation at the Commercial Court which also handles construction disputes. All disputes filed in the court were first referred to mediation. At that time, the court had four judges with an average case load of 452 cases per judge per year. There was a drop of 269 cases in one year
- Between 2004 and 2005 there was an immediate impact of the mediation pilot project which the court initiated. There was a rise in cases in 2006 when the mediation pilot project had ended.

ADR PILOT PROJECT IN UGANDA

- Effective 2010, mediation is widely practiced in all courts in Uganda. In 2013, the Government enacted the Judicature (Mediation) Rules, 2013 which govern mediation in all Courts apart from criminal courts.
- All mediation cases must be concluded within 60 days from the date of the reference and its success rate is up to 40%. In other words, 40% of all cases filed are resolved through mediation and never go before a Judge.
- Once mediation or any other ADR is emphasised in construction disputes, the parties will continue with the performance of their respective contractual obligations. This will enhance the growth and sustainability of the construction industry.

CONCLUSION

- Disputes in construction are inevitable. However, their resolution should be efficient and cost effective. ADR clauses exist in international contracts like FIDIC but there is a reluctance to use them. There needs to be sensitization of the players in the construction industry to adopt ADR from contract formation and to undertake ADR training.
- That way, disputes will be avoided or dealt with quickly, projects would be delivered on time, contractors would be paid adequately and the construction industry would be sustainable.



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