



South African Council  
for the Architectural Profession

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South African Council for the Architectural Profession

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE EXAMINATION  
MAY 2025

PAPER 2 - MEMORANDUM

- Candidates are required to answer **ALL** the questions.
- Questions must be answered in **SEQUENCE**. Ensure that your answers are clearly **NUMBERED**.
- This is a **OPEN BOOK** paper. No notes, supplementary documents or online referencing is permitted.
- All answers must be in **your OWN words** where appropriate.
- Where answers are duplicated between candidates, plagiarised, or copied, **ZERO** marks will be granted.
- Take note that duplicated, plagiarised and/or copied answers may be subject to further investigation, penalties and/or disciplinary action.
- Total marks for paper one – **150 marks**
- Pass mark – a minimum of **50%** in each of the two papers
- Time allocation – **3 hours**

QUESTION 1 – Definitions

20 marks

1.1	Briefly describe the following terms - select any 4 (four) – 5 marks each:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Contract sum (5)</li><li>2. Fixed Construction Guarantee (5)</li><li>3. Latent defects (5)</li><li>4. Defects liability period (5)</li><li>5. Practical Completion (5)</li><li>6. Final Completion (5)</li></ol>	(20)
	<p><b>Answer</b></p> <p><b>1. Contract sum</b> The contract sum is the amount tendered by the contractor and accepted by the employer, inclusive of VAT, for the execution and completion of the contract works, recorded in the schedule, and is not adjusted or varied.</p> <p><b>2. Fixed Construction Guarantee</b> Is an arrangement which replaces the retention fund arrangement. The contractor provides a construction guarantee for a fixed amount that is initially 5% of the contract sum, and it lapses at practical completion. This amount is reduced by 5% of the value of each payment certificate up to a maximum of 5% for the contract sum (Clause 11.1.2). The contractor shall keep such security valid and enforceable until the only r last certificate of practical completion has been issued. The contractor shall replace the construction guarantee at least twenty working days before such security is due to expire.</p> <p><b>3. Latent defects</b> These are defects that would not reasonably be revealed on an inspection of the works by the principal agent and his agents.</p>	

Council President: Mr C Nduku. Council Vice President: Ms L Shongwe.

Council Members: Mr R Vuzane CA (SA); Ms M Pepeta; Mr K Bingham; Dr J Mirembe; Mr V Phailane; Ms K Cupido; Ms S Bongela; Mr L Nematswerani; Mr D Basdew.

Registrar: Advocate T Fiduli



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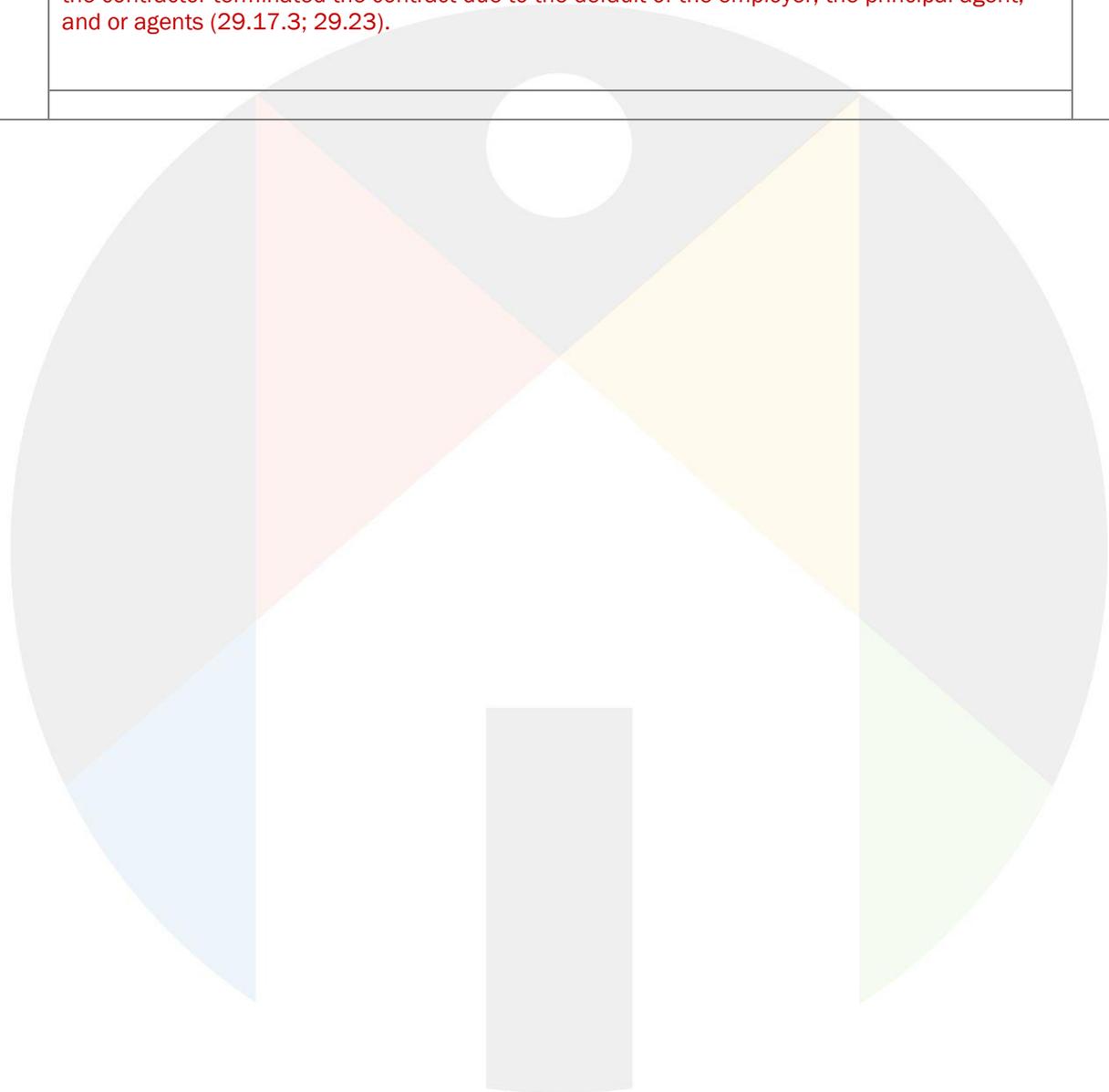
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**4. Defects liability period**

The defect liability period for the works shall commence on the calendar day following the date of practical completion or when the work on the list of completion has been satisfactorily attended to or which is later.

A latent liability period of 5 years is allowed from the time of final completion. Where the project is terminated before final completion, the latent liability period commences from the date of termination for the completed portion of the works only. Or on the date of termination where the works have become impossible due to circumstances beyond the control of either party or where the contractor terminated the contract due to the default of the employer, the principal agent, and or agents (29.17.3; 29.23).





QUESTION 2 – JBCC CONTRACTORS

25 marks

2.1.	<p>Your client has taken occupation of their office space after certified practical completion and inspection with the client. There is mis-use by the client of the mixers.</p> <p>A few days thereafter the client complains that the kitchen mixer is leaking. You instructed the contractor to come back to repair the defect at their own cost.</p> <p>Is this best practice and in line with the JBCC? (5)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Legally speaking, and as per the JBCC - once occupational certificate has been signed, and all <b>PATENT</b> defects/snags have been addressed, the occupant/client takes on liability. Both the contractor and professionals are absolved of any liability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PATENT</b> defects/snags have been addressed</li> <li>• <b>TRUE</b> - in terms of the fee guidelines, any specialist or supplementary service is charged on a quantum meruit/time basis</li> </ul>	(5)
2.2	<p>Explain who the JBCC contract comprises of, specifically making mention to the obligations required between each party</p> <p>a JBCC Contract primarily comprises of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Employer</li> <li>• The Contractor</li> <li>• The Principal Agent</li> <li>• Subcontractors</li> </ul> <p>The contract for the construction of the building exists between the contractor and the employer. The Principal Agent administers the contract</p>	(5)
2.3	<p><b>With reference to the correct JBCC terminology, fill in the blank with the remaining correct answer which is most appropriate:</b></p> <p>It is expected for a contractor to get paid on the _____ of the works in its entirety. (hint: describe the level of expected progress)</p> <p><b>On completion of the works in their entirety</b></p>	(2)
2.4	<p>Without signing the contractor's waiver, who does the site belong to in a construction project for the duration of the project until all payments have been made?</p> <p><b>the Contractor</b></p>	(2)
2.5	<p>Which form of subcontract exposes the main contractor to the greatest level of risk? Why?</p> <p><b>Domestic subcontractor as they are chosen by the main contractor</b></p>	(3)
2.6	<p>Which form of subcontract exposes the employer to the greatest level of risk? Why?</p> <p><b>Nominated subcontractor because they are chosen by the employer</b></p>	(3)
2.7	<p>Your friend recently acquired a client that is requesting the JBCC be undertaken for a project to be worked on. He asks his AI chatbot for help on understanding the situation. Unfortunately, it does not answer him and asks for more data.</p>	(5)



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<p>Help train the model to answer correctly by providing it with the advantages of the JBCC Suite of Contracts in the context of Southern Africa. Provide 5 points (1 marks each)</p>	
<p>Answers to discretion. Should be along the lines of: The JBCC is a consortium of all professionals in the AEC industry The JBCC is not a bespoke contract and has been developed to consider various scenarios The JBCC is developed specifically for the Southern African context and falls into local contextual statutory limitations</p>	





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### QUESTION 3 – JBCC, THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD & PRELIMINARIES

22 marks

- Select the correct answer from the list provided. There is sometimes more than one correct answer to each question.
- Provide only the question number and the letter of the selected answer.
- The acronym 'JBCC-PBA' refers to the JBCC Principal Building Agreement.

3.1	Which of the below is NOT a contract of Southern African origin:	(2)
	A. JBCC PBA	
	B. FIDIC	
	C. NEC	
3.2	Belonging to professional body ensures that professionals...	(2)
	A. act with due diligence, care, skill and appropriate resources	
	B. have full authority and obligation to act in terms of the agreement	
	C. are able to manage the building contract	
	D. must register with the SAIA	
3.3	Final completion usually composes of:	(2)
	A. final payment certificates	
	B. sectional and practical completion	
	C. total design and design development fees	
	D. practical completion and interim completion	
3.4	The principal agent administers the contract in a JBCC PBA Contract	(2)
	A. TRUE	
	B. FALSE	
3.5	Under SACAP's recommended stages, Stage 6 is usually where construction commences	(2)
	A. TRUE	
	B. FALSE	

Answer the following question in full sentences:

3.6.	The contractor alleges that delays to practical completion of the building project have been caused by inclement weather and late receipt of contract instructions, and he requests a revision of the date of practical completion together with adjustment of preliminaries.	(12)
	3.6.1. What are the "preliminaries"? (3)	
	3.6.2. What determines whether a circumstance that entitles the contractor to a revision of the date of practical completion also entitles him to an adjustment of preliminaries or not? (5)	



3.6.3. If he is entitled to such adjustment, how would that adjustment be made? (4)

**Answer**

'Preliminaries' are those items, scheduled in Bill No. 1 Preliminaries' in a set of Bills of Quantities, which relate to the management of the contract and in respect of which the contractor incurs expenses. The items normally include the salaries of supervisory staff, the hire of plant and scaffolding, insurance, the provision of site offices, toilets, etc. Most of the items are time-related, in the sense that the costs are related to the duration of the contract, and an extension of the construction period will increase costs. An example is the costs of hiring plant and equipment. The remaining items are value related or fixed.

The contractor is expected to bear the additional costs where work is delayed, except where the delay is caused by the employer exercising a legitimate right (for example, ordering additional work, or breaching an obligation, for example, failing to supply necessary information timeously. To avoid uncertainty, JBCC has divided the circumstances which entitle the contractor to a revision of the date of practical completion into two categories: those listed under clause 23.1, which entitle the contractor to additional time but to no adjustment to the contract value (ie no allowance for additional preliminaries) and those listed under clause 23.2, which entitle him to additional time and also an adjustment to the contract value ie additional preliminaries.

Clause D4.0 of the JBCC Preliminaries governs the manner in which the contract value is to be adjusted. For this purpose, the contract value shall exclude VAT, the amount of the preliminaries and any contingency sum and the amount with respect to the CPAP. There are two alternative ways in which preliminaries may be adjusted, and the contractor shall indicate which he chooses when submitting his tender. In alternative A, the time-related components are adjusted with respect to the extension of time and value-related components are adjusted with respect to an increase in the contract value. In alternative B, the entire number of preliminaries varies with respect to the extension of time.



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## QUESTION 4 – APPLIED & INTEGRATED UNDERSTANDING OF CONTRACTS

12 marks

4.1. You had drawn up the scope of work as per the Section 4.7 of the Code of Conduct. Much later the client, during the course of Work Stage 5, unexpectedly requests of you to specify steel mesh for all the windows as a security measure. You refer to Part O of the National Building Regulations for guidance.

4.1	‘Part O’ of the NBR deals with the minimum requirements for natural lighting and ventilation eg. a fenestration must be at least 10% of the total area of that particular internal space. In your own words, describe <b>the technical considerations in terms of Part O of the NBR? (3 marks)</b>	(3)
	<b>Answer:</b> The technical documentation would need to be updated to indicate such additional work. ‘Part O’ of the NBR deals with the minimum requirements for natural lighting and ventilation eg. a fenestration must be at least 10% of the total area of that particular internal space . As such, a fenestration calculation would have to be done as per <u>SANS 10400 Part XA</u> because the steel mesh could potentially block the windows from fully opening, and also make internal spaces darker, even though the windows initially met the minimum requirements.	
4.2	JBCC Contractual implications? (2 marks)	
	<b>Answer:</b> This additional work would require a VO (Variation Order) signed both by the client and PA. The client would be informed of the technical considerations and the impact thereof. The ‘Contract Value’ as well as ‘Contract Period’ (programme) would accordingly be adjusted as per the JBCC for the client’s concurrence.	(3)
4.3	Cost implications for the Principal Agent and how would you charge as a professional? (2 marks)	(2)
	<b>Answer:</b> Due to the increase in the scope, the client would be informed that this additional work of the PA will be charged on a <i>quantum meruit</i> /time as per the JBCC	
<p>A small office building that is 300m<sup>2</sup> has burnt down two weeks after final completion. The client blames you as PA for the fire, and threatens to sue you because you did not specify the installation of <u>fire detection and sprinkler systems</u> as per Part T of the NBR. Explain the following:</p>		
4.4.	4.4.1. Are there legal grounds for this claim? (3)	(2)
	I would first establish the facts around the source of the fire. I would establish if the building was classified ie. ‘Building Occupancy’ correctly as per Part T of the NBR. I would then explain to the client that in terms of TT31.1 of the NBR, the building does not require fire detection and sprinkler systems, and that the design and as built drawings demonstrate that the building complied fully, and hence the approval from a fire expert from Municipality. Therefore there are no legal grounds to hold the PA liable.	
	4.4.2. How would you determine liability in terms of the NBR (National Building Regulations)? Who would you rely upon to investigate the source of the fire? (2)	(2)
	<b>Answer:</b> I would advise that the client appoint a fire expert to determine the source of the fire in order for them to establish the source and liability.	



QUESTION 5 – PROJECT MANAGEMENT

24 marks

5. A 21 week project by DemoContractors is scheduled in the Gantt chart below. Due to the recent KZN floods, the small-scale project had to be delayed in the Ground Works phase. This pushes the project deadlines out by 2 (two weeks). This project is run under the JBCC Principal Building Agreement. You are the appointed principal agent on this project.

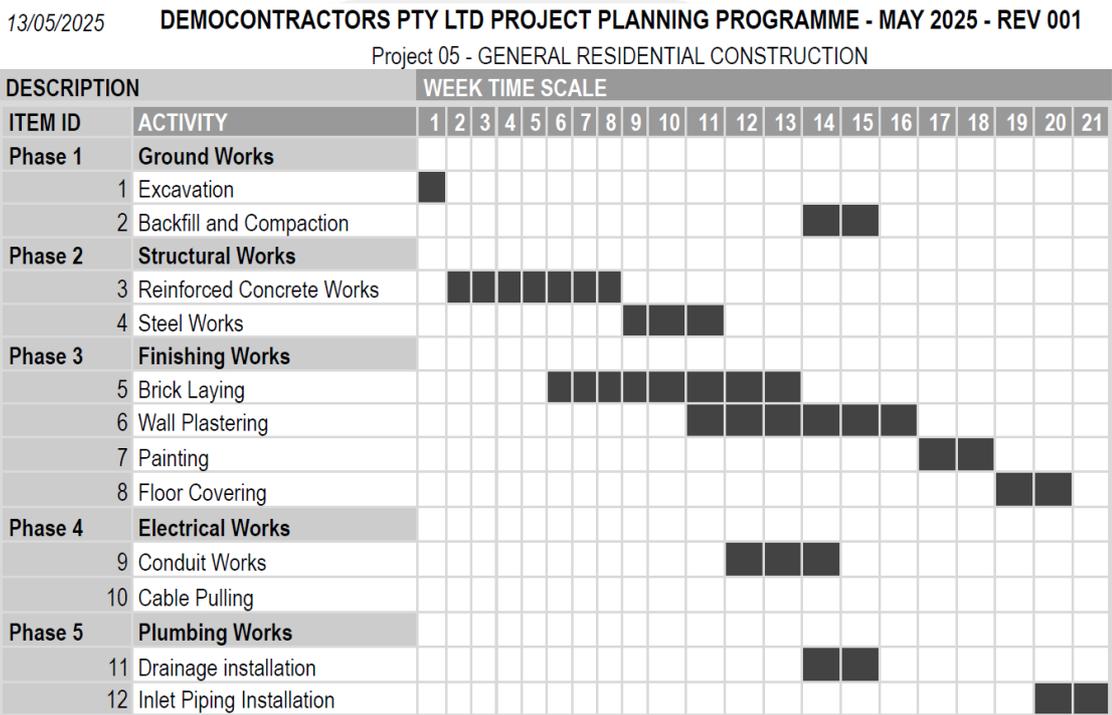


Figure 1. Democontractors Project Planning Programme

Answer the questions which follow based on the contractor's request for an extension of time (EoT).

- 5.1. Under the JBCC, what is the term used to describe this natural event which has caused the delay in the works? (2)  
**Force Majeure or 'Act of God'**
- 5.2. The critical path has been delayed. Is the contractor within his right to claim for an extension of time? (3)  
**Yes. According to the JBCC PBA, Clause xx, if such an event occurs which is out of the control of the contractor, he is within his right to claim for such an extension**
- 5.3. The client refuses to accept the request for an extension of time and wishes to terminate the contract. Explain to the client the due process to follow before terminating a contract, as well the terms around which this can (5)



	occur.	
	The client has the following options: i) Attempt to remedy the situation using clause 29; ii) Formally request the termination of the contract following the rules laid out in clause 30; failing to do either of the above within reason will lead to a breach in contract on the part of the client	
5.4.	The bricklayer and the wall plasterer are in conflict about their timelines as the bricklayer decides that plastering should only commence in Week 14. Explain if this is justified.	(5)
	This is not justified on the part of the bricklayer - and they should come to consensus on what their timelines will look like. Their phases run parallel to each other. However, logically speaking, it is necessary for the bricklayer to commence his work before the wall plasterer. However it is not necessary for him to complete his work before plastering commences.	
5.5.	The contractor has identified an error in the programming of Phase 4. Name the error	(2)
	Cable pulling timeline has been omitted.	
If no changes were made to the programming, i.e. no extension of time granted, answer the following questions.		
5.6.	At which week would you recommend the error be rectified?	(2)
	Between weeks 15, 16 and 17 to allow for tolerance in conduiting	
5.7.	Who is generally liable for the execution of work done in this stage, and what is the name of their role under the JBCC Suite of Contractors?	(2)
	The electrical contractor, sub-contractor	
	.	
5.8.	Do you think this is a reasonable timeline? Explain your answer and support it with use of correct terminology when referring to the Gantt Chart.	(3)
	Yes, it is reasonable as the time given the works appears to be accommodation for slack. Additionally, the duration of the critical seems within reason. NB. If the candidate has an answer contrary which is plausible, full marks to be awarded.	



QUESTION 6 – Terminology

15 marks

6.1	In terms of the contracts, what are the terms which are referred to in the following scenarios:	
1.	When a contractor releases his right to site ownership as a form of security	(1)
	Waive a lien	
2.	A legal principle that prevents any member of the contract from arguing something or asserting a right that contradicts what they previously said or agreed to by law	(2)
	Estoppel	
3.	A design consultant doing work without expecting payment	(1)
	Pro bono	
4.	A contractor claims a defect is inconsequential on site	(2)
	De minimus	
5.	To remedy defects on a project	(2)
	'make good'	
<b>6.2. Answer the following in full sentences which basic explanations;</b>		
6.2.1	What is name of the term used to describe the moving responsibilities from one party in a contract to another	(3)
	Cession is the name of the term. Duties are ceded from one party to another.	
6.2.2	What is the name of the principle followed when offers are revised based on rejection.	(4)
	Offer and Acceptance is the name of the overarching principle, where counter offer is the term is when an offer is rejected and an alternative is resubmitted.	



QUESTION 7- JBCC & UNDERSTANDING PAYMENT CERTIFICATES

32 marks

You have been appointed as principal agent on the construction of a shopping mall project in which the JBCC Principal Building Agreement is used. The appointed contractor is Tropicon. Additionally, a quantity surveyor and structural engineer has been duly appointed as agents on the project.

7.1	<p>The contractor decides that he is responsible for issuing payment certificates. Describe why this role is your responsibility and write in point format what are the points you may consider expressing at the next site meeting:</p>	(5)
<p><i>Any of the following reasons or in a similar vein (1 marks each – total 5 marks):</i></p> <p>Issuing of payment certificates is the role of the principal agent according to the JBCC PBA (1).</p> <p>Examples which also are the responsibility of the principal agent are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• issue an interim or final payment certificate to the contractor (1)</li> <li>• issue special payment certification relating to a nominated or selected subcontractor (1)</li> <li>• issue a practical or final completion certificate (1)</li> <li>• grant, refuse or reduce the contractor's application for the revision of the date for practical completion (1)</li> <li>• issue notices of cancellation of the agreement (1)</li> </ul>		
7.2	<p>The contractor frustratedly says that you have no indication of how payment certificates are handled.</p>	(4)
<p>He challenges you to describe where you would get your information from and what an interim certificate should comprise of. Explain in your own words and make reference to the PBA.</p> <p><i>Any of the following steps or in a similar vein (2 marks each – total 8 marks): TO BE REVISED</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• follow the respective JBCC contract (PBA, MWA)</li> <li>• If PBA, refer to clause 25</li> <li>• List all points in 25.3</li> <li>• Follow the payment certificate examples given in the JBCC PBA</li> </ul>		
7.3	<p>The contractor has commenced site works and encountered <b>an endangered animal species</b> which lives below the surface. The contractor is willing to utilise pest control chemicals to prevent them from rising above the surface, however what would you advise as the correct procedures to follow before the contractor commences with this work?</p>	(3)
<p><i>As this was not expected, there would not have been a monetary allowance for this work in the tender documentation. The contractor should be advised to provide a price for this work prior to commencement <sup>(3)</sup> and would be entitled for a revision of the date for practical completion with an adjustment to the contract value if this is claimed <sup>(3)</sup>.</i></p>		



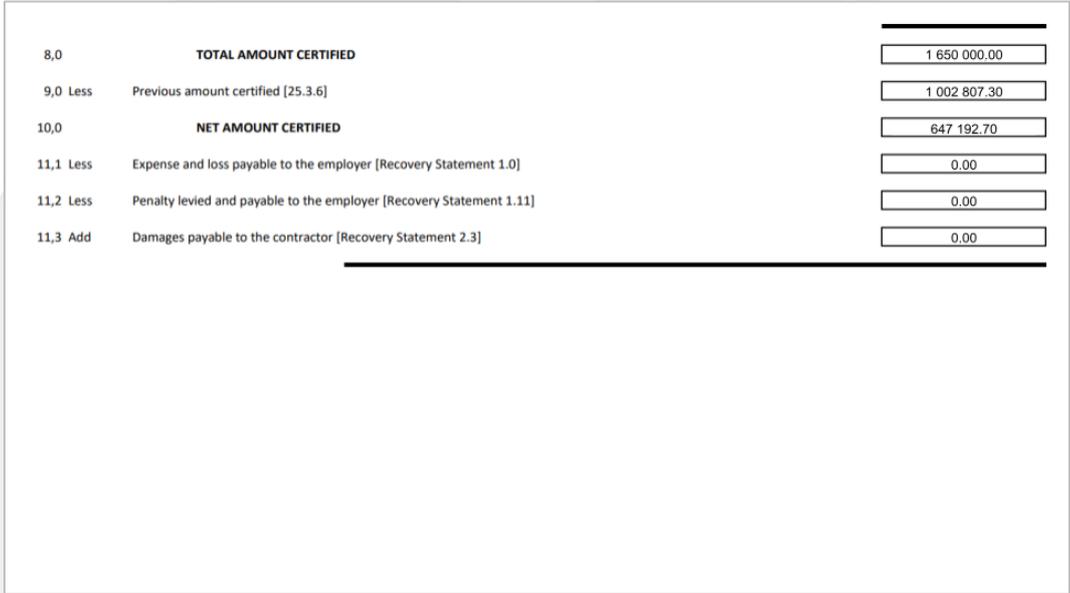
7.4. Shopmor, the client responsible for the project initiation, is struggling to understand how to interpret the most recent payment certificate issued. All the client remembers is previously paying R 1002 807.30 which was an amount certified. Help them understand its figures by answering the following questions:

Payment Certificate		Certificate No: <input type="text" value="2"/>	
Issued in term of Clause 25 of the Principal Building Agreement Edition 6.2 - May 2018		Interim or Final: <input type="text" value="Interim"/>	
Employer	<input type="text" value="Shopmor"/>		
Contractor	<input type="text" value="Tropicon"/>		
Works	<input type="text" value="Shopping Mall Extension"/>		
Site	<input type="text" value="Free State"/>		
Valuation Date	<input type="text" value="7 May 2025"/>	Issue Date	<input type="text" value="14 May 2025"/>
		Payment Due Date	<input type="text" value="25 May 2025"/>
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
	CONTRACT SUM	CURRENT CONTRACT VALUE	CURRENT VALUATION
1,0 Value of the works executed [25.3.1]			<input type="text" value="1 600 000.00"/>
2,1 Materials on site [25.3.2]			<input type="text" value="50 000"/>
2,2 Materials off site [25.3.2]			<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
3,0 <b>SUB TOTAL</b>			<input type="text" value="1 650 000.00"/>
4,0 Security Adjustments applicable [25.3.3]	If applicable, state %	<input type="text" value="0%"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
5,0 Net Contract Sum	<input type="text" value="2 084 000.00"/>	<input type="text" value="2 084 000.00"/>	<input type="text" value="1 650 000.00"/>
6,0 Authorised adjustments to contract value [26.0]		<input type="text" value="30 000.00"/>	
7,0 Contract Price Adjustments /Cost fluctuations [25.3]	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>

Figure 2. Payment Certificate Excerpt – Header & Partial Body

7.4.1.	7.4.1. What is the value of work done thus far?	(1)
	<b>R 1600 000.00</b>	
7.4.2	7.4.2. When is the client required to make payment for this interim payment certificate?	(1)
	<b>25 May 2025 at the latest</b>	
7.4.3.	7.4.3. In which cases would the Security Adjustment not be applicable?	(1)
	<b>When there is a fixed guarantee</b>	
7.4.4.	7.4.4. Who is the contractor?	(1)
	<b>Tropicon</b>	
7.4.5.	Was there a previously issued payment certificate? What on the certificate indicates this?	(2)
	<b>Yes, the top right corner shows that this is the second. Therefore there must be a previous one issued</b>	
7.4.6.	What is the total value of this project?	(1)
	<b>R 2084 000.00</b>	



7.4.7.	Which 2 columns' figures show <i>cumulative value</i> of the project? <b>Column C &amp; D</b>	(1)																		
7.4.8.	How can the employer tell if the project is still within budget? <b>He can judge by comparing column C (1,0) against column A (2 084 000.00) If C is lesser than A, it is still under budget.</b>	(2)																		
7.4.9.	Further down the certificate (see excerpt below), the client becomes concerned about the amounts certified. Explain to him whether or not the calculation is correct and how the net amount certified was calculated.	(3)																		
 <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>8,0</td> <td><b>TOTAL AMOUNT CERTIFIED</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 650 000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9,0 Less</td> <td>Previous amount certified [25.3.6]</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 002 807.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10,0</td> <td><b>NET AMOUNT CERTIFIED</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">647 192.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11,1 Less</td> <td>Expense and loss payable to the employer [Recovery Statement 1.0]</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11,2 Less</td> <td>Penalty levied and payable to the employer [Recovery Statement 1.11]</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11,3 Add</td> <td>Damages payable to the contractor [Recovery Statement 2.3]</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Figure 3. Payment Certificate Excerpt – Partial Body</b></p>			8,0	<b>TOTAL AMOUNT CERTIFIED</b>	1 650 000.00	9,0 Less	Previous amount certified [25.3.6]	1 002 807.30	10,0	<b>NET AMOUNT CERTIFIED</b>	647 192.70	11,1 Less	Expense and loss payable to the employer [Recovery Statement 1.0]	0.00	11,2 Less	Penalty levied and payable to the employer [Recovery Statement 1.11]	0.00	11,3 Add	Damages payable to the contractor [Recovery Statement 2.3]	0.00
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11,2 Less	Penalty levied and payable to the employer [Recovery Statement 1.11]	0.00																		
11,3 Add	Damages payable to the contractor [Recovery Statement 2.3]	0.00																		
<p><b>Total amount certified - Previous amount certified = Net amount certified</b>  <b>R1 650 000.00 - R1 002 807.30 = R647.192.70 (2)</b>  <b>Therefore the calculation is correct (1)</b></p>																				
7.5.	<p>You are a PA (Principal Agent) on a project a Contract Sum of R13m whose status is <u>90% of WS 5</u> (Contract Admin and Site Supervision). The contractor (BBC) has requested of you to approve their final payment certificate of R1m. The agreement between yourself and the contractor was that regardless of the valuation of the works for a particular month – the payments would be amortized equally over a 24 month period.</p> <p>BBC, over-and-above, this payment are claiming for EoT (Extension of Time) due to rain delays ie. 8 days and labour unrest ie.5 days due to non-payment by the client/employer who claims to unexpectedly be <u>insolvent</u>.</p>																			



7.5.1	What legal remedies do the contractor and employer have to urgently address the cashflow problems?	(2)
<p>The contractor can invoke the provisions of <i>Clause 9.0 of the JBCC</i> ie. Call upon the Payment Guarantee, and equally so, the employer can invoke <i>Clause 14.3.4 of the JBCC</i> ie. Call upon the Construction Guarantee (2)</p>		
7.5.2	Is the contractor entitled to EoT due to the afore-mentioned delays? Use any of the relevant provisions of the JBCC to explain your response and cite any negative contractual implications for the parties, if any ( <b>Note: no need to quote clause numbers</b> )	(5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rain Delays:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rain delays are occasioned by an 'act of nature', as such considered as <i>force majeure</i>. Therefore the contractor can be entitled to the 8-day extension (2)</li> <li>○ In order to justify this, the contractor is required to have a rain gauge on site and keep a record of daily recordings of the latter. This can also be cross-verified with the SA Weather Services (2)</li> <li>○ As per <i>Clause 29.4.3 of the JBCC</i>, the claim must be made within 20 working days of after the incident (2)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Labour Unrest:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Labour unrest due to a failure by the employer to pay the contractor does not absolve the contractor of the legal obligation from paying his labourers on time. As such the contractor ought to have continued with the works. Over-and-above this, the employer is entitled to charge penalties as per <i>Clause 31.1.1 of the JBCC</i> (3)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		