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GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR BUILDING CONTRACTS

YSE 1998

Rakennusurakan yleiset sopimusehdot
Allmänna avtalsvillkor för byggnadsentreprenader

This RT standards sheet consists of the General Conditions for Building Contracts YSE 1998. These General Conditions apply to building contracts drawn up between business operators. The regulations on consumer protection are not considered here. These General Conditions also apply in their entirety to sub-contracts and nominated sub-contracts.

These General Conditions for Building Contracts have been endorsed by The Finnish Association of Building Owners and Construction Clients and were drawn up in collaboration with The Confederation of Finnish Construction Industries, The Central Association of Earth Moving Contractors in Finland and The Association of Finnish Electrical and Telecommunications Contractors.

A draft of the General Conditions was circulated widely for comment, and various organisations were consulted, such as The Finnish Association of Heating, Plumbing and Ventilation Contractors, The Finnish Association of Construction Product Industries and The Finnish Constructional Steelwork Association Ltd.

TRANSLATION

In the event of any differences in interpretation of this RT sheet the Finnish version RT 16-10660 shall take precedence over this translation.

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This document is based on the General Contract Conditions YSE 1983 (RT 16-10193) and the Amendments to the YSE 1983 Conditions Concerning Sub-Contracts and Nominated Sub-Contracts (RT 16-10205), which have been in use until now.

YSE 1998 does not, however, supersede the above conditions when the contract makes reference to earlier conditions.

The new contract document models and forms which concern and refer to the YSE 1998 conditions feature the identifier:

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YSE 1998
document

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Glossary

Document: a written or diagrammatic presentation of material, or a presentation generated electronically or in a similar manner, which can be read, listened to or otherwise understood using technical aids.

Additional work: work undertaken by the contractor which did not originally form part of his obligations under the contract.

Modification work (modification, addition or reduction): modification to work undertaken by the contractor due to a change in the plans referred to in the contract.

Construction period: period from start of building work to the moment when the work is completed.

Building project: physical entity forming the substance of the building work.

Building component: material component of building or structure that can be considered conceptually independent. Building components can consist of several different construction products. Building components include floors, windows and culverts.

Construction good: material good used in construction. Construction goods include construction products, working materials and construction equipment.

– **Construction product** (construction material): construction good which remains as a permanent building component. Construction products include windows, gravel, paint, devices and appliances.

– **Working materials:** construction good which is used up or loses its use value during the construction period. Working material includes fuel and wood used in formwork.

– **Construction equipment:** construction good which does not remain as a permanent building component and which does have a use value after construction. Construction equipment includes tools, hoists, machinery and scaffolding.

Building work (construction work): work undertaken by the contractor and his contractors in order to achieve the agreed finished result.

Building owner: natural or legal person on behalf of whom the building work is undertaken and who ultimately takes receipt of the finished result.

Contract documents: contract and the documents agreed to be observed within it, and any documents connected with these by separate agreement during the construction period.

– **Commercial documents:** documents concerning the financial and legal content of the contract which are classified as commercial documents in the contract or in these General Conditions.

– **Technical documents:** documents concerning the content, quality and execution of the building work which are classified as technical documents in the contract or in these General Conditions.

– **Plan documents:** documents concerning the content, quality and execution of the building work, such as technical documents, bill of quantities, list of measurements and the contract boundary annex.

Guarantee period: period during which the contractor is liable under the contract for the correction of defects that appear in the finished result.

Client: the contractor's contracting party that commissioned the building contract work. The building owner or contractor can also function as client.

Work report (building report, job report, work note, job-specific quality requirement): document which contains requirements concerning the building project, the building components and their quality, and regulations and directions on the working methods and construction goods used in the work.

Site area (construction site area): area where building work is undertaken and which is at the disposal of the contractors for the construction period.

Building contract (building contract work): the contractor's measures for fulfilling the obligations under the contract.

Building contract period: period defined in the contract for completion of the building contract work.

Building contract area: area defined in the contract documents in which the contractor's work is undertaken.

Contract price: remuneration to be paid to the contractor as specified in the contract or otherwise agreed. The contract price must distinguish value added tax from the sum excluding value added tax.

Building contract programme (conditions specific to the building contract): contract document for the invitation to tender containing the project's proposed commercial terms for the client and contractor and the key information for the project.

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Contract (building contract document): document signed by client and contractor to achieve a particular finished result against an agreed price or charging principle.

Contractor: the client's contracting party who undertakes to achieve the finished result defined in the contract documents.

– **Main contractor:** the contractor in a contractual relationship with the building owner named in commercial documents as the main contractor, and who is charged with the site management duties to the extent defined in the contract.

– **Nominated sub-contractor:** contractor undertaking work that does not form part of the main building contract and who is in a contractual relationship with the building owner.

– **Sub-contractor:** a second contractor undertaking work commissioned by the contractor.

Risk: liability for loss or damage concerning execution of the building contract unless it has been caused wilfully or through gross negligence on the part of the contractor.

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Supervisor: person supervising the work on behalf of the building owner.

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Defect: a shortcoming in the finished result which does not correspond with the work as agreed. A defect can appear for example as damage, omission or incon-

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Chapter 1 CONTENT AND SCOPE OF BUILDING CONTRACT

CONTRACTOR'S OBLIGATION TO RENDER SERVICES

§1 Principal obligation to render services

1. The contractor is obliged, in return for the agreed contract price or other payment principle, to carry out all the work, measures and procurement required by the contract and by the contract documents to be followed which are stipulated therein in order to achieve the finished result specified in those documents and to hand it over to the client in a form completed in accordance with the contract documents.

2. The building contract includes all the work required to achieve the agreed finished result. The contractor is thus not obliged to carry out demands of the client which are not based on the provisions set out in the contract documents and which a diligent contractor would not have been able to make allowance for within the contract price on the basis of generally observed practice in the construction sector.

3. The contractor must perform his duties under the contract in a professional manner observing the legislation in force on construction and following good building practice.

§2 Further obligations

1. Unless stated otherwise in the commercial documents referred to in these General Conditions, the following obligations concerning the work of the contractor also apply to the building contract of every contractor:

- acquisition of permits for work undertaken by the contractor;
- acquisition of the construction equipment needed for the building contract;
- carrying out the measurements needed for the building contract;
- drawing up of schedule for the contractor's own building contract;
- in addition to protection of the contractor's own items, protection of building components not belonging to his contract and protection of the environment from damage and dirt caused by the work;
- grading and removal of waste generated in the building contract to designated locations and keeping the building contract area tidy by cleaning it up as the work progresses and handing it over to the next stage contractor or the client in a tidied and cleared state after the contractor's work;
- building and dismantling the roads and other structures necessary for completing the building contract;

h) submission for inspection in sufficient time of the plans and drawings that need to be acquired by the contractor;

i) submission of operating and maintenance instructions;

j) obligations of the contractor in his capacity as an employer and his payment obligations to society due to his business activities;

k) the contractor's obligations based on his other contracts concerning this project.

2. As well as the obligations set out above, there are also other obligations to be met by the contractor which are indicated in the contract documents and incorporated in the contract price.

§3 Site services

1. The commercial documents state the name of the contractor responsible for site services and specify the building contracts and procurements covered by the site services. If the documents do not name a contractor responsible for site services, each contractor shall himself be responsible for the site services he requires.

2. Unless stated otherwise in the commercial documents, site services shall include the following obligations:

- creation of the temporary structures and installations needed for shared use on site and which are specified in detail in other contract documents and installation of measurement devices serving a common need;
- creation and maintenance of common access paths necessary for work purposes, and general traffic arrangements;
- leasing of the street and road areas and any other area necessary for carrying out the work and fencing it off if necessary;
- site security for the building project;
- protection and care of the building under construction and the building components and construction materials connected with it, and protection of the environment from damage;
- heating the building project and keeping it dry, and general lighting;
- organisation of the site's internal waste management and transport of the waste away from the site, and keeping the building project and the staff facilities clean and tidy and carrying out snow clearance.

3. Unless stated otherwise in the commercial documents, the following services for other contractors also form part of the site services:

- assistance in construction work to the extent agreed as part of the contract price, and otherwise at cost price;
- organisation and equipping the necessary storage, office and work spaces and facilities for the employees as part of the contract price and to the extent required for the contractors' forecast of employee numbers and required storage space;
- supply of water and the electricity needed for lighting, electrical equipment

testing and manually operated machinery to other contractors without charge. Supply of energy and water necessary for trial use at the site.

§4 Site management duties

1. Site management duties shall be the responsibility of the main contractor. These duties concern the building contracts and procurements named in the commercial documents. If no main contractor or other party responsible for site management duties is named in the commercial documents, the client shall be responsible for these duties.

2. Unless stated otherwise in the commercial documents, the site management duties include:

- site administration, general management and appointment of a foreman;
- the obligations of the main implementing party as referred to in the relevant legislation, such the obligations concerning health and safety at work set out under §57 paragraph 1;
- drawing up of site construction schedule;
- arrangement and co-ordination of work on the site;
- site insurance in accordance with §38.

WORK PROGRESS AND CO-ORDINATION §5 Construction schedule

1. The contractor responsible for site management shall draw up together with the other contractors and the client a site construction schedule which will present the progress and order of execution of the work.

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2. Each contractor must participate with the client and the other contractors in drawing up the construction schedule and work plan. The schedule must take into account the time required for operational tests and trial use, as well as the arrangement of the contractor's own work. The approved construction schedule will be followed by all parties and, with the exception of any slight refinements, the schedule may only be amended by joint agreement.

§6 Site arrangement

1. Use of PL 1004 spaces and areas of the building 00101 Helsinki the contractor's company premises in accordance to the agreed separately with the client.
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2. The contractor is entitled in accordance with the directions of the client to erect temporary buildings and structures on the site area for work purposes, and to bring and store construction goods

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and to move earth, provided that this does not create unnecessary inconvenience.

3. The contractor is obliged to follow the orders issued by the client on use of the site area and on storage and marking of materials.

4. The contractor must determine in good time the reservations and markings he requires, and these shall be entered on the reservation drawings which the contracting parties and specialists shall ratify with their signatures. Reservations that differ from the approved drawings can only be made at the expense of the party that desires the alteration.

5. The contractor is entitled in accordance with the directions of the client to erect his company sign boards in the site area. The client shall specify the use of spaces suitable for other advertising.

§7

Co-operation

1. The contractor must ensure the smooth and safe execution of building work by providing information, reaching agreement and engaging in other forms of co-operation with the client and the other contractors, and must organise and undertake his work so that it does not unnecessarily disturb the work of the client or the other contractors on the same construction site. Unless notification is given of this other work in the commercial documents, this work must be agreed separately with the contractor.

2. The contractor must comply with the directions issued by the party responsible for the site management duties concerning the organisation and co-ordination of work and with the obligations agreed under paragraph 1.

3. The contractor must put forward his most important sub-contractors and sub-suppliers for the approval of the client in sufficient time before engaging them. Approval can be refused only where there is good cause. Good cause can include the sub-contractor's failure to fully comply with the provisions on quality assurance under §10 paragraph 1 or neglect in payment of taxes or client's contributions.

4. Approval of a sub-contractor or sub-supplier on the part of the client does not diminish the liability of the contractor.

5. If requested, the contractor must provide the client with an estimate of the number of employees and the invoicing requirements, and with advance notice also of any sub-contractors and sub-suppliers other than those referred to in paragraph 3.

§8

Client's obligation to collaborate

1. Unless stated otherwise in the commercial documents, the building owner will fulfil the client's obligation to collaborate by:

a) acquiring permits from the authorities for construction of the building project, demolition or any other measure requiring a permit and

b) paying the costs of these and of inspections of his plans conducted by the authorities and of reviews and measurements by the authorities required for the above permits.

2. Unless stated otherwise in the commercial documents, the client's obligation to collaborate shall also include:

a) drawing up a project schedule in co-operation with the contractor and delivery of the plans and other documents required by the contract to the contractor according to the agreed timetable as the building work progresses, so that the contractor has enough time to make the procurements and take the preparatory measures;

b) ensuring that the consistency and content of the plans supplied by him have been compared and verified and the plans dated prior to their delivery to the contractor and that they fulfil the requirements of the authorities, acts and decrees, building regulations and other relevant regulations, as well as good building practice;

c) supplying the contractor in good time with the construction goods whose procurement was agreed to be the task of the client;

d) ensuring that the other work carried out by the client or which he has commissioned another party to carry out during the period of building work does not unnecessarily disturb the work of the contractor and that the work proceeds so that the contractor can complete his own work unhindered.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

§9

Client's quality assurance

1. The client shall ensure compliance with his contractual obligations under §8 using his own quality assurance measures so that, as far as those contractual obligations are concerned, the contractor has the preconditions for fulfilling his obligations regarding completion of the work.

2. Supervision by the client is dealt with in §§ 59-62.

§10

Contractor's quality assurance

1. The contractor must comply with the quality assurance required in the contract documents. If requested, the contractor must indicate in writing no later than the start of the work, how he will ensure the quality of his work. The contractor must, in any case, proceed in such a manner that the quality defined in the contract is achieved.

2. The contractor is required to use construction products whose guarantee period corresponds at least to the contrac-

tor's guarantee period, unless otherwise stipulated in the commercial documents.

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3. The client is entitled to obtain information on the quality assurance of the most important construction goods used by the contractor before their approval under §7 paragraph 3.

§11

Contractor's quality control

1. The contractor shall himself examine the quality of the work which he is under obligation to carry out and shall correct any deficiencies and defects before handover to the client.

2. The contractor must notify the client's representative of any serious defects he may find in the course of executing his building contract and of the measures he will take to correct them.

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3. Inspection of construction goods and building components must be carried out before they are begun to be used and continuously during the work. Operational inspections of systems and installations shall be carried out in the form of performance tests before taking into use or, at the latest, in connection with the handover inspection when the system is ready and functioning.

4. The contractor shall meet the cost of the necessary tests of construction goods.

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5. The contractor must remove from the construction site without delay any construction materials which do not comply with the contract documents and which must be performed regularly according to the regulations.

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6. The client is entitled with reasonable cause to demand that impartial tests of installations and equipment and tests other than those referred to above are carried out. The contractor has an equivalent right to demand that an impartial test is carried out if the client demands without justification that defective work be corrected. If the finished result was not in accordance with the contract, the contractor shall be responsible for the costs incurred from these tests; in other cases the client shall be responsible for the costs.

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The documents are complementary to each other in a way that a provision concerning the building contract given in one document is considered to hold good even though it may not be contained in other contract documents.

§13 Order of validity of contract documents

1. If there is any conflict in the content of the contract documents, the order of validity concerning the provisions of the documents is as follows, unless stated otherwise in the contract:

A. Commercial documents

- a) contract;
- b) minutes of the building contract negotiations;
- c) these General Conditions;
- d) invitation to tender and the additional written documents supplied prior to submission of the tender;
- e) building contract programme or other building contract conditions per contract;
- f) contract boundary annex;
- g) tender;
- h) bill of quantities and list of measurements;
- i) unit price list for modification work.

B. Technical documents

- j) job-specific quality requirements and reports;
- k) contract drawings;
- l) general quality requirements and job reports.

2. If the provisions of any of the above individual contract documents or group of documents are in conflict with each other, the most recently drawn up document of equal status shall be taken to be valid. If the order of validity cannot be determined on this basis, the client shall be entitled, having heard the views of the contractor, to decide which of the provisions must be complied with. Conflict of this nature does not, however, entitle the client to demand, without additional compensation, more than that which can be considered necessary to undertake the job in the manner of any other work.

3. If the contract document contains a specific reference to a provision in another document, that provision is as valid as the provision in the document containing the reference.

4. If the contract documents include plan documents for other building contracts alongside the plan documents for the contract of the party in question, the latter plan documents have a greater validity than the former.

5. If obligations defined elsewhere than in a document concerning execution of this particular contract are to be included in the building contract, this shall be done only in the event that the matter is indicated in the commercial documents.

6. If another contractor has also been ordered to undertake the same element of work, the contractor whose work is thereby reduced is obliged to refund the client the value of the work not carried out.

7. Measurements marked on a drawing take priority over measurements ob-

tained by scaling from the drawings. If there is any conflict between the content of the drawings, the drawing with the most accurate scale shall be used.

8. A contracting party who notices provisions in the contract documents which are in conflict with each other is obliged to notify the other contracting party of this without delay.

§14 Obligations regarding alternatives

Unless the other contract documents state otherwise, the contractor is entitled to select from alternatives given in any of the contract documents the one he considers most appropriate. If different prices were requested for the alternatives and no mention is made in the commercial documents about which of the alternatives is included in the total price of the tender, the contractor must be considered to have included the cheapest alternative in his total price. If the client orders another of these alternatives to be used instead, the contractor shall be entitled to receive the difference between the prices of the alternatives.

§15 Observing good building practice

If the contract documents contain no mention of the requirements placed on the building work or a part of it, for instance in terms of quality, quantity or manner in which it is undertaken, the contractor must, after having consulted the client on the matter, observe the provisions given in the contract documents for the similar or comparable work or, if these do not exist, the practice generally observed in equivalent building work to achieve a good and proper finished result.

§16 Exceptional circumstances

If the actual circumstances differ from the information or research results notified in the contract documents, the contracting party who feels that his interests so require, must submit a written request for a review in order to determine the deviation and its effect on the building contract. The review must attempt to define the effect of this circumstance on the contract price and the completion time. If a review is not requested in sufficient time to allow the deviation from the information or the research results to be determined, the right to make demands on the above grounds is forfeited.

Chapter 2 PERIOD OF BUILDING CONTRACT Sopimuslomake Net Rakennus- ja kiinteistöalan lomake –palvelu internetissä!

§17 Completion time

1. The building work required in the contract must be started, undertaken and brought to completion in compliance with the time provisions of the contract. If the contract does not contain any time provisions for carrying out the work, it must be started without delay and at the latest within two weeks of the date the contract is entered into and brought to completion as soon as a reasonable possibility.

2. If the execution of the work requires that progress is made with other work on the building project and the specified time referred to in paragraph 1 above cannot be complied with, this work must be started as soon as the progress on the other work allows and carried out simultaneously with that work without delaying it, and brought to completion in accordance with the contract.

3. For the different work stages and handover procedure, a reasonable time must be reserved for the contractor either in accordance with the construction schedule or in accordance with the construction schedule. Tämä asiakirjamalli on ladattu Sopimuslomake Net –palvelusta osoitteesta www.sopimuslomake.net.

§18 Penalty for delay

For each contract, the contractor, if the times agreed in the building contract, the client is entitled to receive a penalty for delay from the contractor in accordance with the provisions of the contract. Unless stated otherwise in the contract, the penalty for delay is 0.05 per cent of the contract price exclusive of value added tax for each working day, but 0.1 per cent for sub-contracts and nominated sub-contracts. The penalty for delay shall be calculated for a maximum of 50 working days in the case of completion of the building contract, and a maximum of 75 working days if the intermediate targets are included. The client is not entitled to further compensation unless the contractor has acted wilfully or with gross negligence.

LEGITIMATE GROUNDS FOR EXTENDING THE BUILDING CONTRACT

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1. If the actions of the client cause a delay in the work, e.g. he neglects to fulfil his obligation to collaborate under §8 in time in accordance with the contract, and if the contractor appears to have brought

the matter to the attention of the client in sufficient time, the contractor shall be entitled to receive a reasonable extension to the building contract period.

2. This same right may also be exercised by the contractor if another contractor or supplier under contract to the client should create an interruption causing a delay. However, the right to an extension to the building contract period requires that the contractor submits a notification to the client without delay and fulfils his own obligations to the extent possible at any given time.

3. The client's liability to compensate as a result of delay is defined in §35.

§20

Force majeure

1. The contractor is entitled to receive a reasonable extension to the building contract period if the obstacle to completion of the building contract in accordance with the contract is one of the following reasons:

- an exceptional circumstance referred to in the State of Defence Act or the Readiness Act or a comparable circumstance which causes the contractor considerable difficulties in engaging employees and procuring construction goods or otherwise prevents execution of the building contract;
- a strike, boycott or embargo preventing the work of the contractor, his sub-contractor or supplier, or a nominated sub-contractor, or a lockout approved or decided by employers' organisations, or other similar industrial action materially preventing the work from being carried out;
- exceptional weather conditions seriously inconveniencing the contractor's work;
- other exceptional circumstance beyond the control of the contracting parties that creates significant difficulty in fulfilling the obligations of the contract and which the contracting party could not have taken into account beforehand and the inconvenience from which he could not reasonably be expected to have eliminated.

2. The contractor is not entitled to receive an extension to the building contract period if the obstacle concerns procurement of construction goods necessary to complete the building contract which the contractor could procure from elsewhere within the time required by the contract without any significant additional costs.

3. The contractor is not entitled to receive an extension to the building contract period on the basis of a strike, boycott or embargo that is caused by the contractor or his sub-contractor failing to fulfil his contractual or legal obligations to his employees, their employee organisations or employers' associations.

4. The contractor is not entitled to an extension to the building contract period if the obstacle concerns work which has already been delayed from the comple-

tion date under the contract for a reason due to the contractor, unless there are special grounds for an extension.

§21

Calculating the extension

1. If several reasons entitling the contractor to receive an extension to the building contract period take effect simultaneously, the contractor shall not be entitled to receive a full extension for each reason separately; instead, the building contract period can be extended only on the basis of the combined effect of these reasons.

2. In considering the extension to the building contract period to be granted to the contractor in the aforementioned circumstances, the time that the contractor could reasonably be expected to need to bring the work to a halt and to restart it must also be taken into account.

§22

Limiting a delay

1. Where an extension to the building contract period on the aforementioned grounds is appropriate, the contractor must complete the building project in all respects, if this is possible without significant additional costs, and with regard to the parts where the obstacle causes a delay, must take all measures in his power, as well as those indicated by the client, to prevent the delay, provided that these measures are not in violation of labour legislation, the provisions on health and safety at work or collective agreements.

2. In the event that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 lead the contractor to incur additional costs, the contracting parties must reach agreement on carrying out the measures and on the compensation for the costs incurred in doing so before taking the measures.

§23

Regulations on procedure

1. When there is a threat of a suspension of work or a delay on the site due to reasons stated in §§ 19-20, the contractor must notify the client of this without delay. If work is suspended or there emerges another reason on the basis of which the contractor believes he is entitled to receive an extension to the building contract period or compensation for his costs, he must notify the client of this in writing immediately, at the risk of forfeiting his right to do so in other cases.

2. If the obstacle does not appear to be of a short duration, the contractor must recommend to the client that negotiations are carried out and other measures taken that are necessary to reduce the amount of the loss or damage, to clarify the grounds for it and to calculate the extent of the loss or damage.

3. Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1, the contractor is entitled to re-

ceive an extension to the building contract period if several separate, minor reasons giving entitlement to an extension arise and if the contractor presents his demand for this no later than two months before the end of the building contract period. However, reasons which arose earlier than six months before presentation of the demand for additional time shall not be taken into account.

4. The contractor must substantiate the effect of the delay on completion of the building contract. The contractor must clarify the grounds for his additional costs and must substantiate the amount of these costs by means of the receipts or in another reliable manner.

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5. The provisions of §§ 19-23 concerning delay to completion of the building contract also apply to the time provisions concerning the intermediate targets for the building contract which are stated in the contract.

Chapter 3 LIABILITY

LIABILITY OF CONTRACTING PARTIES

§24

General liability

1. Tämä asiakirjamalli on ladattu Sopimuslomake Net -palvelusta osoitteesta www.sopimuslomake.net.

2. The liability of each contracting party concerning the work is:

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- the work he has undertaken and the construction goods and building components he has produced;
- the orders and directions he has issued;
- the immaterial goods supplied to the other contracting party, such as systems and data in the form of information technology;
- the positioning measurements he needs and the measures set by him;
- compliance, in respect of his own work, with the relevant acts and decrees and the comparable provisions under public law.

3. Each contracting party shall be liable for the work and actions of his subordinates and specialists and any other parties completing the building contract, unless stated otherwise in the General Conditions or in the other commercial documents.

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Nature of liability

1. Unless otherwise provided for in the contract or in these General Conditions, each contracting party's liability shall include the obligation to compensate the

other contracting party for all loss or damage caused by the obligations under the contract remaining to some extent unfulfilled, or which he otherwise causes to the other contracting party.

2. A contracting party is not, however, liable for loss or damage which he could not have avoided even by taking the utmost care.

3. In the case of liability for delay concerning a period for which a separate delay penalty has been agreed, the provisions covering penalty for delay shall apply.

CONTRACTOR'S LIABILITY

§26

Scope of liability

1. The contractor shall be liable for implementation of his own building contract in accordance with the provisions of the contract and to the extent referred to in §§ 24-25.

2. The contractor shall be liable for modification work and additional work in the same way as for his other obligations under the contract.

3. The contractor is expected to interpret the information and research results presented in the contract documents as a specialist in the field.

§27

Liability for defects in the finished result

1. The finished result or any part of it which during the work is found to be at variance with the requirements of the contract must be repaired or replaced by the contractor.

2. If a defect under paragraph 1 is such that its correction is not necessary and the cost of correction would be unreasonable, the contractor, instead of effecting a repair or replacement, is obliged to reimburse the loss in value, the amount of which is defined in accordance with the principles outlined in the contract documents or, where such principles do not exist, in a manner agreed separately.

§28

Product liability

1. Under the Product Liability Act, product liability rests with the contractor either as product manufacturer or as the party putting the product into use.

2. If the client has not been able to provide the party incurring the loss or damage with notification in a reasonable time of the identity of the party bearing the primary product liability or the party from whom the product was procured, the client shall be entitled to receive from the contractor bearing the primary product liability, within the liability period under §30, the compensation he paid to the party incurring the loss or damage.

3. The contractor must provide notification, in the manner prescribed in the con-

tract documents or on demand, of the party bearing the primary product liability for the product he has procured or of the party from whom the product was procured.

§29

Liability during guarantee period

1. The contractor is liable for the conformity of his work with the provisions of the contract during the guarantee period, the length of which, unless specified otherwise in the contract, shall be two years. The contractor's work covered by the guarantee also includes additional and modification work.

2. The contractor is obliged at his own expense to repair the defects that emerge in his building contract work during the guarantee period which he cannot demonstrate to have occurred for reasons beyond his control, for example by demonstrating that it is a question of normal wear and tear or damage caused through incorrect use or neglect of maintenance measures for which the client is liable. Defects that create difficulty in using the finished result or cause danger or disrepair must be corrected or removed by the contractor without delay. If the contractor delays in carrying out the work referred to above, the client shall be entitled to do the work at the expense of the contractor once he has given prior notice of this to the contractor in writing.

3. For defects which do not essentially inconvenience the use of the finished result, agreement can be sought over reimbursement for the reduction in value.

4. The guarantee period begins on the day that the building project or a part of it separately agreed for handover is approved for acceptance in the handover inspection, or if no handover inspection is held, on the day the building project is taken into use.

5. For building contract work handed over before completion of the building project, the guarantee period begins from the work completion inspection under §70, but continues for the agreed guarantee period as of the handover of the building project. If the handover of the building project is delayed for a reason due to the client or another contractor, the guarantee period is extended on account of this by a maximum of 3 months.

6. In those cases in which the contractor's sub-contractor or supplier has a guarantee period longer than that of the contractor, the contractor is released from liability for the period in excess, provided that the client approves the commitment of the sub-contractor or supplier to direct liability to him.

§30

Liability after guarantee period

The contractor is also liable after the guarantee period for defects which the

client shows to have been caused by the contractor's gross negligence, work left uncompleted or the contractor's responsibility of serious nature. The contractor is reasonably expected to have noticed in the handover inspection or during the guarantee period. The contractor is also released from liability once ten years have elapsed from handover of the building project or, if a handover inspection is not held, from the day the building project is taken into use.

§31

Liability to a third party

The contractor is liable for any loss, damage or harm caused to a third party and to the third party by the implementation of the building contract. The contractor is not, however, liable for loss, damage or harm which is an unavoidable consequence of the work that has to be carried out and which even by taking the utmost care he could not have avoided. The contractor is nevertheless liable for loss or damage which gives rise to liability for compensation by law, irrespective of negligence.

§32

Liability for information acquired on the construction site area

Prior to submitting his tender, the contractor is expected to carry out site visits to the construction site area. This does not, however, release the contractor or his liability for information acquired on the construction site area. This does not, however, release the contractor or his liability for information acquired on the construction site area. This does not, however, release the contractor or his liability for information acquired on the construction site area. This does not, however, release the contractor or his liability for information acquired on the construction site area.

§33

Effect on the client's liability to notify

1. If the contractor notices faults in the construction goods or building components specified for use in the building work, or in the orders given by the client, which might endanger completion of the building work in accordance with the contract, he must submit notification of this demonstrably and without delay to the client. If, in spite of this, the client demands compliance with the contract provisions, the contractor, in carrying out the work in accordance with the contract, is released from liability in respect of those matters about which he submitted notification in the said manner.

2. If the contractor notices the said defects, which are nonetheless so obvious that he would reasonably be expected to have noticed them and submitted notification of them to the client in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1, the contractor shall be liable for these faults to the extent of his own negligence. The obligation to furnish proof of the transfer of liability to the contractor lies with the client.

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CLIENT'S LIABILITY

§34

Scope of liability

1. The client shall be liable for the contractual fulfilment of his own obligation to collaborate to the extent laid down in §§ 24-25.

2. Unless stated otherwise in the commercial documents, the quantities given in unit price building contracts are approximations only. Any changes to the contract price caused by a deviation shall be determined in the manner referred to in §45.

§35

Liability for delay caused by client

1. If building contract work is completely or partially interrupted or delayed in relation to the completion date agreed in the contract for a reason due to the client, or if the guarantee period is extended for such a reason, the client is obliged to compensate the additional costs indicated by the contractor or to pay a contractual penalty agreed in advance.

2. Unless the contracting parties have entered into a contract concerning the mutual liability of contractors for co-ordinating the work, the client shall be liable for compliance with the schedule as far as his obligation to collaborate under §8 paragraph 2 is concerned.

3. The client shall not be liable for a delay to the schedule caused by force majeure, with the exception of his contribution towards the compensation of expenses under §50.

Chapter 4

SURETY AND INSURANCE

SURETY

§36

Contractor's surety for client

1. The contractor is obliged to provide the client surety for compliance with the contract in all respects and for refunding of payments made in advance. The surety must also cover additional and modification work. Only an absolute suretyship provided by a financial or insurance institution, a deposit of money in a financial institution, or other security approved by the client shall be acceptable as surety. A deposit receipt or collateral for other moveable property must be accompanied by the pledger's pledge and the deposit receipt must also be accompanied by a bank commitment to retain the lien on the deposit for the client.

2. Unless stated otherwise in the contract, the surety for the construction period shall be 10%, and for the guarantee period 2%, of the contract price. Surety is

calculated on the contract price exclusive of value added tax.

3. The client must be provided with surety for the construction period before the contractor is paid any part of the contract price, and no later than 21 days after the contract is signed. The surety for the guarantee period must be deposited without delay once the contractor's work or the building project has been accepted for handover under §70 or §71, and before the validity of the surety for the construction period expires.

4. With the consent of the client, the contractor may begin the work on his own account before the surety is deposited. If surety is not subsequently provided and the contract is thus terminated, the costs incurred from the work carried out shall be met by the contractor. The contractor must, however, be compensated for the benefit derived by the client.

5. If the contractor, before his work is brought to the corresponding stage, is paid part of the contract price in accordance with the contract as a special advance equal to an amount in excess of 5% of the contract price, an equivalent surety must be set for this advance. This surety must be returned after the advance has been deducted from the payment instalments.

6. If the value of the deposited surety changes, or if agreement is reached about undertaking additional or modification work to an extent that the surety no longer corresponds to the agreed surety sum, the surety must be adjusted accordingly on the request of the contracting party.

7. If part of the building contract work has been handed over, the surety for the construction period shall be reduced by an amount agreed between the contracting parties, providing that part of the contract price equivalent to the contractor's outstanding obligations has not yet been paid.

8. Unless stated otherwise in the commercial documents, the surety for the construction period must remain valid three months beyond the building contract period, and the surety for the guarantee period three months beyond the guarantee period. The surety must be returned immediately after the contractor has fulfilled his obligations covered by the surety.

§37

Client's obligation to deposit surety

The client is obliged to present a reliable statement of his ability to fulfil his obligation to pay under the contract, on the basis of which the contractor is entitled, if necessary, to demand the surety required by the circumstances and subject to his approval. The statement must be presented before the contract is signed, and the surety required must be set when the contract is signed or at a time speci-

fied separately in the contract. Unless agreed otherwise, the amount of surety must be the total contract price, exclusive of value added tax.

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INSURANCE

§38

Insuring the building project

1. Unless stated otherwise in the commercial documents, the contractor responsible for site management duties is obliged at his own expense to take out insurance for the replacement value of the building project and construction products and working materials procured for the purposes of the work undertaken. The insurance must also cover sub-contracts and procurement of sub-contracts as well as procurement by the building owner and other insurance objects specified in the contract documents. If the project does not have a contractor responsible for site management duties, each contractor shall be responsible for insurance of his own work.

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2. In the invitation to tender the client is obliged to notify the contractor responsible for site management duties of the estimated value of the nominated sub-contracts, procurement by the building owner and other objects of insurance.

If the value of an insurance object changes significantly, the insurance sum shall be adjusted accordingly. The value of the insured object shall change in the event of a significant loss covered or contributed to by the contracting party.

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The insurance must remain in force until the entire insured building project is handed over, and must also cover loss or damage arising from guarantee work undertaken after the handover. Responsibility for taking out other insurance on the building project after the handover shall lie with the building owner.

4. Insurance must be taken out in the building owner's name from a financially sound insurance company that engages in general insurance activity in the country in which the building project is located. The sum insured must at all times correspond to the full value of the insurance object, including any additional and modification work. Unless stated otherwise in the commercial documents, the deductible of the insurance may not exceed 0.5% of the contract price. The contractor shall be liable for the cost of the insurance.

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5. The certificate of insurance or the certificate issued by the insurance company pertaining to the insurance which is in force must be surrendered to the building owner before instalments payable on any work or procurement can be made.

6. Sub-contractors and nominated sub-contractors are obliged to insure the building project to an extent separately agreed.

7. Each contractor shall himself be responsible for insurance of his construction equipment and also for insurance of his construction products and working materials in repair work as referred to in paragraph 9.

8. The contractor must comply with the safety regulations concerning the insurance terms and conditions. The contractor who is obliged to take out the insurance must bring these safety regulations to the attention of the other contractors.

9. Unless stated otherwise in the commercial documents, the contractor's insurance obligation in repair work of older structures is confined, as far as the building project is concerned, to the value of the repair. The building owner must notify the contractor of any buildings insurance and must notify the insurance company of the repair work.

10. All contractors working on the site must be in possession of valid business liability insurance.

Chapter 5 OBLIGATION TO PAY

§39 Contract price

The contract price is the remuneration payable to the contractor agreed in the contract. The contract price must distinguish between the price exclusive of value added tax and the amount of the value added tax.

§40 Payment of contract price

1. Invoices based on the contract must be paid when the invoice is presented to the client and the corresponding work stage under the contract is found to be completed or the invoice has otherwise been found to be fit for payment.

2. If the contract does not include a payment schedule or other provision on the arrangements for payment, the client must pay the contract price to the contractor in the form of part-payments, the amount of which shall be determined on the principle that they are in proportion to the extent of the building contract work undertaken.

3. The final instalment of the contract price must be paid on the date defined in the provisions of the payment schedule. Unless defined otherwise in the payment schedule or the contract, this instalment must be paid after the handover according to §70 or §71, but no later than the time of the final settlement of the accounts under provisions set out below or the time when the financial relationship of the contracting parties has otherwise been settled.

4. If the contractor, for a reason that has emerged during the work and which is beyond his control, has for a fairly long period been unable to continue his work to a degree of completion at which the agreed payment would become due, and if the shortfall in relation to the agreed degree of completion is no more than 10%, the contractor shall be entitled to debit the agreed payment less the value of the work not yet carried out.

5. If the client, having agreed the matter in writing with the contractor and the guarantors, effects payments for building contract work on behalf of the contractor, he shall be entitled, after having effected such payments, to deduct these from the subsequent instalments payable or from instalments related to the said payments.

6. With the exception of cases referred to in paragraph 4 and other minor deviations, the payment instalments defined under the contract may not be altered by

agreement without the written consent of the guarantors.

7. An increase in the contract price or, correspondingly, a decrease in the contract price on account of a modification of the contract work, must be paid to the contracting party in compliance with the method of payment and payment period stated in the contract documents, once the modification or additional work is completed and the invoice presented and found to the client's satisfaction to be correct. In the case of fairly extensive modification or additional work, agreement may be reached for paying the compensation in several instalments as the work progresses.

§41 Penalty interest

Unless agreed otherwise in the contract, the client is obliged to pay the contractor annual penalty interest under the Interest Act if the client does not fulfil his obligation to pay within 14 days of a legitimate invoice being presented to the client.

§42 Withholding

1. Notwithstanding the above conditions, the client is nonetheless entitled to withhold from the contract price not yet paid:

- a sum corresponding to the repair work for a defect for which the contractor is liable. Tämä asiakirjamalli on ladattu Sopimuslomake Net –palvelusta osoitteesta www.sopimuslomake.net.
- a penalty interest or other contractual penalty which the client is entitled to receive from the contractor.
- a sum of surety for the contractor's liability for the work. Tulostuskelpoisen asiakirjan voi ostaa palvelusta verkkopankkimaksuna tai said surety has been provided for the client.
- a sum with which the contractor must adjust the contract price in accordance with paragraph 4. Tämän asiakirjan käyttäminen kaupallisiin tarkoituksiin ei ole sallittua.
- compensation for loss or damage to be paid by the client to a third party if the contractor is legally or contractually liable for the loss or damage;
- any other receivable of the client that falls due;
- an undisputed receivable of a sub-contractor for approved work undertaken.

2. Before the client exerts his right to withhold under items e-g above, he must reserve an opportunity for the contractor to present his views on the justification for the withholding and the amount involved.

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Chapter 6 PLAN MODIFICATIONS AND PRICE CHANGES

§43

Obligation to carry out modifications

1. The contractor is obliged to implement the modifications demanded by the client unless they would significantly alter the nature of the building contract work.

2. Modifications must be clearly indicated to the contractor. The contractor must submit a tender for the modification work, and the client must process it, without delay. Work on the modification may not proceed before agreement has been reached in writing on the nature of the modification and its effect on the building contract.

3. Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, an order may be issued for small and urgent modifications without the need for written agreement by a person duly authorised by the client in the manner stated in §59 paragraph 4. The order must be entered in the site diary. The effect of the modification on the contract price must be agreed in writing as soon as possible.

§44

Effect of building plan modification on contract price and building contract period

1. If a modification to the building plans leads to a rise in costs, taking into account the increase or decrease in the obligations of the contractor making the modification, the contractor must receive an increase equal to the change in the contract price. If, on the contrary, the modification leads to a reduction in costs, the client must receive a corresponding reimbursement. If the reduction in costs is due to an innovation on the part of the contractor, the reimbursement may be reduced by an amount agreed between the contracting parties.

2. The contractor must submit a detailed tender or itemised calculation of the effect of the building plan modification on the contract price. The prices specified in the contract documents or, in the absence of these, agreed on an equivalent basis shall be used in the modification work. If an equivalent price or principles for defining the price are not available from the contract documents and the price cannot otherwise be agreed, the work must be carried out at cost price, unless the client proceeds to carry out the work.

3. If the modification to the building plans is such that it would extend the building contract period, the contractor shall be entitled to receive a reasonable extension to the building contract period. The extension must be agreed in advance,

and a demand for extending the building contract period must, once it has been considered, be presented in writing in conjunction with the tender for the modification work, and no later than the start of work on the modification to the building plans.

§45

Change in quantities in a unit price building contract

1. Unless otherwise stated in the commercial documents, changes in quantities in unit price building contracts shall be compensated or reimbursed according to the unit prices in the contract, taking into account, however, the provisions of paragraphs 2-4.

2. The unit prices in a priced bill of quantities shall remain valid despite alterations in quantities if agreement was made in the building contract that fixed costs would be paid separately.

3. If fixed costs are included in the unit price, an increase or decrease of more than 25% in the quantity for the item in the bill of quantities compared to the quantity in the contract shall require an adjustment in the unit price of the item to ensure that the amount of fixed costs included in the item do not increase or decrease by more than one quarter of the amount of the original fixed costs included in the item. The adjustment is not made if the change in cost of the item caused by a change in the quantity is less than 1% of the contract price. Unless the amount of fixed costs in the unit price has been agreed, their proportion is assumed to be 12% of the unit price.

4. If, in a case under paragraph 3, the quantity of an item increases or decreases by more than 50% compared to the quantity in the contract, and the change also represents at least 5% of the contract price, the contracting party shall be entitled to demand a justified adjustment in the unit price.

§46

Additional work

Increases payable for additional work, i.e. for further work other than under §43 paragraph 1, and the price, completion period and effect on the building contract period, must be agreed in writing before the work is begun.

§47

Cost price

1. Unless otherwise stated in the commercial documents, the cost price shall include:

a) the wages of immediate supervisors and employees together with their social security expenses, travel expenses and daily allowances based on legislation and collective agreements, and compensation for tools;

b) the prices and transportation costs of construction products and working materials;

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d) the costs of construction equipment;

e) other specified costs directly concerned with the work;

f) a 12% overhead cost increment for costs other than those whose debit price already includes the increment. In sub-contracts and nominated sub-contracts the overhead cost increment percentage must be agreed separately;

g) value added tax calculated on pre-tax prices.

2. The contractor must provide the necessary information demanded by the client on wages, invoices and other comparable matters on a cost price basis.

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3. Remuneration of the person responsible for the work carried out, referred to in §56 paragraph 1 below, and the expenses of the contractor's head office shall be included in the overhead cost increment. Unless agreement is otherwise reached in the contract documents about the wages of employees or the hiring of tools, the general wage level and tool-hire cost in the field in question at the time shall be used.

§48

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2. Advance payments shall be adjusted according to the index for the month in which the due date falls, and the final payment instalment according to the index for the month in which the handover inspection is conducted. No index compensation shall be calculated on any advance payment clawback deducted from a payment instalment. No interest shall be calculated on an increase due to the contractor or a reimbursement due to the client on the basis of the adjustment.

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3. When payment of an instalment or other contract-based payment due for the contract is deferred for reasons within the contractor's control, the contractor the extension to the building contract period, adjustment of the instalment shall be made using the index for the month in which the building contract stage giving entitlement to the said instalment would be considered to have

normally been completed in the absence of the delay, provided that the index has risen during the period of delay. If, however, the index has fallen during the said period, the instalment shall be adjusted according to the index for the month of completion of the work stage.

4. If the calculation bases for the index are altered during the validity period of the contract, the new index shall be applied as soon as publication of the old index has ceased, and the index figure to which the contract price is linked shall then be revised in accordance with the new calculation bases.

§49 Effect of change in prices and wages on contract price

1. Unless otherwise specifically stated in the contract, changes in the level of prices and wages shall not increase or decrease the contract price.

2. Value added tax is calculated on the contract price as the actual tax payable at the time in question.

3. Unless otherwise stated in the contract, changes in costs caused by state legislative measures (act, decree, decision of the Council of State or a ministerial decision), other than those referred to in paragraph 2, shall be taken into account as a factor increasing or decreasing the contract price only if their combined effect is at least 0.5% of the contract price exclusive of value added tax. Taking such cost changes into account also requires that

- their justification arose after submission of the tender leading to the contract or, in other cases, after signing of the contract,
- they could not have been taken into account in preparing the tender or, likewise, in drawing up the contract, and
- they have a direct effect on the building contract work covered by the contract.

4. Demands concerning changes in costs must be presented with their justifications no later than the time of the contract inspection under §70 or §71. By providing the relevant receipts or using any other reliable method, the contractor must notify the client of the information necessary for calculating the changes in cost.

5. Neither party, however, shall have the right to a change in the contract price under paragraph 3 with the said justification in so far as the change may be compensated on the basis of the index clause of the contract or would be in excess of what is permitted by the legislation in force at the given time. If such a change in cost occurs at the end of the building contract period, the contracting party responsible for the delay shall not be entitled, on the basis of these provisions, to demand an increase or decrease in the contract price in his favour.

§50 Effect of force majeure on contract price

1. If building contract work is interrupted in whole or in part for a reason beyond the control of the contracting parties as referred to in §20, with the exception of the reason stated in item c of paragraph 1 of the said section, and loss or damage is incurred by the contractor as a result, the client shall compensate the contractor for the site security expenses, heating and other energy costs and the costs of protecting, servicing and maintaining the site as a consequence of the interruption.

2. Furthermore, the client shall contribute towards the other costs incurred by the contractor, the size of the contribution amounting to 2 per cent of the average daily cost of the building contract per working day for the first 5 working days of the period of interruption, and 1 per cent per working day thereafter, the average daily cost being calculated by dividing the contract price exclusive of value added tax by the number of working days in the building contract period.

3. Calculation of the costs caused by the interruption shall take into account the shifting of the building contract period to a less advantageous or more advantageous time of year.

4. The contractor is not entitled to receive from the client any other compensation for an interruption.

Chapter 7 TITLE AND RISK

§51 Effect of payment

The contractor's itemised construction goods and building components on the building site shall be transferred to the possession of the client in so far as the corresponding payment for them has been effected.

§52 Effect of fastening

Construction products fastened to the building project are, as part of the building project or real estate, the property of the building owner or other real estate owner.

§53 Removable materials, demolition waste and problem waste

1. Unless otherwise stated in the commercial documents, all earth, stone and wood removable from the building contract area and not needed for the building contract work, and demolition waste from the building, structures and other constructions, together with their transport

from the site, waste taxes and refuse dump charges shall be the responsibility of the contractor.

2. The materials included in the contract documents proposed for storage shall remain the property of the client.

3. Problem waste shall be transferred to the contractor, in respect of paragraph 1, only to the extent that its quality and quantity are evident in the contract documents or the matter is agreed separately in writing.

§54 Copyright

Each contracting party shall retain the copyright for his own drawings and other plan documents, and he may not use plan documents in his possession in other projects if these plan documents have been prepared by the other contracting party.

§55 Risk

1. If the building project or a part of it becomes damaged or destroyed before it is handed over to the client, the loss or damage, with the exception of loss or damage caused by force majeure which is considered a natural disaster, shall be the concern of the contractor. This shall apply to any property delivered to the building project by the client but which does not form part of the building project. The contractor's risk shall be limited to the extent of the contract price.

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2. In repair work and in sub-contracts and nominated sub-contracts, the contractor's risk with regard to the building project shall be limited to the extent of the contract price. Tämän asiakirjan käyttäminen kaupallisiin tarkoituksiin ei ole sallittua.

3. The risk of the building contract work shall be transferred to the client when the project is handed over to him in accordance with §70 or §71.

4. In so far as the loss or damage is covered by the insurance taken out in the name of the building owner, the building owner is obliged to pay the contractor compensation to cover the part of the building contract that was completed but not yet paid for. If the insurance sum is used to rebuild the damaged or destroyed building project or a part of it, the contractor shall receive payment for this work according to the progress made, in which case the provisions on payment of the contract price shall apply to the extent of the contract price.

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5. If the building project is damaged by force majeure, the contractor, he shall nevertheless bear no liability for a situation in which the building project cannot be reconstructed using the insurance compensation because of a rise in construction costs.

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Chapter 8 ORGANISATION

MANAGEMENT

§56

Management by contractor

1. The contractor responsible for site management duties must have a foreman in charge on the building site who manages the building work and is responsible for ensuring it is carried out in accordance with the Building Act, the Building Decree and the building regulations.

2. Each contractor must operate with management that is sufficient and competent for the demands of his building contract work and must appoint a person in charge of the work for the full period of implementation who is proficient at the job and to whom the client or his representative can issue orders concerning the building contract work as lawfully as if the order were given directly to the contractor. The contractor must notify the client in writing of the person appointed to this task, without delay. The client must be able to contact the contractor's representative, and the representative must always be free to meet on site as required.

§57

Health and safety at work

1. The contractor responsible for site management duties must appoint a person responsible for ensuring that the general management on the site is sufficient from the safety and health viewpoint and for organising co-operation and information flow between the parties, co-ordination of activities and the general tidiness and order of the construction site area.

2. If no contractor has been appointed responsible for site management duties in the project, the obligations under paragraph 1 shall be the responsibility of the building owner or other party that controls and supervises the building project.

3. Each contractor must appoint a competent and accountable person for the management and supervision of his work and who shall be responsible for observing the rules concerning health and safety at work.

§58

Other regulations concerning the contractor's employees

1. The contractor must have a sufficient number of skilled employees for the purposes of the building contract work.

2. The contractor must provide the client, on request, with information on the number of employees in his own employ

and in the employ of his sub-contractors for the purposes of the building work.

3. All persons on the site in the employ of the contractor must have an individual identifier indicating the individual in question and his client.

4. If a person in the employ of the contractor proves incompetent or unsuitable to the extent that the work performance suffers and the matter is not rectified with a written notice from the client, the person must be replaced with another person.

SUPERVISION

§59

Client representatives and their authority

1. The client must notify the contractor in writing of his competent representatives and their authority.

2. The contractor may turn to the client's competent representative in matters concerning the building contract work as lawfully as turning directly to the client in the matter.

3. Declarations of intent concerning a modification to the building plans may only be issued by persons specifically notified for this task to the contractor. Persons in the employ of the client or of the building owner do not have the right on the basis of their position to issue this kind of order, unless they are given special authorisation.

4. A person duly authorised by the client in the manner described in paragraph 1 may issue an order for small and urgent modifications without the need for written agreement.

§60

Supervisors

1. The building contract work shall be supervised on behalf of the building owner by competent supervisors appointed to this task by the building owner. A contractor from the same field or a person in his employ may not function as supervisor without the consent of the contractor.

2. The building project's planners shall undertake general supervision of the implementation of their plans and shall issue further and more detailed instructions regarding the plans. They are not entitled to order or agree on changes to the building contract.

§61

Carrying out supervision

1. The client's representative and supervisor are entitled to visit the building site and locations in which work forming part of the building contract is being undertaken, at any time. They are also entitled to carry out supervisory and inspection calls at places of manufacture of the construction materials and building components used by the contractor.

2. The client's representative and supervisor are also entitled, for the purposes of supervision, to use without charge any equipment or materials that belong to the contractor, in order to carry out necessary tests, measurements and other tasks of this nature, and to receive the necessary assistance for this. The carrying out of other tests is prescribed in §11.

3. The client's representative and supervisor are entitled to have use of the measurement results that are required for the contractor's quality assurance and the contractor's other quality assurance information.

4. If the client's representative or supervisor notices a defect in the building contract work, he must report it to the contractor, who must correct the defect without delay.

5. If the client's representative or supervisor notices a serious defect in the building contract work which is not corrected immediately and which if left uncorrected would cause considerable additional cost, danger or loss or damage, he must notify the contractor of this in writing by an entry in the site diary, in the minutes of a site meeting or in another way. If the contractor considers the demand outlined in the notification as contrary to the contract or inappropriate, he must present a written explanation to the client.

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1. Supervision undertaken at the behest of the client does not limit or diminish the contractual liability of the contractor.

2. If, however, the client has failed to notify a serious defect in the building contract work, which has been so obvious that he would reasonably be expected to have noticed it and given notification accordingly to the contractor in the manner described in §61 paragraph 5, the client shall be liable in as far as his own negligence is concerned for the additional costs and loss or damage caused by the defect. The liability is not transferred, however, if the defect is caused by serious negligence on the part of the contractor.

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The obligation to furnish proof of the transfer of liability to the client lies with the contractor.

Chapter 9 JOINT MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS

MEETINGS AND INSPECTIONS

§63

Building contract negotiations

Minutes shall be taken of the building contract negotiations undertaken by the contracting parties prior to signing the contract, and these minutes shall be signed by the client and the contractor.

§64

Plan review

In the event that either of the contracting parties wishes, before the work begins, to subject an aspect of the content or conduct of the plans or the readiness of the plans with regard to the start of work to legal confirmation, a plan review shall be conducted, unless the matter can be otherwise clarified. For the review, the provisions of §65 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall otherwise apply.

§65

Reviews concerning execution of building contract

1. In the event that either of the contracting parties wishes, either during the construction period or afterwards, to subject an aspect or circumstance of the construction work to legal confirmation, a review shall be conducted at the building project, unless the matter can be otherwise clarified.

2. The review must be held at the time notified by the contracting party that requested it or at a jointly agreed time. The review may be held even if one of the contracting parties is absent, unless there is adequate reason for the absence.

3. The review is held by the client and contractor together. Both contracting parties are entitled to invite specialists to the proceedings. The provisions of §§ 76-77 on inspections shall apply to the review, to the extent appropriate.

§66

Site meetings

1. Minutes shall be kept of the site meetings held jointly between the contracting parties, and these shall be signed by the client and the contractor or their representatives. The site meeting shall be chaired by the client or his representative, and the minutes shall be taken by a person agreed separately.

2. A notice or notification made at a site meeting and entered in the minutes of the meeting which would otherwise need to be made in writing is considered to be equivalent to such a written notification.

§67

Measurements

The measurements necessary to establish quantities or to ascertain some other aspect of the work must be made in the presence of both contracting parties, unless otherwise agreed. The contractor must notify the client in good time of the need for the measurement. If either of the contracting parties neglects to participate in the carrying out of the measurement at the time agreed, the measurement made by the other party shall be binding, unless an obvious fault can be demonstrated in the measurement.

§68

Types of inspection

1. After completion of the building project or of a part of it agreed for handover separately, a handover inspection under §71 must be held at the building project, unless some other handover procedure has been agreed.

2. Where building contract work, or a part of it to be handed over separately, is completed before completion of the building project, an inspection of this work must be carried out under §70.

3. When the guarantee period expires, a guarantee inspection under §74 shall be carried out on the building.

4. In the course of the above inspections, follow-up inspections may be prescribed.

§69

Inspections required by law

1. The contractor is obliged to ensure that the reviews and inspections which must be made in accordance with legislation or on the orders of the authorities are actually carried out. The contractor shall pay for proceedings whose costs must be met by the building owner, with the exception of those mentioned in §8 paragraph 1.

2. The contractor must notify the client of all inspections. If the presence of the client at an inspection is necessary, the notification must be given in sufficient time before the inspection.

3. An inspection conducted by the authorities does not restrict the rights of the client under the contract.

HANDOVER

§70

Work completion inspection

1. If building contract work or a part of it has been agreed or will be agreed for completion before handover of the building project, a work completion inspection shall be carried out after completion of the work in order to hand it over to the client.

2. The provisions of §71 on handover inspections shall apply to the work completion inspection to the extent appropriate.

§71

Handover inspection of building project

1. Both the contractor and the building owner are obliged to participate in the inspection in the contract is at the stage of completion where any work in progress or not yet carried out can be completed before the handover inspection.

2. The request must be made in writing, after which the inspection must be started within 14 days of receipt of the request at the latest, either on the agreed day or, if no such agreement is reached, on the day stipulated by the building owner.

3. Before the handover inspection, the contractor shall ensure that the building work is complete and fulfils the requirements of the contract.

4. The handover inspection must state whether the finished result is in accordance with the provisions of the contract documents. Minor finishing touches not yet carried shall not prevent the handover, provided that they will not cause impediment or harm when the finished result is taken into use.

5. The inspection record must state whether any obligations of the building contract have been left unfulfilled or to what extent they have not been carried out in accordance with the contract. This shall apply to the following at least: **Tämä asiakirjamalli on ladattu Sopimuslomake Net –palvelusta osoitteesta www.sopimuslomake.net.**

a) whether or not the finished result is approved for use and what is to be done if the finished result is not approved for handover; **Tulostuskelpoisen asiakirjan voi ostaa palvelusta verkkopankkimaksuna tai vuosilisenssillä.**

b) the contractor's liability and the date by which they must be corrected; **Tämän asiakirjan käyttäminen kaupallisiin tarkoituksiin ei ole sallittua.**

c) defects about which a reduction in value from the contract price can be agreed;

d) defects about which a reduction in value from the contract price can be agreed;

e) defects which are not considered to have any implications for the contractor, and the reasons for this;

f) reminders which are not considered to require immediate measures, but which must be dealt with eventually at the guarantee inspection;

g) defects the requirements for which cannot be particularised in an inspection, and the date by which and the manner in which they will be clarified;

h) differences in the inspection; **Rakennustieto Oy PL 1004 00101 Helsinki www.rakennustieto.fi**

i) the date when the insurances taken out by the contractors and required by the contract must be terminated; **Puh. 0207 476 400**

j) the date when the building owner will be responsible for the maintenance and operating costs of the building project handed over;

k) the start and end dates of the guarantee periods;

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ferrered to in the contract is at the stage of

completion where any work in progress

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on the day stipulated by the building

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3. Before the handover inspection, the

contractor shall ensure that the building

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dance with the provisions of the contract

documents. Minor finishing touches not

yet carried shall not prevent the hand-

over, provided that they will not cause im-

pediment or harm when the finished re-

sult is taken into use.

5. The inspection record must state

whether any obligations of the building

contract have been left unfulfilled or to

what extent they have not been carried

out in accordance with the contract.

This shall apply to the following at

least the following:

a) whether or not the finished result is ap-

proved for use and what is to be done if

the finished result is not approved for

handover;

b) the contractor's liability and the date by

which they must be corrected;

c) defects about which a reduction in

value from the contract price can be

agreed;

d) defects about which a reduction in

value from the contract price can be

agreed;

e) defects which are not considered to

have any implications for the contractor,

and the reasons for this;

f) reminders which are not considered to

require immediate measures, but which

must be dealt with eventually at the guar-

antee inspection;

g) defects the requirements for which

cannot be particularised in an inspection,

and the date by which and the manner in

which they will be clarified;

h) differences in the inspection;

i) the date when the insurances taken out

by the contractors and required by the

contract must be terminated;

j) the date when the building owner

will be responsible for the maintenance

and operating costs of the building pro-

ject handed over;

k) the start and end dates of the guaran-

- l) provisions for conducting a follow-up inspection and the defects to be examined in such an inspection;
- m) any lateness in the contractor's work;
- n) an account of the inspections required by the authorities and under legislation and of the records held on these inspections, and of the surrender of these records to the building owner;
- o) delivery to the building owner of the other transfer documents required by the building permit, by the drawings processed by the authorities and by the contract;
- p) other demands made by the contracting parties directed at each other, and any rejoinders;

6. Before an entry is made in the record of any defect, the contractor must be reserved an opportunity to present his views on the matter, the content of which must be entered in the record.

7. Each contracting party must present any demands directed at the other party, together with the detailed justifications, no later than at the handover inspection, at the risk of otherwise forfeiting the right to make these demands. However, only those demands presented with justifications at the handover inspection can be discussed at the time of the final settlement meeting, as referred to below in §73.

§72

Measures remaining for contractor following inspection

The contractor must, within the agreed period or as quickly as possible, carry out the measures which were found in the inspection to be his responsibility. The contractor must, however, separately agree on correcting or removing, for a suitable charge, those defects for which he is not liable under the contract documents if the client, without delay, so demands.

§73

Final settlement of accounts

1. Unless all the accounts between the contracting parties have been finally settled in the inspection under §70 or §71, and unless time limits are otherwise agreed, the contractor must, within two weeks of receiving the inspection record, send the client an itemised final account of all the matters between the contracting parties that required clarification. The account and the client's response to be given to it shall be discussed at the final settlement meeting, which must be held within one month of the surrender of the accounts to the client.

2. Minutes must be kept of the final settlement meeting, and appointment of the minute taker and of the chairperson for the meeting shall comply with the provisions concerning the inspections given in §76. The following must be indicated in the minutes:

- a) the final account drawn up by the contractor and the client's response to it;
- b) the client's demands which are not part of the above response;
- c) other possible matters affecting the accounts.

3. The contracting parties, at the risk of forfeiting their right to be heard, must present their demands directed at each other no later than at the final settlement meeting. The sanction of forfeiture shall not, however, apply to demands which have earlier been agreed.

§74

Guarantee inspection

1. Unless otherwise agreed, the contracting parties must conduct a guarantee inspection of the building no earlier than one month before the termination date of the guarantee period notified at the handover inspection, and no later than the said termination date. If neither of the contracting parties has, in sufficient time, requested an inspection to be held within the time limit, the guarantee period shall continue for one more month, during which time the client shall remain entitled to present his demands concerning the contractor's liability for the guarantee period.

2. The provisions on handover inspections shall apply to the guarantee inspection to the extent appropriate.

RECORD KEEPING

§75

Site diary and notifications entered

1. Unless otherwise agreed, the contractor responsible for site management duties must ensure that a site diary is kept on the site, in which information and events concerning the work are entered daily.

2. A notification concerning the site presented by the client, an authority, a contractor from any site whatsoever, a specialist or a supplier must be entered, upon request, in the site diary.

3. The keeper of the site diary must demonstrate, by means of a receipt or in another way, that a notification shown in the diary concerning some other party has been brought to the attention of that party.

4. The site diary must be presented to the site supervisor, who shall indicate that he has received it for information by means of a receipt.

5. If the matter is separately agreed, other contracting parties shall also be obliged to keep a site diary.

§76

Inspection record

1. A record must be kept of all inspection proceedings, and this shall include at least the following points:

- a) the type of inspection at issue and the object of the inspection;
- b) the time and date of the request was the object of the inspection;
- c) the contractor's compliance with the contract;
- d) the contracting parties present at the inspection, any representatives and specialists of these parties and, if necessary, other persons participating in the inspection;
- e) result of the inspection;
- f) demands and responses of those concerned;
- g) measures ordered to be undertaken, and their time limits;
- h) how the record is to be checked and signed.

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The chairperson shall chair the inspection proceeding, unless the contracting parties agree on the selection of an unchallengeable person for this task. The chairperson shall determine who keeps the record.

3. An inspection agreed or notified in advance may be held despite the absence of the contractor.

4. The contracting party that requested the inspection must supply the necessary parts of the inspection record within fourteen days of receiving it to the contracting party whose right or obligation is affected by the matter forming the object of the inspection.

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At the demand of the contracting parties, the contractor shall supply the necessary parts. In other cases, the client must ensure that the records are supplied within a reasonable time after the completion of the inspection. If it is considered that the record in some respect does not correspond to the actual inspection, the contractor must supply the client with a justified objection within fourteen days of receiving the record.

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Chapter 10 TERMINATION AND TRANSFER OF CONTRACT

CLIENT'S RIGHT TO TERMINATE THE CONTRACT

§78

Contractor's breach of contract

1. The client is entitled to terminate the contract:

a) if the contractor does not observe the agreed starting date for the work or if the work is carried out so slowly that it clearly would not be completed in accordance with the time specified in the contract, unless this is for reasons which would entitle the contractor to receive an extension to the building contract period;

b) if the building work develops into something which is essentially contrary to the contract in terms of construction goods, building components or work or otherwise, or if the contractor does not otherwise comply with the provisions of the contract documents;

c) if the contractor has not deposited the agreed surety within 21 days of the signing of the contract, or if the contractor has not deposited the additional surety referred to in §36 paragraph 6 within the time determined by the client.

2. Before the contract is terminated, the client must draw the contractor's attention to this in writing by notifying him of the threat to terminate the contract unless the neglect is corrected in the reasonable time demanded by the client.

§79

Bankruptcy or incapacity of contractor

The client is entitled to terminate the contract if the contractor is declared bankrupt or if the contractor is otherwise observed to be in a situation where he cannot be expected to fulfil his contractual obligations and a reliable report to the contrary confirming fulfilment of these obligations is not received.

§80

Force majeure

The client is entitled to terminate the contract if it is necessary to interrupt the building work for a long and indefinite period on account of exceptional circumstances referred to in the State of Defence Act or the Readiness Act or similar force majeure.

§81

Death of contractor

If the person functioning as the contractor should die, the client shall be entitled to terminate the contract. The client must,

however, offer the contractor's estate the opportunity to continue the work if the estate is considered to have the resources to bring the building contract work to completion. The deceased's estate must then give notification, without delay or at the latest within two weeks, of whether the estate intends to make use of this offer. The deceased's estate must also notify the client of the person who, as representative of the deceased's estate, will be supervising the contractual compliance of the building contract work and whom the client can reasonably be expected to approve. The arrangements necessitated by the death of the contractor shall not lead to any change in the agreed building contract period.

§82

Taking possession of site and compensating for use of materials and equipment

1. If the client terminates the building contract in the cases referred to above in §§ 78-81, the client or, if the task of continuing the building contract is transferred to the contractor's guarantor, the guarantor shall be entitled to take the site into his possession immediately with all its buildings and construction goods, and to use these for continuing the work. The client or the guarantor continuing the work must pay the current rate of compensation to the contractor, his assignees or the bankrupt's estate for the use, to the benefit of the client, of property that belongs to the contractor, his assignees or the bankrupt's estate, either as the price of the construction goods used or as rent to the extent that this is not included in the contract price or taken into account in any other way. The client is entitled to use this compensation to set off the damage claims referred to in §83 paragraph 1 against each other.

2. After the client has terminated the contract in the above manner, a review must be conducted on the site, in which the site's other contractors can also participate. The review will state the stage of readiness of the work and a list will be drawn up, as circumstances allow, of the construction goods on the site and their owners. Notwithstanding the above, the work on site may continue prior to the review to the extent that it is necessary for technical or other reasons.

3. If agreement is not reached on the payments referred to in paragraph 1 before the continuation of work is started at the behest of the client or the guarantor, this difference of opinion shall not be permitted to delay the continuation of the work. Instead, the client or guarantor shall retain the said rights irrespective of whether agreement is reached on the payment matters.

4. If the contractor, his assignees or the bankrupt's estate prevent the work from continuing, the client or the guarantor

shall be entitled to receive from that party compensation for all the additional loss or damage caused by the order or the guarantor's failure to ensure the continuation of the work.

5. The contractor, his assignees or the bankrupt's estate are also obliged to co-operate in ensuring the client or guarantor get to take possession of the plans drawn up on the order of the contractor and the contracts made by the contractor concerning the building contract work.

§83

Settling accounts

1. If the client terminates the contract in the cases referred to above in §§ 78-79 and §81, the contractor is obliged to compensate the client for all the expenses caused as a result of termination of the contract which are incurred beyond the contract price in bringing the building work to completion, as well as for all the other loss or damage caused to the client by terminating the contract and those which are due to the contractor's wilful or negligent practice.

2. Remuneration corresponding to all the work he has undertaken must be calculated in favour of the contractor, but taking into account as a deduction the expenses of bringing the work to completion and any loss or damage caused to the client. This remuneration shall be payable to the client as well as to the contractor, as well as to the guarantor, if the contract, as well as to the guarantor, if the contract, is payable.

3. The accounts of the client and the contractor shall be settled on the completion of the work. The contractor shall report to the client the expenses he has incurred in carrying out the work, including all the relevant expenses and the loss or damage for which the contractor is liable. This report shall follow the above provisions on final settlement proceedings, to the extent appropriate. Until the accounts are settled, the client is entitled to withhold the contractor's defined share of the contract price in the manner referred to above. If, however, the work is not brought to completion in a reasonable time, both contracting parties shall be entitled to demand that the accounts between the contracting parties are finally settled on the basis of the results of review proceedings and considerations of equity.

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§84
Client's right to terminate the contract
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1. The contractor is entitled to terminate the contract if the client does not fulfil his obligation to pay under the contract or any other obligations of his which materially affect the execution of the building

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contract, or if the client through his actions prevents completion of the building contract work in accordance with the contract. Before the contract is terminated, the contractor must draw the attention of the client to this in writing by giving notification of the threat to terminate the building contract unless the neglect is corrected in a reasonable time.

2. The contractor is entitled to terminate the contract if the client is declared bankrupt or if the client is observed to be in a situation where he cannot be expected to appropriately fulfil his contractual obligations and a reliable additional surety or report of the fulfilment of these obligations has not been given or will not be given within one week of it being demanded in writing.

3. In the above cases the contractor is entitled instead of termination to temporarily interrupt the work until it can be seen whether the obstacle will inevitably lead to termination of the contract. The contractor must notify the client of the matter in writing before the work is interrupted.

§85 Force majeure

The contractor is entitled to terminate the contract if it is necessary to interrupt the building work for a long and indefinite period on account of exceptional circumstances referred to in the State of Defence Act or the Readiness Act or similar force majeure

§86 Effect of termination or interruption by contractor

1. After the contractor has terminated the contract in the manner referred to above a review must be conducted on the building site, enabling the stage of completion of the work to be established and the proportion of the work contained in the building contract that has been carried out to be determined. The provisions of §82 paragraph 2 shall apply to this review.

2. If the contract is terminated in cases referred to in §§ 84-85, the contractor shall be entitled to receive remuneration corresponding to the proportion of the building contract undertaken, and in a case referred to in §84 also compensation for the demonstrable loss or damage incurred by him from termination of the contract, also including reasonable compensation for lost profits.

3. In the case that the contractor has interrupted the work in the manner referred to in §84 paragraph 3, but the interruption has not led to termination of the contract, the contractor is entitled to receive the necessary extension to his completion time on account of the interruption and compensation for the additional costs caused by interruption.

GUARANTOR'S RIGHT

§87 Completion of building contract at behest of guarantor

1. If the client, in the cases referred to in §§ 78-79 or in §81, terminates a contract which has security granted for its completion, the guarantor has the primary right to undertake the remaining building work to completion, provided that the work is carried out under management that the client can reasonably be expected to approve. In this case the guarantor must, however, assume direct liability for all the contractor's obligations under the contract which have remained unfulfilled, and if there are several guarantors continuing the work, each guarantor must additionally assume joint and several liability for the said obligations. Unless the client has received notification, at the latest within fourteen days of the client giving notification in writing of the termination of the contract to the guarantor at the address notified by the guarantor or otherwise known to the client, that the guarantor wishes under these conditions to bring the building contract to completion, this guarantor's right shall be forfeited.

2. The guarantor's aforementioned right shall not prevent the client from taking possession of the work in the manner referred to in §82 paragraph 1 as soon as he has terminated the contract.

TRANSFER OF CONTRACT

§88 Transfer of contract

Neither of the contracting parties is entitled to transfer the contract without the consent of the other contracting party.

Chapter 11 DISAGREEMENTS AND THEIR RESOLUTION

§89 General principle

In disagreements arising between the contracting parties a solution must be sought from the provisions of the contract documents and from the principles contained therein, even in cases where the documents do not provide a direct answer to the question at issue. Resolution should be sought to disputes and disagreements through mutual negotiation as they arise.

§90

Disputed work
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If the contracting parties do not reach an agreement on the particular work under the contract, or if they do not agree over the affect of modifications under §43 on the contract price, the contractor must nevertheless, at the demand of the client, complete this work at the right time. If it is found that the disputed work will bring about a change in the contract price or contract period, these changes shall be determined according to §44. The client, however, on the request of the contractor, must pay for the part of the disputed work regarded as undisputed, immediately upon its completion.

§91 ASIAKIRJAMALLI

Right to correct the contractor's neglect

1. If the contractor neglects to fulfil one of his obligations under the contract, the client shall be entitled to ensure that the obligation is fulfilled at the expense of the contractor, unless the contractor fulfils the obligation within the reasonable time limit imposed or agreed following the request of the client. The client may reclaim the expenses arising in this from the contractor either by setting off an equivalent amount of the contract price as being paid or by debiting the expenses separately from the contractor.

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§92

Resolving disputes

1. Unless otherwise specified in the contract, disputes concerning the validity, interpretation and application of this contract or modification and additional work arising from the contract, and matters concerning recovery of claims resulting from the contract, must be left to the decision of a district court.

2. If it has been agreed that arbitration proceedings will be used to resolve disputes, the parties may agree that the arbitration court will comprise one impartial arbitrator.

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