NEGOTIATION IN DESIGN AND BUILD CONTRACTS

By

NORHAIZAN BINTI YUSOFF

This dissertation is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science In Integrated Construction Project Management

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA APRIL 2005

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to thank **ALLAH S.W.T.**, for the blessings and opportunity given to me to complete this dissertation successfully.

On this special opportunity, I would like to express my utmost appreciation and gratitude to my research supervisor, **Prof. Madya. Hj. Mohd. Fisol Bin Zain**, who has provided invaluable guidance, support, friendly supervision and bear with my endurance attempts to complete this dissertation.

Special thanks to faculty members of Master of Science in Integrated Construction Project Management of the Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying at Universiti Teknologi Mara who have extended their assistance, significant information and valuable time during this research.

Finally, thank you to all 104 respondents who have participated in this study, and a very personal words of thanks and special appreciation to my loving husband, children and family for the constant attention and support. Without them, this research would not have been possible.

NORHAIZAN BINTI YUSOFF April 2005

CONTENTS

Ack	nowledgement	iii
Tab	le of Contents	iv - vi
List of Tables		vii
List of Figures		viii
Abstract		ix - x
	pter 1 roduction	
1.1		1
1.2	Observations	2 - 3
1.3		4
1.4	•	5
1.5		5 - 6
1.6	······································	6 - 7
1.7	Structure of Dissertation	7 - 10
Chap	pter 2	
	damentals of Design and Build and Negotiating Design Build Contracts	
2.1	Introduction	11 - 12
2.2		12 - 17
2.3	The Characteristics of Design and Build	
	2.3.1 Responsibility	18
	2.3.2 Price and Time Certainty	19
	2.3.3 Speed (Completion On Time)	20 - 21
	2.3.4 Cost	21 - 22
	2.3.5 Quality	22 - 23
	2.3.6 Communication	23
	2.3.7 Complexity	24
	2.3.8 Risks	24 - 29
2.4	The Design and Build Success Criteria	29 - 30
2.5	The Approach of Negotiating Design and Build Contracts	20 24
	2.5.1 Introduction	30 - 34
	2.5.2 Negotiating in the Construction Environment	34 - 36
	2.5.3 Balancing the Benefits of Design and Build	36 - 38 39 - 43
	2.5.4 Preparing for Negotiation 2.5.5 Negotiating the Design and Build Contract	24 - 42
	2.5.5 Negotiating the Design and Build Contract 2.5.5.1 The Documentations	43 - 44
	2.5.5.2 The Approach for Negotiation	44 - 48
2.6	Conclusion	49

2.6 Conclusion

ABSTRACT

The procurement method in the Malaysian construction industry has diversified and Design and Build has been a phenomenon in this trend. It is becoming evident that significant portions of both public and private construction projects are adopting this concept of procurement. Priority has been accorded to the procurement via negotiated design and build.

This research sought to discover the approach of negotiation in design and build procurement, since the process of design and build develops from planning, designing, bidding, constructing and completing the project within a fixed time in a fast track manner. Important aspects touched in this research are also to find out the perception and satisfactory level of negotiated design and build contracts amongst project managers, to identify the difficulties and limitations encountered by them in negotiating and implementing the projects and whether having the right skills in negotiation will help securing better deals in the procurement, and improve project performance.

The main findings of the research have discovered that the much perceived negotiated design and build, if being handled with the right preparation, perspective and adequate awareness and knowledge, will create healthy win-

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Generally

The Economic Report in the Fourth Quarter of 2004 published by Bank Negara Malaysia mentioned that the construction sector playing a pivotal role in contributing about 3% - 3.3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the last year. Although in the last two year 2002-2004, the Malaysian economic growth had been going steady at 7% - 8%, the economic growth registered last year, 2004 was not so much different at overall growth of 7.1%. The Government felt the need to balance the country's internal and external growth factors. As such, in the construction sector, the setting up billions of ringgit allocated for public projects such as infrastructure works, residential projects and public facilities projects. Bank Pembangunan dan Infrastruktur, formerly known as Bank Pembangunan Malaysia alone had indicated to lend up to RM28 billion for construction and infrastructure projects under the remaining 8th Malaysia Plan (Year 2000 – Year 2005).

1