European Construction Sector Observatory

LATE PAYMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

European Commission

Late payment

is a payment not made within the contractual or statutory term of payment. A payment delay is thus the period starting after the due date granted in the contract (payment terms), until the payment is received.

Unfair long payment terms

are defined as any contractual payment terms exceeding 30 days and 60 days in PA2B and B2B transactions respectively but paid by the due date in the contract. Although formally negotiated and included in the contract, in practices these terms can be unduly long, and are sympotms of unfair business practices, and can jeopardize the financial management of businesses.

Payment duration

The payment duration is defined as the sum of the payment term (what is agreed by the parties in the contract) and the payment delay (the period starting after the due date according to the contract until the payment is received).



State of play and impact of late payment

The construction sector is amongst those experiencing the longest payment durations, reaching

72
days in 2016

Directive 2011/7/ EU introduced a maximum payment duration Transactions between enterprises have a maximum payment duration of 60 days

Public Authorities & companies have a maximum standard payment duration of

30 days

On average across all sectors, the payment duration has decreased over the last few years in the EU

The overall EU payment duration fell from

56days in 2011

34days in 2018

to

In the EU-28
47%
of all SMEs
reported problems
linked to late
payments in 2018

15%

reported that they experienced late payment issues regularly

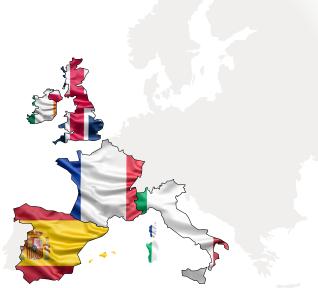
32%

reported that they experienced problems with late payments occasionally

63%

of the EU construction companies report that they have been asked to accept longer payment terms than the ones they would have felt comfortable with 58%

of the construction companies acknowledged to have accepted longer payment terms than the ones they would have felt more comfortable with





FRANCE

In 2018, 43.3% of the companies paid their invoices on time, close to the EU average of 42.8%.



IRELAND

In 2018, 47.8% of the companies paid their invoices on time compared to the EU average of 42.8%.



ITALY

In 2018, 35.5% of the companies paid their invoices on time compared to the EU average of 42.8%.



SPAIN

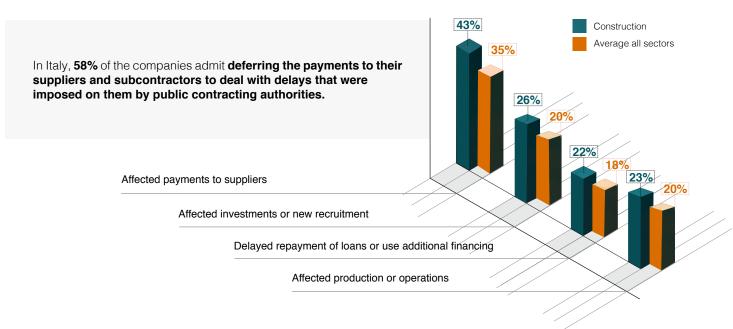
In 2018, 47.5% of the companies paid their invoices on time, performing better than EU average of 42.8%.



UNITED KINGDOM

In 2018, 34.7% of the companies paid their invoices on time compared to the EU average of 42.8%.

Consequences of the late payments in the Construction sector in 2018



Causes of late payment

Disputes

Construction companies are prone to frequent disputes over the quality of the goods and services.

Between 2011 and 2018, Europe experienced a continuous increase in the average value and duration of disputes' resolution in the construction sector.

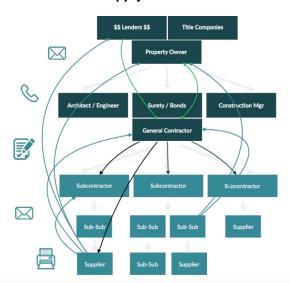
These amounted to €37 million and 20 months in 2018 respectively, in comparison to €31.7 million and 11.7 months in 2011.

Payment process

01			
01	Application		
02	Payment notice		
03	Payment due date		
04	Pay less notice		
	Final date for payment		
05			

Some clauses such as the "pay-whenpaid" and/or "pay-if-paid" contribute to increasing the risk of late payment for construction subcontractors.

Construction supply chain



Policy initiative

Policies and instruments tackling late payments in the construction sector in the EU

	Hard regulations				Soft regulations	
	Stricter regulations	Transparency of payment practice	Invoice management practice	Dispute reso- lution system & sanctions	Awareness raising activities	Codes of good practices
Spain					Ø	
France		⊘	⊘	②	⊘	
Ireland	②			Ø		
Italy						Ø
United Kingdom	•	Ø	Ø	•	Ø	Ø

Policies and instruments tackling late payments in the construction sector

ons	Preventive measures	Corrective measures		
Hard regulations	Stricter payment terms Transparency of payment practices Invoice management measure	Dispute resolution mechanism Sanctions		
	Before & during transaction	After transaction		
oft regulations	Awareness raising campaigns Codes of good practices	Mediation		
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