## A level Law: 3.8/4.8 – Express and Implied Terms



#### **EXPRESS TERMS**

#### Incorporated by:

- Being written into the contract, or
- Making a statement prior to the contract's conclusion.

#### Guidelines on incorporation:

- Importance of statement Bannerman v White (1861)
- Knowledge and skill of the person making the statement – <u>Dick Bentley Productions v Harold Smith</u> <u>Motors (1965)</u>
- The timing of the statement <u>Routledge v McKay</u> (1954).

#### **IMPLIED TERMS**

## By fact

# Marks and Spencer v BNP Paribas (2015)

To be implied by fact:

- Without the term, the contract would lack commercial or practical coherence.
- The term must be necessary for business efficacy
  The Moorcock (1889).
- The term must satisfy the business necessity test (previously known as the officious bystander test) – Shirlaw v Southern Foundries (1926).

#### **IMPLIED TERMS**

## By law

#### **Consumer Rights Act 2015:** sale of goods

section 9: satisfactory quality

section 10: fit for purpose

section 11: as described

#### **Consumer Rights Act 2015:** supply of services

section 49: reasonable care and skill

section 50: binding information

section 51: reasonable price

section 52: reasonable time

## **UNFAIR TERMS**

## In law

## **Consumer Rights Act 2015: unfair terms**

**section 62:** any term that is unfair under the Act is not binding.

A term is unfair if contrary to the requirement of good faith, it causes a significant imbalance in the parties' rights and obligations.

## Consumer Contracts (Information, Cancellation and Additional Charges) Regulations 2013

- These regulations outline key information that should be provided to consumers entering into contracts online, over the phone or from a catalogue.
- The consumer has the right to cancel within **14 days** after ordering.

### **EXCLUSION CLAUSES**

## Common law

Exclusion clauses must be incorporated:

- by signature L'Estrange v Graucob (1934)
- by reasonable notice <u>Parker v South Eastern Railway (1877)</u>
- by a previous course of dealing <u>Spurling v Bradshaw (1956)</u>.

The exclusion clause has to **cover the breach**.

### **EXCLUSION CLAUSES**

#### Statute

## <u>Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977</u> apply only to non-consumer contracts

section 2: exclusion of liability for negligence

section 3: exclusion of liability for breach of contract

section 6: exclusion of liability in contracts for sale of goods

section 11: reasonableness test