businesscompanion
trading standards law explained

Supplying services

In the guide

Contract law
What is a trader?
What is a consumer?
What the consumer can expect (statutory rights)
Remedy for breach
- Repeat performance
- Price reduction
- Other remedies

Exceptions: when the consumer cannot make a claim
Dealing with complaints
Time limits for court action
Unfair contract terms
Other rules affecting consumer contracts
- Where you sell (online, from a shop, etc)
- Negligence
- Misrepresentation
- Consumers' rights of redress
- Rights of third parties
- The trader's identity
- Uncollected goods

Common questions
Consumer rights summary
Selling goods
Digital content
Supplying services together with goods / digital content: mixed contracts
Passenger transport
Further information
Trading Standards
In this update
Key legislation

In this guide, the words 'must' or 'must not' are used where there is a legal requirement to do (or not do) something. The word 'should' is used where there is established legal guidance or best practice that is likely to help you avoid breaking the law.

This guidance is for England and Wales

Part 1, Chapter 4 of the Consumer Rights Act 2015 (CRA) sets out rules relating to the supply of services to consumers. The CRA also governs the supply of goods and digital content, and it provides a single set of rules for the sale and supply of goods, including where goods are supplied as part of a service or a contract for work and materials.

This is a guide to the rights and obligations that arise when a trader supplies services to a consumer. It answers questions that traders commonly raise about their obligations towards the individual consumer.

Contract law

To better understand the key definitions, it is useful to have at least a basic understanding of contract law. It is therefore suggested that you read 'Consumer contracts: general' before continuing to read this guide.

What is a trader?

If you are a person acting for purposes relating to your trade, business, craft or profession then you are a 'trader'.

A 'person' can mean more than one individual - for example, if your business is a partnership of two or more people. A person can also be a company, a charity (or other not-for-profit organisation), a Government department, a local authority or a public authority.

If you are a trader that allows another person to act in your name or on your behalf you would still be responsible for those contracts - for example, if you employ people to make contracts for selling cars to your customers or you sub-contract with someone else to supply labour when building a wall.

What is a consumer?

For the purposes of this guide, a 'consumer' is an individual who, in their dealings with a trader, is acting for purposes wholly or mainly outside their trade, business, craft or profession. When a consumer presents themselves as a business (for example, by setting up a business account for buying a service), the law does not consider them to be a consumer.

If the trader claims that the customer is not a consumer and that the customer's rights are therefore limited, it is for the trader to prove this.

What the consumer can expect (statutory rights)

Under the CRA, certain standards apply to every contract for the supply of services. A trader supplying a service must meet the following standards:

- **The service must be carried out with reasonable care and skill.** This means that the trader must, as a minimum, work to the same standard as any reasonably competent person in that trade or profession. The law does not imply that any particular result will be achieved (for example, a competent doctor will not necessarily be able to treat every patient successfully) but many contracts will have express terms as to what result the customer can expect from the service. To minimise the risk of disagreement, it is advisable to state clearly where a particular result has been agreed and

where there is a risk of the desired result not being achieved
- **Information said or written to the consumer is binding where the consumer relies on it.** This will include quotations and any promises about timescales or the results to be achieved. This applies if the consumer takes account of this information in deciding whether to buy the service or to make any decision about the service subsequently
- **The cost of the service must be reasonable.** A contract will often specify a price, or it will be clear about how the price will be calculated (for example, an hourly rate). Where the price is not agreed beforehand, the price must be reasonable. Typically, this will be judged against the prices that other similar traders might have charged
- **The service must be carried out within a reasonable time.** Often, a contract will specify a date or time for the service to be performed or completed. Where there is no agreement about time, the timescale must nevertheless be reasonable. What is reasonable depends on the type of service and all other relevant circumstances

In addition, there are many cases where goods are supplied as part of a contract for the supply of services. For the rules that apply to the supply of goods in these circumstances, see 'Selling and supplying goods'.

Remedy for breach

If the trader breaches the contract for the supply of services by failing to meet the standards required under the CRA, the consumer is entitled to repeat performance of the service or to a price reduction.

Repeat performance

This remedy is available where the trader fails to exercise reasonable care and skill or where they breach a requirement arising from the information they have given about the service. The consumer can require the trader to repeat the service in order to complete it properly. This work must be done at no cost to the consumer, within a reasonable time and without causing significant inconvenience to the consumer.

The consumer cannot ask for repeat performance where it would be impossible to finish providing the service to the required standard.

Price reduction

The consumer can claim a price reduction where repeat performance is impossible or cannot be carried out within a reasonable time and without causing significant inconvenience. A price reduction can also be claimed where the service is not carried out within a reasonable time or where the trader breaches a requirement arising from the information they have given about something other than the service itself.

The amount of the price reduction will depend on how serious the breaches were and it can be anything up to 100% of the price. If the consumer has already paid in full or in part for the service, they may therefore be entitled to some money back.

Other remedies

The remedies under the CRA do not take away the consumer's existing legal rights, which can include

claiming compensation where a trader fails to meet the standards required by the CRA or under an agreed term of the contract.

The CRA itself does not include a right for the consumer to have someone else complete the service and then to charge this to the original trader.

Normally, a consumer will be happy to let the trader put things right, but there are cases where the service has been performed so badly that it would be unreasonable to expect the consumer to give the trader a second chance. There may also be circumstances where it would be impractical to do so - for example, where the service was a repair to a vehicle, and the vehicle then breaks down hundreds of miles from the original garage due to the work not being done correctly.

In cases like these, the consumer may be entitled simply to claim the cost of remedial work by another trader. However, even in these cases, it makes good sense for them to discuss their concerns and intentions with the original trader first in order to try to come to some sort of agreement about this.

Exceptions: when the consumer cannot make a claim

A consumer cannot make a claim where, despite the service being carried out with reasonable care and skill, it does not achieve the consumer's desired outcome, unless that outcome has been agreed first.

A consumer cannot make a claim where it is the consumer, and not the trader, who is responsible for things going wrong. If, against the trader's advice, a consumer asks the trader to use inappropriate materials or methods or to take shortcuts to save money, the consumer has no claim to the extent that these materials, methods or shortcuts give a disappointing result. If a trader agrees to do work on this basis, it is advisable to make a written record of what has been agreed and of the risks of poor results.

A consumer cannot claim for damage they cause; nor can they claim if they simply change their mind about wanting the goods or services, unless the contract allows them to do so through a cooling-off period or right to cancel.

A consumer has no rights to claim for faults that appear as a result of fair wear and tear.

Dealing with complaints

Under the Provision of Services Regulations 2009, traders are under a legal duty to respond to consumer complaints as quickly as possible and to make their best efforts to resolve those complaints. This means that traders must respond to emails and letters of complaint and that they must return phone calls. Where a complaint appears to be valid, the trader should put things right promptly. If the trader disputes liability, they should give a clear explanation of their reasons.

If a trader has exhausted their own complaints procedure in dealing with a complaint and the complaint remains unresolved, the trader must inform consumers if there is an 'alternative dispute resolution' or other arrangement available to them (whether that is a legal requirement, through membership of a trade association, or simply voluntary). For more information, please see 'Alternative dispute resolution' in Business Companion's Business in Focus section.

Time limits for court action

Where goods are installed as part of a service, consumers can expect those goods not to fail prematurely, even if the reasonable life expectancy of those goods is several years. However, there is a time limit that eventually prevents consumers from making a claim through the courts.

For a breach of contract, a consumer cannot normally bring a claim to court more than six years after the breach (for example, this would be the date of installation if sealed window units failed). However, if you have offered a guarantee on the work then you have to honour the guarantee (and if you fail to do so, the consumer can make a claim up to six years from that date instead).

This does not mean all goods have to last this length of time, but this is the time limit that the law gives a consumer to take legal action. Where a trader has been negligent, longer time limits sometimes apply.

Unfair contract terms

The CRA covers the use of unfair terms in consumer contracts. For more information, please see 'Unfair contract terms'.

In addition, any attempt to mislead the consumer about their rights is an offence under Part 4, Chapter 1 of the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (DMCCA). See 'Protection from unfair trading (criminal law)' for more information about the DMCCA, which covers traders' duties towards consumers in general.

Other rules affecting consumer contracts

Where you sell (online, from a shop, etc)

The Consumer Contracts (Information, Cancellation and Additional Charges) Regulations 2013 (CCRs) provide consumers with a 14-day cooling-off period for most 'distance contracts' (those made via the internet etc) and 'off-premises contracts' (those made, for example, in a consumer's home).

They also require certain information to be given to consumers, both for distance and off-premises contracts, and where consumers make an agreement on a trader's business premises. Traders cannot make hidden charges, and additional charges can only be made with the consumer's express agreement.

For more information, please see:

- 'Consumer contracts: distance sales'
- 'Consumer contracts: off-premises sales'
- 'Consumer contracts: on-premises sales'

Negligence

Where a trader supplies a service, they owe a duty of care to the consumer and to others who might be affected by their work. If their work is substandard, the duty of care may be breached and the person who suffers a loss may be able to make a claim. This applies even where there is no direct contract between

the parties - for example, where the claim is made by one of the consumer's friends or relatives, or where the trader is a subcontractor who is not working directly for the consumer. The duty of care is similar to the standard of 'reasonable care and skill' (see 'What the consumer can expect (statutory rights)' above), and it applies to the standard of work rather than guaranteeing a particular outcome.

Misrepresentation

Under the Misrepresentation Act 1967, a misrepresentation is a false statement of fact made by a person or their agent that induces someone else to make a contract with them.

Depending upon whether the misrepresentation was made fraudulently, negligently or innocently, the party that has relied on the misrepresentation will be entitled to a remedy that may include rescission (which means unwinding or cancelling the contract), refund and/or compensation.

Consumers' rights of redress

The Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 (CPRs) provide an additional and alternative right of redress for consumers. Where a trader has used misleading or aggressive selling practices, the consumer may be entitled to claim compensation and/or a reduction in price or to cancel the contract completely.

For the time being, consumers' rights of redress are still covered by the CPRs; at some point in the future, they will be covered by the DMCCA. Information on these rights can be found in 'Protection from unfair trading (consumers' rights of redress)'.

Rights of third parties

The Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 gives rights to anyone who was intended to benefit from the transaction. For example, if someone buys a service as a gift for a friend and the service is done to a poor standard, either the recipient or the buyer of the gift can take action for breach of contract (as long as it was made clear that the service was a gift). Traders can use contract terms to exclude the rights of third parties, but in practice it will often be simpler (and provide a better customer experience) for the trader to deal directly with the recipient of a gift.

The trader's identity

The consumer needs to know, or be able to find out, who they are dealing with. A trader's identity and address must be displayed at their place of business, on key business documents and websites. This information must also be made available to consumers before a contract is made and whenever a consumer requests it. See 'Company and business names'.

If a trader fails to disclose that they are a limited company and there is then a breach of contract, the consumer may be able to claim against the directors of the business as individuals. If a trader fails to disclose that they are acting as an agent for someone else, then the consumer may be able to make any claim directly against that trader.

Uncollected goods

Occasionally, consumers fail to collect their goods after having them repaired or forget to pick up dry-cleaning.

Section 12 of the Torts (Interference with Goods) Act 1977 sets out what action a trader should take to get the goods collected and makes it clear what they can do if they are not.

It is sufficient for traders to have a notice, which is easily visible to consumers, stating how long they will keep goods after repair and an intention to dispose of them after this date. The time period would need to be reasonable.

If no notice is displayed, the trader may need to send a letter to the consumer specifying that the goods are ready for collection and from where. The letter should also state the amount owing. Additional notification must also be given if the trader intends to sell or dispose of the goods after a certain date and how additional proceeds from the sale can be collected. It is advisable to use a postal method that has proof of delivery.

Common questions

Q. If I provide a service to a consumer, do I have to provide a guarantee?
A. There is no legal requirement to provide a written guarantee for the service or for any goods supplied. However, you cannot take away the consumer's legal rights, which may apply even if a defect comes to light quite some time after the work was done or the goods were supplied. If you do provide a guarantee, its terms should add to the consumer's legal rights and they should be stated clearly.

Q. I carry out home maintenance and improvement work and I offer a 10-year guarantee. Does the guarantee have to be transferable to subsequent owners of the property?
A. Part of the value in guarantees lies in the consumer being able to assign them to subsequent owners. A term that makes the guarantee non-transferable is likely to be unfair.

Q. If I provide a service and something goes wrong, does the consumer have to give me a chance to put it right?
A. It is advisable, in most cases, for the consumer to give the original trader a chance to put their own work right. However, there are occasions where it would not be reasonable to expect a consumer to do this. For example, you could not expect a trader to get a second chance if the work is so bad that any reasonable consumer would have lost faith in their ability to do the work correctly.

Q. Someone asks a trader for a quotation. How is this different to an estimate?
A. A quotation is normally a fixed price whilst an estimate is generally a rough guess of what the work would cost.

Q. While a trader is doing some work for a consumer, the consumer asks for some changes to the job. If the trader has given a quotation, can the price now be changed?
A. Yes, the consumer and trader can change the contract by agreement. Disputes often arise where there are misunderstandings about what has been agreed. For this reason it is advisable to record all changes in writing.

Q. A consumer made a booking for a beauty treatment but did not turn up. Can the trader charge for the appointment?
A. The trader can only charge to cover their losses. If they were able to book another customer in, so that the appointment time was not wasted, then there may be no loss. If the time was wasted, then a charge

can be made, but the trader should take account of any savings made (for example, the cost of materials that were not used).

Q. A consumer complains that a service was done to a poor standard, but the trader says that the standard is acceptable. What should they do?
A. To settle a disagreement about the standard of work, it may be necessary to seek the opinion of an independent third party. This could be a surveyor or assessor, or another professional or expert in the service in question. Where an independent expert is to be used, the consumer and trader would ideally both agree to this in writing.

Q. A trader estimates that a conservatory will be installed in four to six weeks. After six weeks, the work is not finished. Does the consumer have the right to cancel the contract?
A. If the trader has given an estimated completion date, rather than a fixed commitment, then the work has to be done within a reasonable time. The consumer should give the trader a final deadline for completion, after which they will be able to treat any further delay as breach of contract and cancel the contract.

Consumer rights summary

To help businesses and consumers understand their rights and responsibilities, the Government worked closely with business and consumer groups to develop a plain English summary of the key elements of the CRA. This 'consumer rights summary' is not intended to be a comprehensive guide to consumer rights, but rather a general overview of the key consumer rights, focusing on the most common issues.

There is no legal requirement for you to display this information, but it could help you make things clearer for your customers and staff. The design of the information sheet is a basic layout, and you may want to tailor it according to your business needs - for example, by offering a returns policy that builds on the statutory requirements or adding examples from your own business (perhaps replacing the word 'services' with something that you sell). The words are legally correct and outline your customers' rights, so we suggest tailoring and adding to these words, rather than deleting or altering the wording provided.

The summary is attached below in both PDF and Word formats, the latter to enable you to create your own version more easily:

- Consumer rights summary: services (PDF)
- Consumer rights summary: services (Word)

Selling goods

If your business also sells goods, please see 'Selling and supplying goods'.

Digital content

The CRA also covers contracts between a trader and a consumer in relation to digital content, as distinct from goods and services. Please see 'Digital content' for more information.

Supplying services together with goods / digital content: mixed contracts

In many cases, an agreement between a consumer and a trader won't be for just services but may also contain goods and/or digital content. The CRA sets out how the different elements work together. Please

see 'Mixed contracts' for more information.

Passenger transport

The CRA also applies fully for mainline rail, aviation and maritime sectors.

These industries continue to have specific schemes under which passengers can claim compensation for delay or cancellation, and these schemes complement the provisions of the CRA.

Some international bus and coach services are exempt from the rules on the supply of services but are covered by a specific scheme of consumer rights.

Further information

The Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (another predecessor of the Department for Business and Trade) produced detailed guidance to help businesses understand the implications of the CRA: *Consumer Rights Act: Services - Guidance for Business*.

Trading Standards

For more information on the work of Trading Standards services and the possible consequences of not abiding by the law, please see 'Trading Standards: powers, enforcement and penalties'.

In this update

No major changes.

Last reviewed / updated: June 2026

Key legislation

- Misrepresentation Act 1967
- Torts (Interference with Goods) Act 1977
- Consumer Protection Act 1987
- Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999
- Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008
- Provision of Services Regulations 2009
- Consumer Contracts (Information, Cancellation and Additional Charges) Regulations 2013
- Consumer Rights Act 2015:
    - Part 1, Chapter 4
- Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024:
    - Part 4, Chapters 1 and 4

Please note

This information is intended for guidance; only the courts can give an authoritative interpretation of the law.

The guide's 'Key legislation' links go to the legislation.gov.uk website. The site usually updates the legislation to include any amendments made to it. However, this is not always the case. Information on all changes made to legislation can be found by following the above links and clicking on the 'More Resources' tab.

© 2026 Chartered Trading Standards Institute

Source URL: *https://businesscompanion.owastaging.co.uk/en/quick-guides/services/supplying-services*