



EXPLANATORY NOTES

RICS Short Form of Consultant's Appointment explanatory notes

Northern Ireland
May 2022 (revised April 2025)

RICS Short Form of Consultant's Appointment explanatory notes

Northern Ireland

May 2022

This document was revised in April 2025 to ensure all references to 'Principal Designer' refer to an appointment under the terms of CDM (NI) 2016.



Published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)

Parliament Square

London

SW1P 3AD

www.rics.org

No responsibility for loss or damage caused to any person acting or refraining from action as a result of the material included in this publication can be accepted by the authors or RICS.

© Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) May 2022. Copyright in all or part of this publication rests with RICS. Save where and to the extent expressly permitted within this document, no part of this work may be reproduced or used in any form or by any means including graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping or web distribution, without the written permission of RICS or in line with the rules of an existing licence.

Acknowledgements

Project group

Leonard (Len) Stewart MRICS

Kevin Greene (K&L Gates LLP)

Nicola Ellis (K&L Gates LLP)

Ciaran Williams

Alan Cripps FRICS

Steven Thompson FRICS

Greg Harrison (Howden UK Group Limited)

Authors

Leonard (Len) Stewart MRICS

David Mann MRICS

Jon Rowling FRICS

Alan Doherty FRICS

Terry Northwood FRICS

Matt Harrison

Vincent Rolandi MRICS

Andrew McSmythurs FRICS

Duncan Grimshaw FRICS

Eddie Davies FRICS

RICS is grateful for the assistance of Lisa Boyd (Gateley Tweed) in the preparation of these documents.

Additional thanks to Andrew Thompson FRICS (Anglia Ruskin University) for the assistance in drafting the Neighbourly Matters Scope of Services.

RICS project manager

Phillip Archer

Editor

Megan Reed

Contents

Acknowledgements	ii
1 Introduction.....	1
2 General.....	3
2.1 Style.....	3
2.2 Allocation of risk	3
2.3 Applicable law	3
3 Setting up and preparing the Short Form.....	4
3.1 Parties	4
3.2 Completion of the Particulars	4
3.3 Fees and payment.....	4
3.4 Professional Team	5
3.5 Completion of the Schedule of Services	5
3.6 Execution provisions	5
3.7 How to execute the Short Form under hand	6
4 Understanding and using the Short Form	7
4.1 Appointment (Clause 1).....	7
4.2 Standard of care (Clause 2).....	7
4.3 Statutory requirements (Clause 3)	7
4.4 Prohibited materials (Clause 4)	7
4.5 Fee (Clause 5)	7
4.6 Additional Services (Clause 6)	7
4.7 Payment (Clause 7).....	8
4.8 Final date for payment (Clause 8)	8
4.9 Default, interest and suspension (Clause 9).....	9
4.10 Limitations of liability (Clause 10)	9
4.11 Insurance (Clause 11).....	10
4.12 Copyright (Clause 12).....	11
4.13 Suspension of the Services (Clause 13)	11
4.14 Termination of engagement (Clause 14)	11
4.15 Payment upon suspension or termination (Clause 15).....	11
4.16 Assignment and subcontracting (Clause 16)	12
4.17 Disputes (Clause 17)	12

4.18 General (Clause 18)..... 13

4.19 Notices (Clause 19)..... 13

4.20 Governing law and jurisdiction (Clause 20) 13

Appendix A: Consolidated glossary of terms 14

Appendix B: A guide to using the Services with the RICS Forms of Consultant’s Appointment..... 15

1 Introduction

The RICS Short Form of Consultant's Appointment (the Short Form) has been revised in response to the various statutory changes made since the previous edition was published in 2008.

The Short Form provides the basis for a contract between a client and a consultant and is suitable for use where a consultant (generally a chartered surveyor) is engaged on construction project-related commissions of simple content. Care should be taken by users of the Short Form to ensure the proposed services are appropriate for use with the Short Form.

The Short Form, when combined with the appropriate RICS Services, is suitable for use on construction project-related services, where the services required or the construction project in question is relatively straightforward. Where the construction project is complex and/or of a high value, the RICS Standard Form of Consultant's Appointment is recommended for use. As such, the Short Form is suitable for use on straightforward commissions using the following RICS Services:

- Quantity Surveyor Services
- Project Manager Services
- Employer's Agent Services (note: where the employer's agent is required to provide pre-contract services the Project Manager Services should be used in addition to describe the pre-contract services required)
- Contract Administration Services
- Building Surveyor Services (for projects relating to construction/building measured surveys)
- CDM Compliance Consultant Services and
- Principal Designer (CDM (NI) 2016) Services.

The RICS Services not recommended for use with the Short Form are:

- Reinstatement Cost Assessment Services
- Technical Due Diligence Services
- Dilapidations Services
- Lender's Independent Monitoring Surveyor Services
- Building Surveyor Services (for projects relating to asset management/insurance/miscellaneous)
- Corporate Restructuring and Recovery Services
- Expert Witness and Single Joint Expert Services and
- Neighbourly Matters Services.

For these Services, the RICS Short Form of Consultant's Appointment for Designated Services should be considered.

Appendix A sets out a glossary of terms relevant to the appropriate RICS Services. Appendix B sets out a table illustrating the RICS Services recommended for use with the appropriate RICS Form of Consultant's Appointment.

If the Short Form is proposed for use with a client who is a 'consumer', i.e. a person who is not acting in the course of a business (for example, a home survey), the Consultant must be aware of the requirements of the *Consumer Rights Act 2015*, the *Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977* and other legal requirements governing consumer contracts. In such cases, the Short Form may require amendment.

RICS members are obliged to record the terms of their appointments in writing. The Short Form has been published to facilitate this as, generally, written contracts – where properly considered – provide more certainty and lessen the potential for dispute between parties than purely verbal agreements.

These explanatory notes are for guidance only and do not form part of the Short Form.

2 General

2.1 Style

The Short Form has been structured to allow easy completion and quick reference. The terms are set out in the body of the Short Form and the Appointment Particulars (the Particulars). The Particulars are the primary source of project-specific information.

2.2 Allocation of risk

Detailed consideration has been given to the allocation of risk between the Client and the Consultant. In common with other standard forms of appointment used within the construction industry, the Short Form includes limitations of liability, some of which may not always be commercially acceptable to the Client, particularly where the Client has complex funding arrangements.

It is suggested the Consultant should seek to limit its liability when a service is provided. However, the amount to which liability is limited should be reasonable and take into account the insurance available to the Consultant and the likely cost to the Client should the Service be provided negligently. The Short Form assumes that a limitation of liability will be negotiated between the Client and the Consultant and included in the Particulars. To provide for unlimited liability within the Short Form, the parties should insert 'Unlimited' in the appropriate section of the Particulars.

2.3 Applicable law

The Short Form is governed by the law of Northern Ireland. The relevance of this is discussed in section 3.6, particularly so far as signing the Short Form is concerned. The Short Form is suitable for projects in Northern Ireland only and should not be used on projects in any other jurisdiction.

3 Setting up and preparing the Short Form

3.1 Parties

It is essential that the names and addresses of the parties to the Short Form are correctly recorded.

In relation to limited companies or limited liability partnerships, the address of their registered office should be recorded in this part of the Short Form.

It is also advisable to record the company registration number alongside the address. This will avoid confusion if one or more of the parties change their name or move their registered address.

3.2 Completion of the Particulars

It is vital that the parties complete the Particulars in full. The Particulars set out information required and the various options available to the parties. It is in the interests of both parties to complete the Particulars in full prior to the execution of the Short Form.

Where the Particulars require a description of the Project, it does not have to be lengthy, just enough to identify the Project with certainty. In most cases the address of the Project will be sufficient for the description, but care should be taken when the Project only encompasses part of a property.

The Short Form contains marginal notes that are intended to provide brief instructions on how to complete the Appointment. The notes do not form part of the contract. The parties should refer to these notes when completing the Particulars.

3.3 Fees and payment

It is important that the fee section of the Particulars is completed with care. Payment is a fundamental term of the Short Form.

The Particulars enable the parties to insert a lump sum fee for the Basic Services or an hourly/daily rate for a role/position or any other alternative fee structure the parties may agree. The fee for Additional Services may be calculated using the hourly/daily rates included in the 'Payment for Additional Services' section of the Particulars.

Where expenses are intended to be reimbursed to the Consultant, they should be inserted in the 'Reimbursable Expenses' section of the Particulars. Typical Reimbursable Expenses include:

- the cost of producing or reproducing typed or printed tender and other documents, drawings, maps, photographic and other records and presentation materials
- travel, hotel and subsistence expenses (including mileage for car travel)
- courier expenses and

- other disbursements and expenses authorised in writing by the Client.

The parties should set out the instalments in which the Fee will be payable in the 'Payment Terms' section of the Particulars. Instalments may be based on calendar dates or milestones marking the completion of activities or work stages. Where instalment information has not been written into the 'Payment Terms' section of the Particulars, the default position is that payments should be made at least monthly, provided the Consultant submits a VAT invoice.

3.4 Professional Team

In situations where the Client employs other consultants that have a role in the Project, the parties should record the other consultants in the 'Contractor and other members of the Professional Team' section of the Particulars. For the Consultant, this increases the effectiveness of the net contribution clause (Clause 10.2). If there are no other consultants and/or no contractor involved in the Project, this section should be completed as 'Not Appropriate'.

3.5 Completion of the Schedule of Services

The parties should set out clearly in the schedule the Services to be performed by the Consultant. The schedule may, where relevant, contain standard services in relation to:

- Principal Designer (CDM (NI) 2016)
- CDM Compliance Consultant
- Employer's Agent
- Project Manager
- Contract Administration
- Building Surveyor Services (for projects relating to construction/building measured surveys)
- Quantity Surveyor and
- Other (if the parties insert their own list of Services, it is important that they are consistent with the terms of the Short Form).

To complete the Services using the standard service templates, the parties should tick the box in the schedule next to the type(s) of services the Consultant is to provide (e.g. Principal Designer Services). The relevant Services should be attached to the Short Form. Within the attached schedules, the parties should identify the 'Basic Services' by placing a tick or other indication in the box next to the Service the Consultant is required to provide. Services that have not been ticked will be 'Additional Services' should they later be required to be provided by the Consultant on and for the Project.

3.6 Execution provisions

It is assumed the Short Form will be executed under hand. If the parties wish to execute the Short Form as a deed, this will have different legal implications and entail different methods of execution.

The Short Form provides templates for the execution of the Short Form under hand by companies, limited liability partnerships, individuals and unlimited partnerships. It is assumed the parties are all UK entities, all directors and company secretaries are individuals and no one is executing pursuant to a power of attorney. In those cases, or in cases of uncertainty, legal advice should be sought.

3.7 How to execute the Short Form under hand

Where a company, a partnership or an individual executes the Short Form under hand, the requirement is that the document is signed by an authorised person for the company or partnership. An individual signing the document would be, by default, the authorised person where the individual is the recipient or provider of the Services and the individual in question has the capacity to sign, e.g. he/she is not a child, etc.

4 Understanding and using the Short Form

4.1 Appointment (Clause 1)

The Client formally engages the Consultant to carry out the Services (including any Additional Services that may be necessary) in compliance with the terms of the Short Form. The terms apply to all Services, even if they were commenced before the Short Form was entered into. The Short Form can, therefore, have retroactive effect.

4.2 Standard of care (Clause 2)

The Consultant is required to exercise the standard of reasonable skill and care to be expected of a professional of the same discipline as the Consultant carrying out the same Services. The scope of the standard of care is set by reference to the Project itself. What constitutes an adequate level of care in one project may not be sufficient in another larger or more complex project.

4.3 Statutory requirements (Clause 3)

The Consultant is obliged to comply with all statutory requirements. The Consultant needs to be aware of all relevant legislation that may affect its services at the time they are provided.

4.4 Prohibited materials (Clause 4)

The Consultant must exercise reasonable skill and care not to specify for use any materials that contravene British Standards or their EU equivalents. Having regard to the extent of the services it is providing, the Consultant must also see that such materials are not used in the construction of that part of the Project to which its services relate.

4.5 Fee (Clause 5)

The Short Form allows for the Fee paid to the Consultant to be a lump sum amount, a charge on an hourly basis or to be calculated by reference to some other mechanism agreed between the parties. The options are set out in the Particulars.

4.6 Additional Services (Clause 6)

Additional Services are all the Services listed in the schedule, but which are not ticked or selected as Basic Services.

This definition emphasises the importance of the description of the Services in the schedule. It is critical that the parties address the question at the outset and are clear between them as to exactly

what the Consultant will do for the fee. The ticked or selected Services must accurately reflect the understanding reached. Users of the Short Form should pay particular attention to this in cases where unusual services are required or where the Client is inexperienced in instructing consultants and may not be able to express fully its own needs.

One aim of the Short Form is to allow Additional Services to be considered and ordered with the least amount of inconvenience to the parties and as little disruption as possible. The Consultant should give the Client advance warning if it realises Additional Services are likely to be required. If the Client does decide to order Additional Services, it must communicate its decision in writing to the Consultant so there can be no misunderstanding as to exactly what is required.

Agreement as to the amount of the fee for Additional Services is left to the parties in the first instance. However, where the parties are unable to agree the amount, it will be calculated by reference to the rates set out in the Particulars.

4.7 Payment (Clause 7)

The Fee is payable in instalments as agreed and set out in the Particulars. If no particular instalment dates are agreed by the parties, the Fee will be payable in instalments at intervals of not less than one month, beginning one month after the Basic Services are commenced.

The Particulars allow the parties to agree whether disbursements and expenses will be reimbursed or included in the Fee/fee for Additional Services. Where the Particulars are not completed, the default position is that disbursements and expenses will not be reimbursed.

4.7.1 Invoicing

The Consultant must submit a VAT invoice to the Client, accompanied by supporting documentation. The invoice and any supporting documents must specify the amount the Consultant considers is due on the payment due date and the basis on which this amount is calculated. This avoids the risk of the final date for payment being delayed. The Client is liable to pay the proper amount of VAT chargeable on the Services. It is essential the Consultant keeps proper records so that it is able to provide suitable evidence to support its invoices.

4.7.2 Due date

The payment due date under the Short Form is the date of receipt by the Client of the invoice. The submission of invoices, therefore, starts the payment process.

Not later than five days after the payment due date, notice must be given by the Client specifying the sum the Client considers to be due or have been due on the payment due date and the basis on which that sum has been calculated.

4.8 Final date for payment (Clause 8)

The final date for the Client to make payment is 14 days after the due date for payment.

Where the Client is not going to pay the sum specified in its payment notice (or the amount specified in the Consultant's invoice where the Client does not issue a notice in accordance with Clause 7.2),

it must give a notice to the Consultant indicating its intention to pay less than that amount not later than seven days before the final date for payment (the 'Pay Less Notice').

The Pay Less Notice must specify the sum the Client considers to be due to the Consultant at the date the Pay Less Notice is given and the basis on which that sum is calculated. Where a Pay Less Notice is given, the payment to be made on or before the final date for payment is not to be less than the amount stated as due. If a Pay Less Notice is not given properly or at all, the Client is obliged to pay the 'notified sum' (i.e. the sum specified in the Client's payment notice or the amount specified in the Consultant's invoice where the Client does not issue such a payment notice).

4.9 Default, interest and suspension (Clause 9)

If the Client fails to pay any sum properly due by the final date for payment, it is liable to pay the Consultant interest at 4% above base rate until payment is actually made.

4.10 Limitations of liability (Clause 10)

Both parties should note that the Short Form contains no exclusion or limitation of liability in respect of loss of profit or consequential or indirect loss. However, the Consultant should be protected against this risk by the caps on liability and net contribution clauses. These are explained below.

4.10.1 Aggregate cap on liability

The parties should agree an overall financial cap on the Consultant's liability arising under or in connection with the Short Form. Clients may be reluctant to agree financial caps on liability and, on certain occasions, a third party (such as a bank or purchaser) might insist that the Client does not agree such financial caps. It is, however, common for parties to agree some form of financial cap on liability, although the level of that financial cap is generally subject to commercial negotiation.

The Particulars should be completed to state whether a financial cap on liability is agreed and, if so, what that financial cap is. English law prohibits any limitation on a party's liability arising from death or personal injury caused by negligence and, therefore, this is specifically excluded from the financial cap, meaning that liability for death or personal injury will be unlimited.

It is common for the amount the Client is able to recover from the Consultant to be limited to the level of professional indemnity insurance (PII) maintained by the Consultant because the Consultant may not have the funds to pay the Client except from its insurance. Therefore, one method by which the amount of a financial cap on liability could be calculated would be by reference to the amount of PII that has been agreed will be held by the Consultant, as this could directly affect the amount the Client is likely to recover as damages from the Consultant. The Services being provided and the likely consequence of negligent delivery, together with the amount of agreed Fee for the Services can also provide context as to what a reasonable financial cap on liability should be.

The default position is that the Consultant's liability is capped at its level of PII as specified elsewhere in the Particulars. For a different level of cap to apply, or for the Consultant's liability to be uncapped, it is essential that the appropriate section of the Particulars is completed accordingly.

4.10.2 Net contribution

In the absence of a net contribution clause, all members of the Professional Team and the Contractor are usually jointly and severally liable for errors or defects arising from their Services. This means the Client may be able to recover all of its losses from one consultant or the Contractor rather than others who were also at fault (and it may be impossible to recover from the other consultants/contractor because they may have become Insolvent or ceased trading).

The purpose of a net contribution clause is to introduce a concept of fairness from the perspective of the Consultant that the Consultant should only be liable to the extent it is actually at fault. With an effective net contribution clause in place, the Client would not be able to recover from the Consultant losses that were the fault of another member of the Professional Team or the Contractor. Accordingly, net contribution clauses expose the Client to the risk that it may not be able to recover the full amount of its loss if other members of the Professional Team or the Contractor who were at fault do not pay. For this reason, such clauses are often resisted by clients.

4.10.3 Expiry and limitation of liability

In general terms, any potential liability of the Consultant to the Client will expire six years after completion of the Services, if it has not been notified before then.

4.11 Insurance (Clause 11)

It is clearly in the interests of both the Consultant and the Client that the levels of insurance required in the Short Form reflect those maintained by, or are reasonably available to, the Consultant.

4.11.1 Professional indemnity insurance

Professional indemnity insurance (PII) covers the Consultant against liability arising from errors in the provision of its professional services, including the giving of advice.

The Particulars should be completed to specify the level of insurance required. It must be specified whether the insurance is on an each and every claim basis or on some other basis. Further, some PII policies exclude or set aggregate limits for certain types of risk, such as contamination and pollution, and this should also be made clear in the Particulars. In addition to the amount of cover held, consultants must take care generally to understand any exclusion from or conditions of their cover.

Most professional bodies, including RICS, require their members to maintain PII as a condition of their affiliation to the body.

4.11.2 Availability of insurance

It is important that insurance is maintained throughout the period of the Consultant's liability under the Short Form because PII usually operates on an annual 'claims made' basis. This means any claim by the Consultant will be covered by the insurance policy in place at the time the claim is made, not by the policy in place when the event giving rise to the claim occurred.

The availability (and cost) of insurance varies according to the state of the insurance market. This means a consultant can sometimes find itself unable to secure the level of insurance required of it by

its appointment. In such cases the Short Form recognises it is in the interests of both parties that the situation is resolved as quickly as possible.

4.12 Copyright (Clause 12)

The Short Form recognises that both the Consultant and the Client have a legitimate need for access to and use of copyright material (including designs, if any) created by the Consultant during the performance of the Services.

The Short Form provides that copyright in all Documents prepared by or on behalf of the Consultant belongs to the Consultant. While maintaining ownership of copyright, the Consultant grants the Client, without additional charge, an irrevocable licence to use the Documents for any purposes relating to the Project.

The Consultant has no liability to the Client for use of the Documents for any purpose except that for which they were originally created.

4.13 Suspension of the Services (Clause 13)

The Client is entitled to suspend the Services for any reason after giving the Consultant seven days' notice in writing of the intention to suspend. The Consultant is entitled to suspend provision of the Services if the Client fails to make the payments due to the Consultant by the final date for payment but only after providing the Client with seven days' notice of the intention to suspend and the ground(s) for doing so. If a suspension continues for more than three months, either party may terminate the Consultant's engagement.

4.14 Termination of engagement (Clause 14)

Termination of the Consultant's engagement is permitted in the following circumstances:

- unilaterally by the Client on 14 days' notice to the Consultant
- by either party if the other is in material breach of its obligations under the Appointment and fails to remedy that breach within seven days of being asked to do so
- by either party if the other becomes Insolvent under Articles 103 or 242 of the *Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989* or
- by either party if the Client orders a suspension of the Services and the suspension continues for more than three months.

4.15 Payment upon suspension or termination (Clause 15)

Upon termination or suspension, the Client must pay the Consultant its Fee (which includes, where applicable, any fee for the Additional Services), which has accrued due and a fair proportion of the next instalment of the Fee and any fee for Additional Services reflecting the value of the Services already performed. The Client must also pay the Consultant any reasonable direct costs, disbursements and expenses arising from termination or suspension, save where such termination or suspension is due to the Consultant being in breach. This is subject, in each case, to any right of non-

payment the Client may have because of a prior breach by the Consultant of its obligations under the Short Form.

Upon resumption of the Services following a suspension, the Consultant is entitled to claim the reasonable cost and expense of resuming the Services. As stated above, if the suspension period exceeds three months in length, the Consultant is entitled to terminate.

On termination, the Consultant discontinues performance of the Services as soon as notified. The Consultant must also, if requested by the Client, after due payment, hand over to the Client any documents or other information relating to the Project that it holds or has prepared. This is subject to the payment of the Consultant's reasonable copying charges and any outstanding fees due. These provisions do not entitle the Client to demand copies of the Consultant's internal notes or memoranda.

4.16 Assignment and subcontracting (Clause 16)

An assignment is the transfer of the benefit of a party's contractual rights. It does not transfer a party's obligations. Therefore, if the Client assigns the benefit of the Short Form to a third party, e.g. its funders, it remains liable to perform its obligations to the Consultant (including payment) under the Short Form.

The Short Form prohibits the Consultant from assigning the benefit of the Short Form without the prior written consent of the Client (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed). The Client may assign the benefit of the Short Form to an assignee, and that assignee is in turn allowed to assign the benefits of the Short Form to a second assignee. Further assignments are prohibited without the Consultant's permission, unless the assignee is financing the Project.

If the Consultant wishes to subcontract the performance of the Services, it can only do so with the prior written consent of the Client, but such consent cannot be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Regardless of any subcontracting by the Consultant, the Consultant will remain wholly responsible to the Client for the proper performance of the Services and any Additional Services by its subconsultant.

4.17 Disputes (Clause 17)

Compliance with the terms of this Appointment does not absolve the Consultant of any duties it may have as an RICS member or any other professional body. In addition to its contractual responsibilities under the Short Form, the Consultant must have regard to the duties imposed on it by its professional governing body, including to maintain PII. This may also include a duty to inform the Client of its right to make complaints in accordance with a written complaints-handling process.

RICS requires all its members who are sole principals, partners or directors of firms that offer surveying services to the public, to have a complaints-handling procedure meeting an agreed minimum standard. Members should be able to provide clients with a written copy of that procedure on request. If the Client finds that the Consultant is a member of RICS but does not have a complaints procedure, it should contact [RICS Regulation](#).

The Client should be aware there may be circumstances in which it is appropriate to pursue a grievance through the Consultant's internal complaints-handling procedure. Such complaints may be made alongside or as an alternative to any measures that are permitted by the Short Form.

4.17.1 Adjudication

The *Construction Contracts (Northern Ireland) Order 1997* (as amended) entitles any party to a 'construction contract' (as defined in the 1997 Order) to refer a dispute to adjudication at any time. The Short Form reflects this statutory requirement even though the contract may not fulfil the definition of a construction contract.

The procedure for any adjudication commenced under the Appointment is that set out in the *Scheme for Construction Contracts in Northern Ireland Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999* (as amended) (the 'statutory scheme'). The Adjudicator must be independent of both parties to the dispute. This relates not only to the possibility of a challenge to the enforceability of the decision of the Adjudicator; a lack of independence of the Adjudicator may also have a prejudicial effect on any claim under a PII policy.

Any dispute arising in connection with the enforcement of an adjudicator's decision will be resolved by way of litigation rather than arbitration.

4.18 General (Clause 18)

4.18.1 Entire agreement

To avoid confusion as to the terms agreed between the parties, the Short Form makes it clear that it supersedes any previous agreements or arrangements between the parties in respect of the Project and that it can only be varied by the written consent of both parties.

4.18.2 Third Party Rights

It is confirmed that third parties, with the exception of the Client's permitted assignees, have no rights under the Short Form.

4.18.3 Dates

Periods of time calculated under the Short Form exclude bank holidays.

4.19 Notices (Clause 19)

To avoid any confusion as to the service of notices, the Short Form provides that all notices must be given in writing and be delivered by hand or sent by pre-paid, recorded or special delivery post. If sent by hand, a notice is deemed to have been received upon actual receipt by the party to whom it is addressed. If sent by a postal method, a notice is deemed to have been received 48 hours after it was posted.

4.20 Governing law and jurisdiction (Clause 20)

The Short Form makes it clear that its terms are subject to the law of Northern Ireland. The Short Form also provides that the Courts of Northern Ireland will have exclusive jurisdiction should a dispute arise.

Appendix A: Consolidated glossary of terms

This table contains a consolidated list of the terms used in the Schedule of Services recommended for use with the Short Form, as applicable (see Appendix B).

5D	BIM model that incorporates three spatial dimensions (length, width, height or thickness), scheduling information and cost related information.
BIM	Building information modelling.
BIM Protocol	Written procedural method for the implementation of BIM on the Project.
COBie	Construction Operations Building information exchange.
Earned Value Analysis	A method of measuring a property's development progress at any given point in time, forecasting its completion date and final cost, and analysing variances in the Property's development programme and budget, as the property's development proceeds.
EIR	Employer's Information Requirements. A document setting out the information to be delivered by consultants/suppliers as part of the Project delivery process to the Client.
FRA	Fire Risk Assessment.
NRM 1	<i>New Rules of Measurement: Order of Cost Estimating and Cost Planning for Capital Building Works.</i>
NRM 2	<i>New Rules of Measurement: Detailed Measurement for Building Works.</i>

Appendix B: A guide to using the Services with the RICS Forms of Consultant's Appointment

This table illustrates the RICS Services recommended for use with the appropriate RICS Form of Consultant's Appointment.

	Standard Form	Short Form	Designated Form
Dilapidations Services			
Technical Due Diligence Services			
Contract Administration Services			
Reinstatement Cost Assessment Services			
Quantity Surveyor Services			
Employer's Agent Services			
Project Manager Services			
Lender's Independent Monitoring Services			
Corporate Restructuring and Recovery Services			
Principal Designer (CDM (NI) 2016) Services			
CDM Compliance Services			
Building Surveyor Services			
Expert Witness Services			
Neighbourly Matters Services			

*Please note: For Building Surveyor Services, the RICS Standard or Short Form of Consultant's Appointment should be used for projects relating to construction/building and measured surveys. The RICS Short Form for Designated Services should be used for projects relating to asset management/insurance/miscellaneous.

Delivering confidence

We are RICS. As a member-led chartered professional body working in the public interest, we uphold the highest technical and ethical standards.

We inspire professionalism, advance knowledge and support our members across global markets to make an effective contribution for the benefit of society. We independently regulate our members in the management of land, real estate, construction and infrastructure. Our work with others supports their professional practice and pioneers a natural and built environment that is sustainable, resilient and inclusive for all.

General enquiries
contactrics@rics.org

Candidate support
candidatesupport@rics.org



rics.org