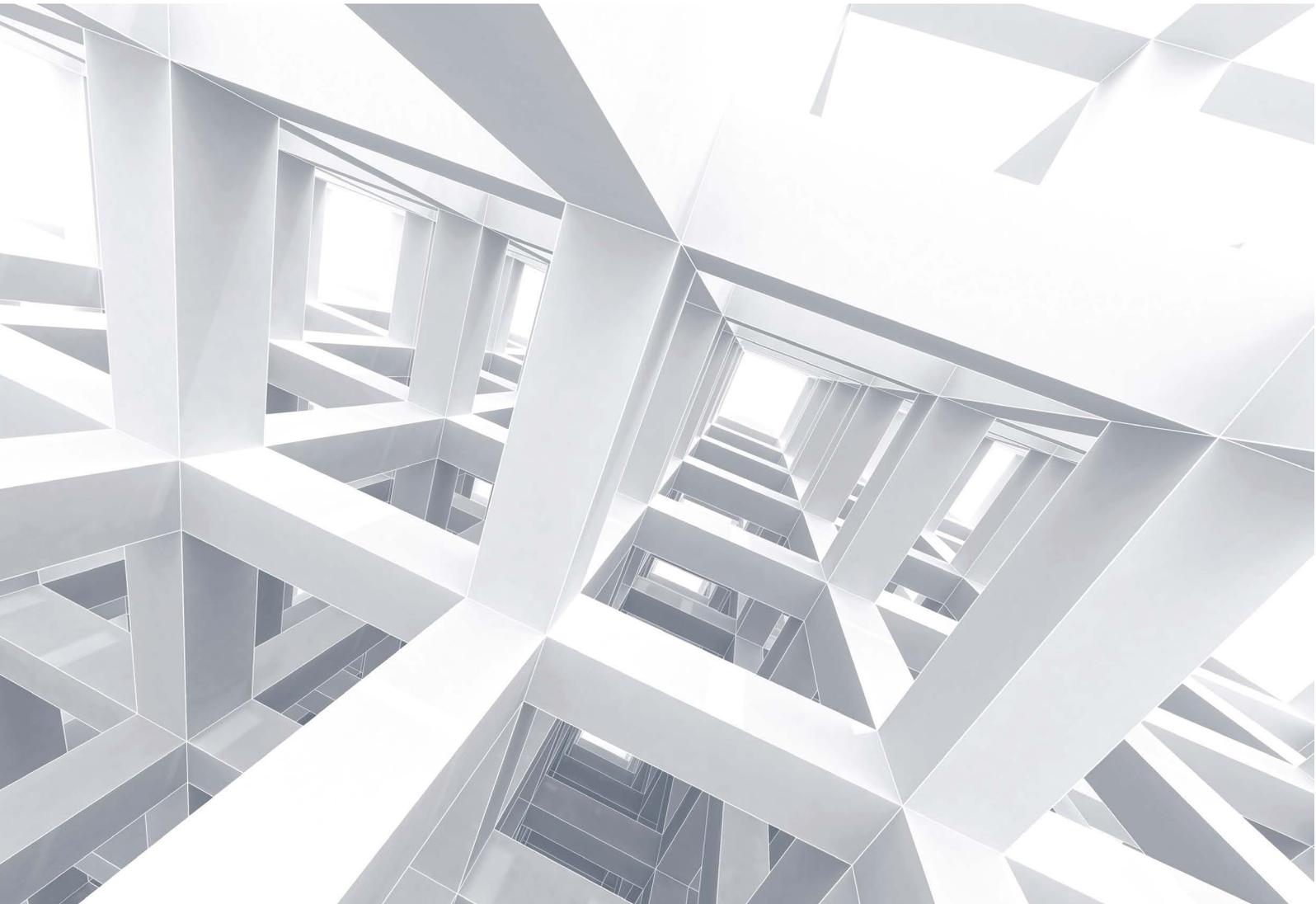




RICS/IRRV/RSA code of practice, UK

Rating consultancy

4th edition, March 2017



In association with



[rics.org/guidance](https://www.rics.org/guidance)

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RICS/IRRV/RSA code of practice, UK

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Status of this code of practice

This code of practice has been jointly adopted by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), the Institute of Revenues, Rating and Valuation (IRRV) and the Rating Surveyors' Association (RSA).

RICS Rules of Conduct requires members to carry out their professional work with due skill, care and diligence and with proper regard for the technical standards expected of them. Members must also carry out their professional work in a timely manner and with proper regard for standards of service and customer care expected of them. RICS members are therefore expected to comply with this code of practice.

Under the IRRV Code of Conduct it is the duty of every member in private practice to comply with the contents of this document.

This code of practice has also been endorsed by the executive committee of the RSA on behalf of their members who are generally, in any event, subject to the RICS Rules of Conduct.

When an allegation of professional negligence is made against a surveyor, the court is likely to take account of any relevant code published by RICS, IRRV and RSA in deciding whether or not the surveyor acted with reasonable competence. Failure to comply with this code of practice is likely to be adjudged negligent.

In the opinion of RICS, IRRV and RSA, a member conforming to the requirements of this code of practice should have at least a partial defence to an allegation of negligence by virtue of having followed its requirements.

RICS professional standards and guidance

This section only applies to RICS members.

International standards

RICS is at the forefront of developing international standards. In addition to *RICS Valuation – professional standards*, other international standards are being developed. Working in coalitions with organisations around the world, acting in the public interest to raise standards and increase transparency within markets, International Property Measurement Standards (IPMS – ipmsc.org), International Construction Measurement Standards (ICMS), International Land Measurement Standards (ILMS), International Ethics Standards (IES) and others will be published and will be mandatory for RICS members. Most RICS professional statements link directly to these standards and underpin them. Where that is the case, RICS members are advised to make themselves aware of the relevant international standard(s) (see www.rics.org) and the overarching principles with which the associated professional statement complies. Members of RICS are uniquely placed in the market by being trained, qualified and regulated by working to international standards and complying with professional statements.

RICS professional statements

This is a professional statement, which RICS members must act in accordance with.

Sections within professional statements that set specific mandatory requirements for members use the word 'must'. Members must not depart from specific mandatory requirements.

Sections within professional statements that set an expectation or recommend best practice advice use the word 'should'. Where members depart from these, they should do so only for justifiable good reason. Where, in

the professional judgment of the member, the departure may have a material impact on the surveyor's advice, the client must be informed in writing of the departure and the reason/s for the departure.

Any content that does not use the word 'must' or 'should' is information.

RICS considers that professional statements are technical standards for the purposes of Rule 4 of both the *Rules of Conduct for Members 2007* and the *Rules of Conduct for Firms 2007* (as amended from time to time).

Members should note there may be legal and/or disciplinary consequences for departing from professional statements. When an allegation of professional negligence is made against a surveyor, the court is likely to take account of relevant RICS professional statements in deciding whether or not the surveyor acted with reasonable competence. Failure to act in accordance with professional statements may, accordingly, lead to a finding of negligence against a surveyor. In the opinion of RICS, a member acting in accordance with relevant professional statements should have at least a partial defence to an allegation of negligence.

In some cases there may be existing national standards that take precedence over professional statements. These can be defined as professional standards that are prescribed in law or federal/local legislation, or are developed in collaboration with other relevant bodies. It is the duty of members to be aware which standards apply.

Members should be up to date and have knowledge of professional statements within a reasonable time of their coming into effect. It is the member's responsibility to be aware of changes in case law and legislation since the date of publication.

Document status defined

RICS produces a range of professional standards, guidance and information documents. These have been defined in the table below. This document is a code of practice.

Publications status

Type of document	Definition	Status
Standard		
International standard	An international high-level principle-based standard developed in collaboration with other relevant bodies.	Mandatory.
Professional statement		
RICS professional statement [PS]	A document that provides members with mandatory requirements or a rule that a member or firm is expected to adhere to. This term also encompasses practice statements, Red Book professional standards, global valuation practice statements, regulatory rules, RICS Rules of Conduct and government codes of practice.	Mandatory.
Guidance and information		
RICS code of practice	Document approved by RICS, and endorsed by another professional body/ stakeholder, that provides users with recommendations for accepted good practice as followed by conscientious practitioners.	Mandatory or recommended good practice (will be confirmed in the document itself). Usual principles apply in cases of negligence if best practice is not followed.
RICS guidance note [GN]	Document that provides users with recommendations or approach for accepted good practice as followed by competent and conscientious practitioners.	Recommended best practice. Usual principles apply in cases of negligence if best practice is not followed.
RICS information paper [IP]	Practice-based information that provides users with the latest technical information, knowledge or common findings from regulatory reviews.	Information and/or recommended best practice. Usual principles apply in cases of negligence if technical information is known in the market.
RICS insight	Issues-based input that provides users with the latest information. This term encompasses thought leadership papers, market updates, topical items of interest, white papers, futures, reports and news alerts.	Information only.
RICS economic / market report	A document usually based on a survey of members, or a document highlighting economic trends.	Information only.
RICS consumer guide	A document designed solely for use by consumers, providing some limited technical advice.	Information only.
Research	An independent peer-reviewed arm's-length research document designed to inform members, market professionals, end users and other stakeholders.	Information only.

Rating consultancy code of practice

1 Introduction

1.1 With the aim of improving consumer protection and maintaining professional standards this code of practice sets out the standards of practice that rating consultants **must** adopt in all cases where they are either seeking instructions, or are approached by a new or existing client, to provide advice in relation to non-domestic rating matters. It has **mandatory application** in relation to rating consultancy work.

1.2 This code of practice applies only in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Although the rating systems in England and Wales, Scotland and in Northern Ireland are similar there are differences in procedure and terminology. Therefore, for clarity, the codes of practice applicable to each system are set out separately reflecting the specific circumstances.

1.3 The first edition of this code of practice was published in January 2004. It came into effect on 1 April 2004 and applied to contracts for rating consultancy services entered into or renewed on or after this date. The second edition came into effect on 31 October 2005. The third edition came into effect on 1 April 2010. This fourth edition comes into effect from 1 April 2017.

1.4 This code of practice does not provide any guidance on the details of rating procedures, valuations or technical terms. Further information on these matters may be obtained from the publications and sources of information provided by the respective professional bodies and at www.gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates

The code of practice applicable in England and Wales

2 Background

2.1 The cost of rates to many businesses may be substantial and ratepayers often need advice on establishing their liability and understanding how assessments may be challenged. Rating advice has become an important area of work for members and others who have recognised a business opportunity.

2.2 In order to obtain instructions to act, some firms have made misleading and inaccurate claims as to the prospects of obtaining business rate reductions or have persuaded ratepayers to enter into contracts of service under terms that can be disadvantageous to the ratepayers concerned. Some of these practices have been the subject of criticism in the media, and investigation and prosecution by Trading Standards Officers and others.

2.3 The purpose of this code of practice is to set out a **mandatory** code of best practice that reinforces both the RICS Rules of Conduct (RoC) for members and for firms.

2.4 The legislative background to the rating system is complex and rating consultants need to understand the principles and the effect of them before seeking or accepting instructions.

2.5 The rating terms used in this code of practice have the same meaning as defined in the governing statutes and associated regulations.

3 Seeking instructions

General principles

3.1 There is no blanket restriction in principle on approaching a ratepayer to offer rating services, even in the awareness that another professional adviser has been retained or had submitted a rating appeal.

3.2 However, those making such approaches should act professionally at all times and should not continue to seek instructions after the ratepayer has indicated that he or she is content with his or her present advisers or does not wish to use the services of the firm or individual making the approach. A ratepayer may decide to conduct his or her own appeal without representation and such a decision **must** be respected without attempts to encourage that person to engage external assistance.

3.3 Instructions **must not** be solicited directly from any branch of a national organisation, where the person soliciting the instructions is aware, or could readily ascertain, that the matter in relation to which instructions are sought is being dealt with by the headquarters of that organisation.

3.4 Proper diligence **must** be exercised in identifying the appropriate person to approach within the organisation to solicit instructions, and if that person declines the approach another person in the organisation **must not** be approached.

3.5 A firm or individual **must not** submit a request to the Valuation Officer to check information about a property or lodge a proposal, ostensibly on behalf of the ratepayer, without having been instructed to do so.

Conduct of marketing and telesales staff

3.6 Marketing and telesales staff employed or retained by a firm should be given appropriate training in the basic principles of rating advice and the services being offered, and also be made familiar with the content of this code.

3.7 Any marketing approach, whether in person, by telephone, in writing or by email, **must** be carried out professionally and without the making of any untrue, exaggerated, irrelevant or misleading statements.

The following list, which is not exhaustive, indicates statements that may be misleading:

- to state or imply that the rateable value of the prospective client's property is too high by misleading comparison
- to state or imply that a reduction in the rateable value of the prospective client's property will follow from reductions in rateable value of other property in the locality
- to imply that the Valuation Officer would do otherwise than to accept a valid proposal
- to suggest or imply that acknowledgement by the Valuation Officer of a proposal can be construed as acceptance that the proposal has been validly made
- to suggest or imply that acknowledgement by the Valuation Officer of a proposal implies that a reduction in the rateable value, or rates liability, will automatically result.

3.8 The content of any approach should be restricted to describing the services the firm has to offer, and should not include any criticism, direct or implied, of the firm currently instructed by the ratepayer or of another qualified rating surveyor, or other firm of chartered surveyors. In particular, the firm should not:

- cast aspersions on the work carried out by the retained firm
- imply that the firm making the approach has a better success rate in appeals than the retained firm or

of another qualified rating surveyor, or other firm of chartered surveyors

- misleadingly imply that the services offered are different from those carried out under the existing instructions
- misleadingly advise the ratepayer that he or she is 'missing out' by not submitting an early appeal
- misleadingly suggest that a time limit exists for the making of a proposal or appeal or taking of any other rating action.

Marketing material and communications

3.9 All marketing material, communications and activity related to the marketing of professional services **must**:

- be accurate, honest and comply with all relevant regulations and advertising codes of practice
- **not** criticise the work of other professional rating advisers
- **not** bring the profession into disrepute.

3.10 All case studies or testimonials included in marketing material **must** be genuine, accurate and capable of being authenticated.

3.11 No general or specific percentage reductions should be stated in marketing material either in relation to comparable (or not comparable) properties in such a way as to imply that a similar reduction could be achieved on a ratepayer's property, when it could not be known whether other factors might apply so as to prevent such a reduction being obtained.

3.12 In this code 'marketing material' includes (without limitation) published advertisements, direct mail, advertising on any website or form of social media, radio and television advertising and any other form of public announcement, electronic or otherwise.

3.13 These requirements reinforce the RICS RoC for firms Rule 10, which states:

'A Firm shall promote its professional services only in a truthful and responsible manner.'

4 Terms of engagement

4.1 As a minimum the terms of engagement for the provision of rating advice **must** include the following, fuller details of which are set out in section 4.6 below:

- identification of the client
- confirmation that the service relates only to a single specified general rating revaluation unless clearly and unambiguously stated otherwise
- confirmation of the extent to which the service includes assessment alterations during the revaluation period and an outline of the service to be provided
- identification of the property/properties in respect of which the service is to be provided together with the extent to which the property/ properties will be inspected

- details of how the fees will be calculated and when they are due
- details of the handling of any rate refunds if these are to be payable to the rating consultant
- financial terms relating to the consequences of the instructions being cancelled
- details of liability for payment of any appeal fees
- details of civil penalties applicable in circumstances where incorrect information is supplied to the Valuation Officer whether knowingly, recklessly or carelessly
- a statement that a copy of the firm's complaints handling procedure is available on request
- a copy of Appendix A: Declaration by ratepayers in England and Wales.

4.2 The RICS RoC for firms, Rule 7 states:

'A Firm shall operate a complaints handling procedure and maintain a complaints log. The complaints handling procedure must include an Alternative Dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism that is approved by the Regulatory Board.'

4.3 RICS, IRRV and RSA do not recommend any particular form of contract because such matters are for agreement between the parties. It is in the interest of all parties that the terms of engagement are clearly understood from the outset and the requirement to include these minimum terms is intended to clarify the extent of the client's commitment.

4.4 It is misleading practice for the summary terms on the face of the document to be substantially affected or extended by other conditions and definitions, especially if these are in small print or if they appear separately on the back of, or elsewhere within, the document.

4.5 Where there is an ongoing relationship between the rating consultant and the client it may be appropriate to establish standing terms of engagement incorporating the minimum terms. This will avoid the need to agree and confirm revised terms for each new instruction or re-instruction.

4.6 The following commentary on each of the minimum requirements is intended to assist rating consultants in the formulation of terms of engagement.

(a) Identification of the client

The identification of the client should be straightforward.

(b) Confirmation that the service relates only to a single specified general rating revaluation unless clearly and unambiguously stated otherwise

It is misleading to extend the contract to cover more than one general rating revaluation by including such an extension in the supplementary conditions not appearing on the face of the contract. Coupled with other conditions, such extension could commit the client to pay for a future service that was not fully appreciated when the contract was signed and may not be required.

(c) Confirmation of the extent to which the service includes assessment alterations during the revaluation period and an outline of the service to be provided

It is expected that the rating consultant will offer a service that will normally include:

- carrying out inspections and investigations to the extent necessary to undertake a rating valuation that is professionally adequate for its purpose
- formally checking information held by the Valuation Officer
- making proposals when required
- negotiating with the Valuation Officer and settling appeals
- calculating estimated rate liability
- advice on action required to minimise rate liability and
- acting in relation to certificates for transitional arrangements as they arise or need to be applied for.

While each instruction will reflect its own circumstances, the terms of engagement **must** include a reference to the following matters:

- whether the client will receive prior recommendation of any settlement reached by the rating consultant with the Valuation Officer, either by agreement or withdrawal, or if authority is to be given to conclude a rating appeal without seeking approval from the client
- the extent of the action to be taken in the event of disagreement with the Valuation Officer and possible hearing of the Appeal by the Valuation Tribunal
- the extent to which the rating consultant will advise on rates liability including the application of the transitional arrangements and any associated certification procedures
- where the terms of engagement do not include the provision of valuation advice (for instance, advising only on rates administration and rates mitigation), they **must** make it clear that the service is so restricted. In these circumstances the rating consultant should seek to ascertain whether the client has employed a consultant to advise on rating valuation and appeals and, if so, should seek to consult and liaise with that rating valuation consultant to avoid possible duplication of work and the making of misleading statements.

(d) Identification of the property/properties in respect of which the service is to be provided together with the extent to which the property/properties will be inspected

Where there is more than one property, the properties may be identified either by way of a list or a general description, for example, all properties:

- for which the client has a rates liability or
- for which a liability will exist during the period of the contract.

The degree of on-site inspection that is appropriate will vary according to the circumstances and is a matter for the rating consultant's professional judgment in each case. The terms of engagement should make it clear that the property will be inspected and measured to the extent necessary to provide the consultancy service.

(e) Details of how the fees will be calculated and when they are due

RICS, IRRV and RSA do not prescribe scales of fees and they have to be agreed with the client for each instruction. In addition to stating the circumstances in which a liability for fees arises and how they will be calculated, the terms **must** also clearly state the fee liability in the following circumstances:

- if a fee is payable on receipt of the Valuation Officer's acknowledgement or acceptance of the proposal
- if a fee is payable notwithstanding the withdrawal of a proposal
- where an assessment is reduced but there is no immediate or anticipated monetary benefit to the client, in the form of refunds or reduced liability, the terms **must** state whether any fee is payable and, if so, how it is to be calculated
- the extent to which the fee covers work preparatory to a possible Valuation Tribunal hearing and confirmation that a separate fee basis will apply for the presentation of a case before the Tribunal as an advocate, an expert witness, or both. Rating consultants are reminded that RICS, IRRV and RSA consider that contingency fee arrangements may be incompatible with the duty of impartiality and independence required of an expert and that contingency fees for expert witness work should generally be avoided (*see Surveyors acting as advocates, Surveyors acting as expert witnesses and Rating appeals*).

(f) Details of the handling of any rate refunds if these are to be payable to the rating consultant

Where the rating consultant agrees with the client that any rate refunds from the billing authority are to be paid to the rating consultant, such an arrangement **must** be clearly stated in the terms of engagement.

In these circumstances any monies received by the agent **must** be held in a client account that complies with the RICS RoC for firms Rule 8 and the IRRV code.

(g) Financial terms relating to the consequences of the instructions being cancelled

Conditions that relate to the cancellation of the contract by either party **must** be clear and understood by the client. Where the terms of cancellation provide for the payment of a fee, whether in addition to an agreed fee or in substitution for such a fee, these should not contain onerous or unreasonable penalty clauses that would inhibit a client changing professional advisers. It is considered to be good practice to base the fee on the work done rather than an arbitrary calculation such as a percentage of the rateable value.

(h) Details of liability for payment of any appeal fees

Appeal fees are to be introduced under the provisions of the *Enterprise Act 2016* for business rates appeals in respect of the 2017 Rating List. It is important that clients are made aware of such fees and of their potential liability for them.

(i) Details of civil penalties applicable in circumstances where incorrect information is supplied to the Valuation Officer whether 'knowingly, recklessly or carelessly'

The *Enterprise Act 2016* introduces civil penalties for those supplying incorrect information to the Valuation Office Agency 'knowingly, recklessly or carelessly'. It is important that clients should be clear that, if incorrect information is supplied on their behalf by an agent, they may be liable for civil penalties under the Act.

(j) A statement that a copy of the firm's complaints handling procedure is available on request

This requirement is included to reinforce the need to comply with the RICS RoC for firms, Rule 7.

(k) A copy of Appendix A: Declaration by ratepayers in England and Wales

The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that the prospective client is fully cognisant of the consequences of entering into a contract for the provision of rating consultancy services, including the liability for fees and the possible outcomes following the making of a proposal, before entering into a contractual commitment.

The declaration **must** be provided without any alteration of the text and in a type size not less than that in which it is printed in this code of practice (9 points).

The code of practice applicable in Scotland

5 Background

5.1 The cost of rates to many businesses may be substantial and ratepayers often need advice on establishing their liability and understanding how assessments may be challenged. Rating advice has become an important area of work for members and others who have recognised a business opportunity.

5.2 In order to obtain instructions to act, some firms have made misleading and inaccurate claims as to the prospects of obtaining business rate reductions or have persuaded ratepayers to enter into contracts of service under terms that can be disadvantageous to the ratepayers concerned. Some of these practices have been the subject of criticism in the media, and investigation and prosecution by Trading Standards Officers.

5.3 The purpose of this code of practice is to set out a **mandatory** code of best practice that reinforces both the RICS Rules of Conduct (RoC) for members and for firms.

5.4 The legislative background to the rating system is complex and rating consultants need to understand the principles and the effect of them before seeking or accepting instructions.

5.5 The rating terms used in this code of practice have the same meaning as defined in the governing statutes and associated regulations.

6 Seeking instructions

General principles

6.1 There is no blanket restriction in principle on approaching a ratepayer to offer rating services, even in the awareness that another professional adviser has been retained or had submitted a rating appeal.

6.2 However, those making such approaches should act professionally at all times and should not continue to seek instructions after the ratepayer has indicated that he or she is content with his or her present advisers or does not wish to use the services of the firm or individual making the approach. A ratepayer may decide to conduct his or her own appeal without representation and such a decision **must** be respected without attempts to encourage that person to engage external assistance.

6.3 Instructions **must not** be solicited directly from any branch of a national organisation, where the person soliciting the instructions is aware, or could readily ascertain, that the matter in relation to which instructions are sought is being dealt with by the headquarters of that organisation.

6.4 Proper diligence **must** be exercised in identifying the appropriate person to approach within the organisation

to solicit instructions, and if that person declines the approach another person in the organisation **must not** be approached.

6.5 A firm or individual **must not** lodge an appeal, ostensibly on behalf of the ratepayer, without having been instructed to do so.

Conduct of marketing and telesales staff

6.6 Marketing and telesales staff employed or retained by the firm should be given appropriate training in the basic principles of rating advice and the services being offered, and also be made familiar with the content of this code.

6.7 Any marketing approach, whether in person, by telephone, in writing or by email, **must** be carried out professionally and without the making of any untrue, exaggerated, irrelevant or misleading statements.

The following list, which is not exhaustive, indicates statements that may be misleading:

- to state or imply that the rateable value of the prospective client's property is too high by misleading comparison
- to state or imply that a reduction in the rateable value of the prospective client's property will follow from reductions in rateable value of other property in the locality
- to imply that the Assessor would do otherwise than to accept a valid appeal
- to suggest or imply that acknowledgement by the Assessor of an appeal can be construed as acceptance that the appeal has been validly made
- to suggest or imply that acknowledgement by the Assessor of an appeal implies that a reduction in the rateable value, or rates liability, will automatically result.

6.8 The content of any approach should be restricted to describing the services the firm has to offer, and should not include any criticism, direct or implied, of the firm currently instructed by the ratepayer or of another qualified rating surveyor, or other firm of chartered surveyors. In particular, the firm should not:

- cast aspersions on the work carried out by the retained firm
- imply that the firm making the approach has a better success rate in appeals than the retained firm or of another qualified rating surveyor, or other firm of chartered surveyors
- misleadingly imply that the services offered are different from those carried out under the existing instructions
- misleadingly advise the ratepayer that he or she is 'missing out' by not submitting an early appeal

- misleadingly suggest that a time limit exists for the making of an appeal or taking of any other rating action.

Marketing material and communications

6.9 All marketing material, communications and activity related to the marketing of professional services **must**:

- be accurate, honest and comply with all relevant regulations and advertising codes of practice
- **not** criticise the work of other professional rating advisers
- **not** bring the profession into disrepute.

6.10 All case studies or testimonials included in marketing material **must** be genuine, accurate and capable of being authenticated.

6.11 No general or specific percentage reductions should be stated in marketing material either in relation to comparable (or not comparable) properties in such a way as to imply that a similar reduction could be achieved on a ratepayer's property, when it could not be known whether other factors might apply so as to prevent such a reduction being obtained.

6.12 In this code 'marketing material' includes (without limitation) published advertisements, direct mail, advertising on any website or form of social media, radio and television advertising and any other form of public announcement, electronic or otherwise.

6.13 These requirements reinforce RICS RoC for firms Rule 10, which states:

'A Firm shall promote its professional services only in a truthful and responsible manner.'

7 Terms of engagement

7.1 As a minimum the terms of engagement for the provision of rating advice **must** include the following, fuller details of which are set out in section 7.6 below:

- identification of the client
- confirmation that the service relates only to a single specified general rating revaluation unless clearly and unambiguously stated otherwise
- confirmation of the extent to which the service includes assessment alterations during the revaluation period and an outline of the service to be provided
- identification of the property/properties in respect of which the service is to be provided together with the extent to which the property/ properties will be inspected
- details of how the fees will be calculated and when they are due
- details of the handling of any rate refunds if these are to be payable to the rating consultant
- financial terms relating to the consequences of the instructions being cancelled

- a statement that a copy of the firm's complaints handling procedure is available on request
- a copy of Appendix B: Declaration by ratepayers in Scotland.

7.2 The RICS RoC for firms, Rule 7 states:

'A Firm shall operate a complaints handling procedure and maintain a complaints log. The complaints handling procedure must include an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism that is approved by the Regulatory Board.'

7.3 RICS, IRRV and RSA do not recommend any particular form of contract because such matters are for agreement between the parties. It is in the interest of all parties that the terms of engagement are clearly understood from the outset and the requirement to include these minimum terms is intended to clarify the extent of the client's commitment.

7.4 It is misleading practice for the summary terms on the face of the document to be substantially affected or extended by other conditions and definitions, especially if these are in small print or if they appear separately on the back of, or elsewhere within, the document.

7.5 Where there is an ongoing relationship between the rating consultant and the client it may be appropriate to establish standing terms of engagement incorporating the minimum terms. This will avoid the need to agree and confirm revised terms for each new instruction or re-instruction.

7.6 The following commentary on each of the minimum requirements is intended to assist rating consultants in the formulation of terms of engagement.

(a) Identification of the client

The identification of the client should be straightforward.

(b) Confirmation that the service relates only to a single specified general rating revaluation unless clearly and unambiguously stated otherwise

It is misleading to extend the contract to cover more than one general rating revaluation by including such an extension in the supplementary conditions not appearing on the face of the contract. Coupled with other conditions, such extension could commit the client to pay for a future service that was not fully appreciated when the contract was signed and may not be required.

(c) Confirmation of the extent to which the service includes assessment alterations during the revaluation period and an outline of the service to be provided

It is expected that the rating consultant will offer a service that will normally include:

- carrying out inspections and investigations to the extent necessary to undertake a rating valuation that is professionally adequate for its purpose
- making appeals when required
- negotiating with the Assessor and settling appeals

- calculating estimated rate liability
- advice on action required to minimise rate liability
- acting in relation to any transitional arrangements if they arise.

While each instruction will reflect its own circumstances, the terms of engagement **must** include a reference to the following matters:

- whether the client will receive prior recommendation of any settlement reached by the rating consultant with the Assessor, either by agreement or withdrawal, or if authority is to be given to conclude a rating appeal without seeking approval from the client
- the extent of the action to be taken in the event of disagreement with the Assessor and possible hearing of the Appeal by the Valuation Appeal Committee
- the extent to which the rating consultant will advise on rates liability including the application of any transitional arrangements if introduced
- where the terms of engagement do not include the provision of valuation advice (for instance, advising only on rates administration and rates mitigation), they **must** make it clear that the service is so restricted. In these circumstances the rating consultant should seek to ascertain whether the client has employed a consultant to advise on rating valuation and appeals and, if so, should seek to consult and liaise with that rating valuation consultant to avoid possible duplication of work and the making of misleading statements.

(d) Identification of the property/properties in respect of which the service is to be provided together with the extent to which the property/properties will be inspected

Where there is more than one property, the properties may be identified either by way of a list or a general description, for example, all properties:

- for which the client has a rates liability or
- for which a liability will exist during the period of the contract.

The degree of on-site inspection that is appropriate will vary according to the circumstances and is a matter for the rating consultant's professional judgment in each case. The terms of engagement should make it clear that the property will be inspected and measured to the extent necessary to provide the consultancy service.

(e) Details of how the fees will be calculated and when they are due

RICS, IRRV and RSA do not prescribe scales of fees and they have to be agreed with the client for each instruction. In addition to stating the circumstances in which a liability for fees arises and how they will be calculated, the terms **must** also clearly state the fee liability in the following circumstances:

- if a fee is payable on receipt of the Assessor's acknowledgement or acceptance of the appeal

- if a fee is payable notwithstanding the withdrawal of an appeal
- where an assessment is reduced but there is no immediate or anticipated monetary benefit to the client, in the form of refunds or reduced liability, the terms **must** state whether any fee is payable and, if so, how it is to be calculated
- the extent to which the fee covers work preparatory to a possible Valuation Appeal Committee hearing and confirmation that a separate fee basis will apply for the presentation of a case before the Committee as an advocate, an expert witness, or both. Rating consultants are reminded that RICS, IRRV and RSA consider that contingency fee arrangements may be incompatible with the duty of impartiality and independence required of an expert and that contingency fees for expert witness work should generally be avoided (see *Surveyors acting as advocates*, *Surveyors acting as expert witnesses* and *Rating appeals*).

(f) Details of the handling of any rate refunds if these are to be payable to the rating consultant

Where the rating consultant agrees with the client that any rate refunds from the billing authority are to be paid to the rating consultant, such an arrangement **must** be clearly stated in the terms of engagement.

In these circumstances any monies received by the agent **must** be held in a client account that complies with the RICS RoC for firms Rule 8 and the IRRV code.

(g) Financial terms relating to the consequences of the instructions being cancelled

Conditions that relate to the cancellation of the contract by either party **must** be clear and understood by the client. Where the terms of cancellation provide for the payment of a fee, whether in addition to an agreed fee or in substitution for such a fee, these should not contain onerous or unreasonable penalty clauses that would inhibit a client changing professional advisers. It is considered to be good practice to base the fee on the work done rather than an arbitrary calculation such as a percentage of the rateable value.

(h) A statement that a copy of the firm's complaints handling procedure is available on request

This requirement is included to reinforce the need to comply with the RICS RoC for firms, Rule 7.

(i) A copy of Appendix B: Declaration by Ratepayers in Scotland

The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that the prospective client is fully cognisant of the consequences of entering into a contract for the provision of rating consultancy services, including the liability for fees and the possible outcomes following the making of an appeal, before entering into a contractual commitment.

The declaration **must** be provided without any alteration of the text and in a type size not less than that in which it is printed in this code of practice (9 points).

The code of practice applicable in Northern Ireland

8 Background

8.1 The cost of rates to many businesses may be substantial and ratepayers often need advice on establishing their liability and understanding how assessments may be challenged. Rating advice has become an important area of work for members and others who have recognised a business opportunity.

8.2 In order to obtain instructions to act, some firms have made misleading and inaccurate claims as to the prospects of obtaining business rate reductions or have persuaded ratepayers to enter into contracts of service under terms that can be disadvantageous to the ratepayers concerned. Some of these practices have been the subject of criticism in the media, and investigation and prosecution by Trading Standards Officers.

8.3 The purpose of this code of practice is to set out a **mandatory** code of best practice that reinforces both the RICS Rules of Conduct (RoC) for members and for firms.

8.4 The legislative background to the rating system is complex and rating consultants need to understand the principles and the effect of them before seeking or accepting instructions.

8.5 The rating terms used in this code of practice have the same meaning as defined in the governing statutes and associated regulations.

9 Seeking instructions

General principles

9.1 There is no blanket restriction in principle on approaching a ratepayer to offer rating services, even in the awareness that another professional adviser has been retained or had submitted a rating application or rating appeal.

9.2 However, those making such approaches should act professionally at all times and should not continue to seek instructions after the ratepayer has indicated that he or she is content with his or her present advisers or does not wish to use the services of the firm or individual making the approach. A ratepayer may decide to conduct his or her own application or appeal without representation and such a decision **must** be respected without attempts to encourage that person to engage external assistance.

9.3 Instructions **must not** be solicited directly from any branch of a national organisation, where the person soliciting the instructions is aware, or could readily ascertain, that the matter in relation to which instructions

are sought is being dealt with by the headquarters of that organisation.

9.4 Proper diligence **must** be exercised in identifying the appropriate person to approach within the organisation to solicit instructions, and if that person declines the approach another person in the organisation **must not** be approached.

9.5 A firm or individual **must not** lodge an application or appeal, ostensibly on behalf of the ratepayer, without having been instructed to do so.

Conduct of marketing and telesales staff

9.6 Marketing and telesales staff employed or retained by the firm should be given appropriate training in the basic principles of rating advice and the services being offered, and also be made familiar with the content of this code.

9.7 Any marketing approach, whether in person, by telephone, in writing or by email, **must** be carried out professionally and without the making of any untrue, exaggerated, irrelevant or misleading statements.

The following list, which is not exhaustive, indicates statements that may be misleading:

- to state or imply that the rateable value of the prospective client's property is too high by misleading comparison
- to state or imply that a reduction in the rateable value of the prospective client's property will follow from reductions in rateable value of other property in the locality
- to imply that Land & Property Services would do otherwise than to accept a valid application
- to suggest or imply that acknowledgement by Land & Property Services of an application can be construed as acceptance that the application has been validly made
- to suggest or imply that acknowledgement by Land & Property Services of an application implies that a reduction in the rateable value, or rates liability, will automatically result.

9.8 The content of any approach should be restricted to describing the services the firm has to offer, and should not include any criticism, direct or implied, of the firm currently instructed by the ratepayer or of another qualified rating surveyor, or other firm of chartered surveyors. In particular, the firm should not:

- cast aspersions on the work carried out by the retained firm

- imply that the firm making the approach has a better success rate in appeals than the retained firm or of another qualified rating surveyor, or other firm of chartered surveyors
- misleadingly imply that the services offered are different from those carried out under the existing instructions
- misleadingly advise the ratepayer that he or she is 'missing out' by not submitting an early application or appeal
- misleadingly suggest that a time limit exists for the making of an application or taking of any other rating action.

Marketing material and communications

9.9 All marketing material, communications and activity related to the marketing of professional services **must**:

- be accurate, honest and comply with all relevant regulations and advertising codes of practice
- **not** criticise the work of other professional rating advisers
- **not** bring the profession into disrepute.

9.10 All case studies or testimonials included in marketing material **must** be genuine, accurate and capable of being authenticated.

9.11 No general or specific percentage reductions should be stated in marketing material either in relation to comparable (or not comparable) properties in such a way as to imply that a similar reduction could be achieved on a ratepayer's property, when it could not be known whether other factors might apply so as to prevent such a reduction being obtained.

9.12 In this code 'marketing material' includes (without limitation) published advertisements, direct mail, advertising on any website or form of social media, radio and television advertising and any other form of public announcement, electronic or otherwise.

9.13 These requirements reinforce the RICS RoC for firms Rule 10, which states:

'A Firm shall promote its professional services only in a truthful and responsible manner.'

10 Terms of engagement

10.1 As a minimum the terms of engagement for the provision of rating advice **must** include the following, fuller details of which are set out in section 10.6 below:

- identification of the client
- confirmation that the service relates only to a single specified general rating revaluation unless clearly and unambiguously stated otherwise
- confirmation of the extent to which the service includes assessment alterations during the revaluation period and an outline of the service to be provided

- identification of the property/properties in respect of which the service is to be provided together with the extent to which the property/properties will be inspected
- details of how the fees will be calculated and when they are due
- details of the handling of any rate refunds if these are to be payable to the rating consultant
- details of liability for payment of any appeal fees
- financial terms relating to the consequences of the instructions being cancelled
- a statement that a copy of the firm's complaints handling procedure is available on request
- a copy of Appendix C: Declaration by ratepayers in Northern Ireland.

10.2 The RICS RoC for firms, Rule 7 states:

'A Firm shall operate a complaints handling procedure and maintain a complaints log. The complaints handling procedure must include an Alternative Dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism that is approved by the Regulatory Board.'

10.3 RICS, IRRV and RSA do not recommend any particular form of contract because such matters are for agreement between the parties. It is in the interest of all parties that the terms of engagement are clearly understood from the outset and the requirement to include these minimum terms is intended to clarify the extent of the client's commitment.

10.4 It is misleading practice for the summary terms on the face of the document to be substantially affected or extended by other conditions and definitions, especially if these are in small print or if they appear separately on the back of, or elsewhere within, the document.

10.5 Where there is an ongoing relationship between the rating consultant and the client it may be appropriate to establish standing terms of engagement incorporating the minimum terms. This will avoid the need to agree and confirm revised terms for each new instruction or re-instruction.

10.6 The following commentary on each of the minimum requirements is intended to assist rating consultants in the formulation of terms of engagement.

(a) Identification of the client

The identification of the client should be straightforward.

(b) Confirmation that the service relates only to a single specified general rating revaluation unless clearly and unambiguously stated otherwise

It is misleading to extend the contract to cover more than one general rating revaluation by including such an extension in the supplementary conditions not appearing on the face of the contract. Coupled with other conditions, such extension could commit the client to pay for a future service that was not fully appreciated when the contract was signed and may not be required.

(c) Confirmation of the extent to which the service includes assessment alterations during the revaluation period and an outline of the service to be provided

It is expected that the rating consultant will offer a service that will normally include:

- carrying out inspections and investigations to the extent necessary to undertake a rating valuation that is professionally adequate for its purpose
- making applications and appeals when required
- negotiating with Land & Property Services and settling applications
- calculating estimated rate liability
- advice on action required to minimise rate liability
- acting in relation to any transitional arrangements if they arise.

While each instruction will reflect its own circumstances, the terms of engagement **must** include a reference to the following matters:

- whether the client will receive prior recommendation of any settlement reached by the rating consultant with Land & Property Services, either by agreement or withdrawal, or if authority is to be given to conclude a rating application without seeking approval from the client
- the extent of the action to be taken in the event of disagreement with Land and Property Services and possible appeal to the Commissioner of Valuation and to the Lands Tribunal for Northern Ireland
- the extent to which the rating consultant will advise on rates liability including the application of any transitional arrangements if applicable
- where the terms of engagement do not include the provision of valuation advice (for instance, advising only on rates administration and rates mitigation), they **must** make it clear that the service is so restricted. In these circumstances the rating consultant should seek to ascertain whether the client has employed a consultant to advise on rating valuation and applications and, if so, should seek to consult and liaise with that rating valuation consultant to avoid possible duplication of work and the making of misleading statements.

(d) Identification of the property/properties in respect of which the service is to be provided together with the extent to which the property/properties will be inspected

Where there is more than one property, the properties may be identified either by way of a list or a general description, for example, all properties:

- for which the client has a rates liability or
- for which a liability will exist during the period of the contract.

The degree of on-site inspection that is appropriate will vary according to the circumstances and is a matter for

the rating consultant's professional judgment in each case. The terms of engagement should make it clear that the property will be inspected and measured to the extent necessary to provide the consultancy service.

(e) Details of how the fees will be calculated and when they are due

RICS, IRRV and RSA do not prescribe scales of fees and they have to be agreed with the client for each instruction. In addition to stating the circumstances in which a liability for fees arises and how they will be calculated, the terms **must** also clearly state the fee liability in the following circumstances:

- if a fee is payable on receipt of Land & Property Services acknowledgement or acceptance of an application
- if a fee is payable notwithstanding the withdrawal of an application or appeal
- where an assessment is reduced but there is no immediate or anticipated monetary benefit to the client, in the form of refunds or reduced liability, the terms **must** state whether any fee is payable and, if so, how it is to be calculated
- the extent to which the fee covers work preparatory to a possible appeal to the Commissioner of Valuation and to the Lands Tribunal for Northern Ireland or other court and confirmation that a separate fee basis will apply for the presentation of a case in such circumstances as an advocate, an expert witness, or both. Rating consultants are reminded that RICS, IRRV and RSA consider that contingency fee arrangements may be incompatible with the duty of impartiality and independence required of an expert and that contingency fees for expert witness work should generally be avoided (see *Surveyors acting as advocates*, *Surveyors acting as expert witnesses* and *Rating appeals*).

(f) Details of the handling of any rate refunds if these are to be payable to the rating consultant

Where the rating consultant agrees with the client that any rate refunds from the billing authority are to be paid to the rating consultant, such an arrangement **must** be clearly stated in the terms of engagement.

In these circumstances any monies received by the agent **must** be held in a client account that complies with the RICS RoC for firms Rule 8 and the IRRV code.

(g) Details of liability for payment of any appeal fees

Fees are payable for appeals to the Lands Tribunal for Northern Ireland. It is important that clients are made aware of such fees and of their potential liability for them.

(h) Financial terms relating to the consequences of the instructions being cancelled

Conditions that relate to the cancellation of the contract by either party **must** be clear and understood by the client. Where the terms of cancellation provide for the payment of a fee, whether in addition to an agreed fee or in substitution

for such a fee, these should not contain onerous or unreasonable penalty clauses that would inhibit a client changing professional advisers. It is considered to be good practice to base the fee on the work done rather than an arbitrary calculation such as a percentage of the rateable value.

(i) A statement that a copy of the firm's complaints handling procedure is available on request

This requirement is included to reinforce the need to comply with the RICS RoC for firms, Rule 7.

(j) A copy of Appendix C: Declaration by Ratepayers in Northern Ireland

The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that the prospective client is fully cognisant of the consequences of entering into a contract for the provision of rating consultancy services, including the liability for fees and the possible outcomes following the making of an application, before entering into a contractual commitment.

The declaration **must** be provided without any alteration of the text and in a type size not less than that in which it is printed in this code of practice (9 points).

Appendix A to the RICS/IRRV/RSA Rating consultancy code of practice:

Declaration by ratepayers in England and Wales

This document contains important information. It must be provided to a ratepayer as part of the written confirmation of the terms of engagement for rating consultancy advice and signed by both client and agent. It should be incorporated into the contractual agreement or appended to it.

I confirm that I have been made aware of the following important matters in respect of business rates advice:

- 1 There can be no guarantee of a reduction in my rating assessment or my business rates liability as a result of any proposal or appeal submitted on my behalf.
- 2 Rating assessments can be increased by the Valuation Office Agency. In certain circumstances rating assessments can also be increased by the Valuation Tribunal when determining an appeal.
- 3 Business rates liabilities can be affected by transitional adjustments as well as by rateable value. A reduction in rateable value may not immediately lead to a proportionate reduction in business rates liability.
- 4 There is a code of practice regulating business rates consultancy work and I have been made aware of this and of where I can find a copy of the code.
- 5 There are civil penalties applicable if incorrect information is supplied knowingly, recklessly or carelessly by me, or on my behalf, to the Valuation Office Agency. I have been made aware of these penalties and that I will be liable for penalties in respect of incorrect information supplied on my behalf.
- 6 Where instructions are being sought for more than one revaluation I have been made aware of this and of any fees contingent upon cancellation of such instructions.

I confirm that I have been made aware of these matters as part of the terms of engagement in respect of business rates consultancy.

Signed (Client)

Print name (Authorised to sign on behalf of Client)

Date

I confirm that I have made the client aware of these matters as part of my terms of engagement in respect of business rates consultancy.

Signed (Agent)

Print name (Authorised to sign on behalf of Agent)

Date

The provision of this declaration complies with the requirements of the RICS/IRRV/RSA *Rating consultancy code of practice*. A copy of the code will be provided by your rating consultant on request.

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) represents over 100,000 individually qualified professional members worldwide who provide expert advice on all land, property, and construction issues. The Institute of Revenues Rating and Valuation (IRRV) represents practitioners in the valuation, administration and adjudication of local property tax and business rate matters. Rating consultancy is a specialist service provided by some members of RICS, IRRV and RSA. Membership of the Rating Surveyors' Association (RSA) is restricted to members of RICS or IRRV with a minimum of five years' specialist experience.

Appendix B to the RICS/IRRV/RSA Rating consultancy code of practice:

Declaration by ratepayers in Scotland

This document contains important information. It must be provided to a ratepayer as part of the written confirmation of the terms of engagement for rating consultancy advice and signed by both client and agent. It should be incorporated into the contractual agreement or appended to it.

I confirm that I have been made aware of the following important matters in respect of business rates advice:

- 1 There can be no guarantee of a reduction in my rating assessment or my business rates liability as a result of any appeal submitted on my behalf.
- 2 Rating assessments can be increased by the Assessor.
- 3 There is a code of practice regulating business rates consultancy work and I have been made aware of this and of where I can find a copy of the code.
- 4 Where instructions are being sought for more than one revaluation I have been made aware of this and of any fees contingent upon cancellation of such instructions.

I confirm that I have been made aware of these matters as part of the terms of engagement in respect of business rates consultancy.

Signed (Client)

Print name (Authorised to sign on behalf of Client)

Date

I confirm that I have made the client aware of these matters as part of my terms of engagement in respect of business rates consultancy.

Signed (Agent)

Print name (Authorised to sign on behalf of Agent)

Date

The provision of this declaration complies with the requirements of the RICS/IRRV/RSA *Rating consultancy code of practice*. A copy of the code will be provided by your rating consultant on request.

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) represents over 100,000 individually qualified professional members worldwide who provide expert advice on all land, property, and construction issues. The Institute of Revenues Rating and Valuation (IRRV) represents practitioners in the valuation, administration and adjudication of local property tax and business rate matters. Rating consultancy is a specialist service provided by some members of RICS, IRRV and RSA. Membership of the Rating Surveyors' Association (RSA) is generally restricted to members of RICS or IRRV with a minimum of five years' specialist experience.

Appendix C: Information for ratepayers in Northern Ireland

Declaration by ratepayers in Northern Ireland

This document contains important information. It must be provided to a ratepayer as part of the written confirmation of the terms of engagement for rating consultancy advice and signed by both client and agent. It should be incorporated into the contractual agreement or appended to it.

I confirm that I have been made aware of the following important matters in respect of business rates advice:

- 1 There can be no guarantee of a reduction in my rating assessment or my business rates liability as a result of any application or appeal submitted on my behalf.
- 2 Rating assessments can be increased by Land & Property Services.
- 3 There is a code of practice regulating business rates consultancy work and I have been made aware of this and of where I can find a copy of the code.
- 4 Where instructions are being sought for more than one revaluation I have been made aware of this and of any fees contingent upon cancellation of such instructions.

I confirm that I have been made aware of these matters as part of the terms of engagement in respect of business rates consultancy.

Signed (Client)

Print name (Authorised to sign on behalf of Client)

Date

I confirm that I have made the client aware of these matters as part of my terms of engagement in respect of business rates consultancy.

Signed (Agent)

Print name (Authorised to sign on behalf of Agent)

Date

The provision of this declaration complies with the requirements of the RICS/IRRV/RSA *Rating consultancy code of practice*. A copy of the code will be provided by your rating consultant on request.

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) represents over 100,000 individually qualified professional members worldwide who provide expert advice on all land, property, and construction issues. The Institute of Revenues Rating and Valuation (IRRV) represents practitioners in the valuation, administration and adjudication of local property tax and business rate matters. Rating consultancy is a specialist service provided by some members of RICS, IRRV and RSA. Membership of the Rating Surveyors' Association (RSA) is restricted to members of RICS or IRRV with a minimum of five years' specialist experience.

Appendix D: Further information

Government sources

Valuation Office Agency

www.gov.uk/guidance/valuation-office-agency-and-business-rates-non-domestic-rates

This site gives access to the VOA instructions on rating procedures, guidance on making proposals and VOA policy statements. It also has electronic versions of every rating list in England and Wales with a search facility.

Government information about business rates

www.gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates

This is a site supported by the Valuation Office Agency and the Department for Communities and Local Government. It provides general information and links to other government sites that have information about business rates.

Department of Communities and Local Government

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government

Valuation Tribunal

www.valuationtribunal.gov.uk

This site gives information about Valuation Tribunals. It includes appeals listed for hearing and decisions issued by Valuation Tribunals as well as procedural guidance and rules to be followed if appeals are set down for hearing by the Valuation Tribunal.

Local government finance statistics

www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-government-finance-statistics-england

www.gov.uk/government/collections/valuation-office-agency-non-domestic-rating-statistics

These sites contain detailed rating statistics for England and Wales.

The National Assembly for Wales

www.wales.gov.uk

This site gives access to information about business rates in Wales.

Scottish Assessors Association

www.saa.gov.uk

This site gives access to electronic versions of every valuation roll in Scotland.

Land & Property Services

www.finance-ni.gov.uk/land-property-services-lps

LPS is part of the Department of Finance (NI). LPS has responsibility for all rating and valuation services, rate billing and collection, land registration and national mapping for Northern Ireland.

Lands Tribunal for Northern Ireland

www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Tribunals/LandsTribunal/Pages/default.aspx

This is the site for the Lands Tribunal for Northern Ireland, which resolves disputes with regard to the value of land and buildings and about their occupation, use or development.

RICS standards and professional guidance

- *Rating appeals*, RICS guidance note
- *Surveyors acting as advocates*, RICS practice statement and guidance note
- *Surveyors acting as expert witnesses*, RICS practice statement and guidance note

About RICS

RICS promotes and enforces the highest professional qualifications and standards in the development and management of land, real estate, construction and infrastructure. Our name promises the consistent delivery of standards – bringing confidence to the markets we serve.

We accredit 125,000 professionals and any individual or firm registered with RICS is subject to our quality assurance. Their expertise covers property, asset valuation and real estate management; the costing and leadership of construction projects; the development of infrastructure; and the management of natural resources, such as mining, farms and woodland. From environmental assessments and building controls to negotiating land rights in an emerging economy; if our members are involved the same professional standards and ethics apply.

We believe that standards underpin effective markets. With up to seventy per cent of the world's wealth bound up in land and real estate, our sector is vital to economic development, helping to support stable, sustainable investment and growth around the globe.

With offices covering the major political and financial centres of the world, our market presence means we are ideally placed to influence policy and embed professional standards. We work at a cross-governmental level, delivering international standards that will support a safe and vibrant marketplace in land, real estate, construction and infrastructure, for the benefit of all.

We are proud of our reputation and we guard it fiercely, so clients who work with an RICS professional can have confidence in the quality and ethics of the services they receive.

About Institute of Revenues, Rating and Valuation

IRRV

5th Floor,

Northumberland House,

303-306 High Holborn,

London,

WC1V 7JZ

www.irrv.net

The IRRV is the professional body concerned with all aspects of local taxation, valuation, appeals, financial management and local benefits administration in the United Kingdom. It has members within both the public and private sectors, including ratepayers and their agents. Institute members are engaged in local taxation collection, property valuation, the appeals process, advising and representing ratepayers as well as financial management within local government. The Institute represents the professional interests of its members who work within this broad church.

The Institute is the only professional body in the United Kingdom which specialises in the law and practice of local authority revenues and local taxation together with the appeals, reliefs and benefits which support these processes.

About Rating Surveyors' Association

www.ratingsurveyorsassociation.org

The Rating Surveyors' Association (RSA) was founded in 1909 and membership is generally restricted to members of RICS or IRRV with a minimum of five years' specialist experience as rating surveyors. The RSA has over 425 members drawn from private practice, corporate bodies, the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) and local authorities. Whilst independent of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), the RSA seeks to act, as far as possible, in conjunction with RICS.



Confidence through professional standards

RICS promotes and enforces the highest professional qualifications and standards in the development and management of land, real estate, construction and infrastructure. Our name promises the consistent delivery of standards – bringing confidence to the markets we serve.

We accredit 125,000 professionals and any individual or firm registered with RICS is subject to our quality assurance. Their expertise covers property, asset valuation and real estate management; the costing and leadership of construction projects; the development of infrastructure; and the management of natural resources, such as mining, farms and woodland. From environmental assessments and building controls to negotiating land rights in an emerging economy; if our members are involved the same professional standards and ethics apply.

We believe that standards underpin effective markets. With up to seventy per cent of the world's wealth bound up in land and real estate, our sector is vital to economic development, helping to support stable, sustainable investment and growth around the globe.

With offices covering the major political and financial centres of the world, our market presence means we are ideally placed to influence policy and embed professional standards. We work at a cross-governmental level, delivering international standards that will support a safe and vibrant marketplace in land, real estate, construction and infrastructure, for the benefit of all.

We are proud of our reputation and we guard it fiercely, so clients who work with an RICS professional can have confidence in the quality and ethics of the services they receive.

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