

## C-Series

### C- S E R I E S

The documents in the C Series relate to various forms of agreement between an architect and other professionals, including engineers, consultants, and other architects.

#### **C141**

##### ***Standard Form of Agreement Between Architect and Consultant***

This is a standard form of agreement between architect and consultant, establishing their respective responsibilities and mutual rights.

Most applicable to engineers, but may also be used by consultants in other disciplines providing services to architects in accord with B151.

#### **C142**

##### ***Abbreviated Architect-Consultant Agreement***

This is an abbreviated form of agreement between architect and consultant, and adopts the terms of a prime agreement between owner and architect by reference.

#### **C727**

##### ***Standard Form of Agreement Between Architect and Consultant for Special Services***

Standard form of agreement between architect and consultant for special services, and is intended for use when other C-Series documents are inappropriate. It is often used for planning, feasibility studies, post-occupancy studies, and other services that require specialized descriptions.

## **C801**

### ***Joint Venture Agreement for Professional Services***

Used by two or more parties to provide for mutual rights and obligations.

It is intended that the joint venture, once established, will enter into a project agreement with the owner to provide professional services. The parties may be all architects, all engineers, a combination of architects and engineers, or another combination of professionals.

The document provides a choice between two methods of joint venture operation.

(1) The “Division of Compensation” method assumes that services provided and the compensation received will be divided among the parties in the proportions agreed to at the outset of the project. Each party’s profitability is then dependent on individual performance of pre-assigned tasks and is not directly tied to that of the other parties.

(2) The “Division of Profit and Loss” method is based on each party performing work and billing the joint venture at cost plus a nominal amount for overhead. The ultimate profit or loss of the joint venture is thus divided between the parties at completion of the project, based on their respective interests.