



SHORT FORM CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF GOODS AND/OR SERVICES

I.	ORDER FORM	3
II.	ANNEX 1 – PROCESSING PERSONAL DATA	7
	NOT APPLICABLE	7
III.	ANNEX 2 – SPECIFICATION	8
IV.	ANNEX 3 – CHARGES	19
V.	ANNEX 4 – SUPPLIER TENDER	20
VI.	ANNEX 5 – IPR CLAUSES	28
	NOT APPLICABLE	28
VII.	SHORT FORM TERMS (“CONDITIONS”)	29
1.	DEFINITIONS USED IN THE CONTRACT	29
2.	UNDERSTANDING THE CONTRACT	37
3.	HOW THE CONTRACT WORKS	38
4.	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DELIVERED	38
5.	PRICING AND PAYMENTS	40
6.	THE BUYER'S OBLIGATIONS TO THE SUPPLIER	40
7.	RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING	41
8.	SUPPLIER STAFF	41
9.	RIGHTS AND PROTECTION	42
10.	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPRS)	43
11.	ENDING THE CONTRACT	44
12.	HOW MUCH YOU CAN BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR	46
13.	OBEYING THE LAW	47
14.	DATA PROTECTION	47
15.	WHAT YOU MUST KEEP CONFIDENTIAL	52
16.	WHEN YOU CAN SHARE INFORMATION	53
17.	INSURANCE	53
18.	INVALID PARTS OF THE CONTRACT	53
19.	NO OTHER TERMS APPLY	53
20.	OTHER PEOPLE'S RIGHTS IN THE CONTRACT	54
21.	CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND YOUR CONTROL	54



Department of Health & Social Care

22.	RELATIONSHIPS CREATED BY THE CONTRACT	54
23.	GIVING UP CONTRACT RIGHTS	54
24.	TRANSFERRING RESPONSIBILITIES	54
25.	SUPPLY CHAIN	55
26.	CHANGING THE CONTRACT	56
27.	HOW TO COMMUNICATE ABOUT THE CONTRACT	56
28.	DEALING WITH CLAIMS	56
29.	PREVENTING FRAUD, BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION	57
30.	EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS	57
31.	HEALTH AND SAFETY	58
32.	ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY	58
33.	TAX	58
34.	CONFLICT OF INTEREST	59
35.	REPORTING A BREACH OF THE CONTRACT	59
36.	FURTHER ASSURANCES	59
37.	RESOLVING DISPUTES	59
38.	WHICH LAW APPLIES	60



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I. Order Form

1. Contract Reference	C151620_Neonatal Diabetes Mellitus Evidence Map	
2. Buyer	The Secretary of State for Health and Social Care acting as part of the Crown 39 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0EU	
3. Supplier	Solutions for Public Health, NHS Arden and Greater East Midlands Commissioning Support Unit Wootton Edge Barns with address, 1 Holly Bank, Wootton-by-Woodstock, Oxfordshire, OX20 1AE	
4. The Contract	This Contract between the Buyer and the Supplier is for the supply of Deliverables. The Supplier shall supply the Deliverables described below on the terms set out in this Order Form and the attached contract conditions ("Conditions") and Annexes. Unless the context otherwise requires, capitalised expressions used in this Order Form have the same meanings as in the Conditions. In the event of any conflict between this Order Form and the Conditions, this Order Form shall prevail.	
5. Deliverables	Services	Deliverables are set out in Annex 2 – Specification - Neonatal Diabetes Evidence Map
6. Specification	The specification of the Deliverables is as set out Annex 2 – Specification -Neonatal Diabetes Evidence Map	
7. Start Date	The Date in which the last party signs the contract	
8. Expiry Date	Completion of the Evidence Map and any related activities but, in any case, no later than 20th September 2023	
9. Extension Period	The Buyer may extend the Contract for a period of up to 6 Months by giving not less than 10 Working Days' notice in writing to the Supplier prior to the Expiry Date. The Conditions of the Contract shall apply throughout any such extended period.	
10. Optional Intellectual	Annex 5_Part A: Buyer ownership with limited Supplier rights to exploit New IPR for the purposes of the current Contract applies.	



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Property Rights ("IPR") Clauses	
11. Charges	The Charges for the Deliverables shall be as set out below and in Annex 3 – Charges. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
12. Payment	Invoices to be issued to the Buyer once each Deliverable is completed. All invoices must be sent, quoting a valid purchase order number (PO Number), to: AccountsPayable@dhsc.gov.uk Within 10 Working Days of receipt of your countersigned copy of this contract, we will send you a unique PO Number. You must be in receipt of a valid PO Number before submitting an invoice. To avoid delay in payment it is important that the invoice is compliant and that it includes a valid PO Number, PO Number item number (if applicable) and the details (name and telephone number) of your Buyer contact (i.e. Contract Manager). Non-compliant invoices will be sent back to you, which may lead to a delay in payment. If you have a query regarding an outstanding payment, please contact our Accounts Payable section either by email to MB-PaymentQueries@dhsc.gov.uk between 09:00-17:00 Monday to Friday.
13. Data Protection Liability Cap	NA
14. Progress Meetings and Progress Reports	Supplier shall attend meetings as requested in the specifications heading timetable and notes and in accordance with the project plan proposed. The supplier may be requested to attend ad hoc meetings.
15. Buyer Authorised Representative(s)	For general liaison your contact will continue to be [REDACTED]



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	or, in their absence, [Redacted]				
16. Supplier Authorised Representative(s)	For general liaison your contact will continue to be [Redacted] or, in their absence, [Redacted]				
17. Address for notices	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Buyer:</td><td>Supplier:</td></tr> <tr> <td>[Redacted]</td><td>[Redacted]</td></tr> </table>	Buyer:	Supplier:	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
Buyer:	Supplier:				
[Redacted]	[Redacted]				
18. Key Staff	[Redacted]				
19. Procedures and Policies	For the purposes of the Contract the Supplier must conform with: UK NS C Accessible Documents Guidelines UK NS C Documents templates				
20. Special Terms	NA				
21. Incorporated /terms	The following documents are incorporated into the Contract. If there is any conflict, the following order of precedence applies: a) This Order Form b) Conditions (as they may be amended by Annex 5 – Optional IPR Clauses) c) The following Annexes in equal order of precedence:				



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	i. Annex 1 – NA ii. Annex 2 – Specification iii. Annex 3 – Charges d) Annex 4 – Supplier Tender, unless any part of the Tender offers a better commercial position for the Buyer (as decided by the Buyer, in its absolute discretion), in which case that part of the Tender will take precedence over the documents above.
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Signed for and on behalf of the Supplier	Signed for and on behalf of the Buyer
DocuSigned by: [Redacted Signature] [Redacted Stamp] [Redacted Stamp] Date Signed: 17 March 2023	DocuSigned by: [Redacted Signature] [Redacted Stamp] [Redacted Stamp] Date Signed: 19/03/2023



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II. Annex 1 – Processing Personal Data

Not Applicable



III. Annex 2 – Specification



Commissioning document: evidence map on neonatal diabetes mellitus

1. Background

1.1. Condition

Neonatal diabetes mellitus (NDM) is a rare and genetically heterogeneous disorder caused by a single mutation in the genes associated with the development of pancreatic beta cells, and the synthesis and secretion of insulin (1). It is characterised by severe insulin deficiency that leads to the onset of persistent hyperglycaemia and diabetic ketoacidosis, which presents within the first 6 months of life (2) or up to 12 months of life (1). Other clinical symptoms of NDM comprise poor intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) with subsequent poor weight gain (3), severe dehydration, poor postnatal growth, failure to thrive and behavioural changes such as lethargy and polyuria (1).

Currently, there are 23 known genetic causes of NDM that account for over 80% of cases, which give rise to different clinical subtypes of the disease; with mutations in the potassium channel subunit genes *ABCC8* and *KCNJ11* implicated as the most common cause of the disease (4). NDM has been broadly classified into three categories according to the clinical course of the disease as transient (TNDM) where patients enter remission following treatment but are not exempt to relapse in later life; permanent (PNDM) where there is no remission and NDM presents as an isolated manifestation, or syndromic where the disease exists as one of the clinical features of a syndrome such as Wolcott–Rallison syndrome (1).

NDM has a high burden of morbidity and mortality that is considerably underestimated as brain damage and death attributed to ketoacidosis are often unrecognised and unrecorded. When left untreated, NDM patients become highly susceptible to lifelong neurological damage, quadriplegia, brain damage and premature death (2).

Diverse NDM incidence estimates have been reported, ranging between 1 in 21,000 in the Middle East (5) to 1 in 500,000 live births in Germany (6); however, no clear estimates are



available (7). At present, a systematic review and meta-analysis are currently underway to determine the global prevalence and incidence estimates of NDM, including the genetic and/or epigenetic determinants of the disease (7).

1.2. Screening & Diagnostic Testing

The UK National Screening Committee (NSC) received a proposal to screen for NDM using the dried blood spots (DBS) collected on day 5 of life as part of the standardised neonatal screening programme that is already in practice in the UK during the 2021 annual call.

The proposal submitted by Royal Devon and Exeter NHS Foundation Trust, in collaboration with Portsmouth University Hospital Newborn Screening Laboratory, proposed a screening pathway for NDM which used mass spectrometry techniques. The submitters reported such method to be highly sensitive and precisely accurate in its assessment of DBS glucose. Further, a feasibility study (NEWBIE VALIDATE) was reportedly underway to test for DBS glucose in 10,000 babies undergoing newborn screening at the time of the proposal submission and the study was projected to conclude in April 2022. The overall aims of the study were to robustly establish a normal glucose range and assess the feasibility of a large-scale laboratory pipeline for newborn screening, including a review on costings, quality control, stability and turnaround times.

Current literature highlights that screening for NDM has neither been entrenched in policy nor established as standard practice at population level in the UK or internationally. This has led to a degree of variability in the NDM screening tests adopted by isolated laboratories and researchers with interests in the disease. A recent systematic review was conducted to establish the pathophysiology of diabetes in relation to genetics and various types of existing newborn screening tests. The review demonstrated that several studies within current literature undertook targeted screening using the cord blood of neonates, as opposed to DBS, to determine the outcomes of infants born to mothers with gestational diabetes. This was considered flawed as findings did not accurately reflect neonatal metabolism independently from maternal/placental influences (8).

A published study by the submitters reported that NDM could be accurately detected on day 5 of life and further recommended that early diagnosis by systematic screening would improve the prognosis of NDM by prompting genetic diagnosis and targeted treatment that mitigated against adverse outcomes (9). The stakeholder conducted further qualitative research which showed that parents of infants who were diagnosed with NDM universally endorsed early detection of the disease through a newborn screening programme without any negative consequences brought forward (2).

Recent advances in the diagnosis of NDM suggest that a laboratory assessment of serum glucose, C-peptide, insulin and urine ketones should be conducted as an initial assessment of neonates with suspected NDM. A pancreatic ultrasound should subsequently follow to



Department of Health & Social Care

establish the presence or absence of the pancreas, including its size, as this informs clinicians about the specific type of mutation underlining the patient's NDM subtype. Lastly, genetic testing is strongly recommended as it promotes early diagnosis by subtype and improves the prognosis and treatment of the disease (1,10).

1.3. Treatment

There is no cure for NDM as the disease is caused by a genetic mutation (11). The initial management of neonates with hyperglycaemia is to reduce glucose levels in their bloodstream through insulin therapy, which has been known to successfully prevent the onset of adverse effects associated with the disease (1,10).

Numerous studies have also reported that patients with NDM attributed to mutations in the potassium channel subunit genes *ABCC8* and *KCNJ 11* are sensitive to sulfonylurea treatment and their symptom management can be improved by replacing insulin with oral agents (1,2,4,7,9,11,12,13,14).

Treatment recommendations have also been made to treat underlying conditions such as sepsis concurrently with NDM, and if the infant is experiencing dehydration, electrolyte imbalance or ketoacidosis; intravenous fluids and electrolytes should be administered with close fluid monitoring (1).

1.4. Current Guidance

There are currently no recommendations for NDM newborn screening in the UK or internationally. Furthermore, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence have not published any guidance specifically related to NDM in the UK.

2. The UK NSC 2021 Evidence Map

2.1. Rationale

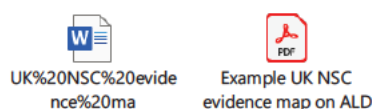
The annual call for new screening topics has been introduced as part of the UK NSC's evidence review process to ensure stakeholders have a regular opportunity to suggest new topics for evaluation against the UK NSC remit and criteria. As part of the 2021 annual call for topics, a submission was made to screen newborn babies for NDM. The proposal was considered by an evaluation group which included the UK NSC Chair, the Chairs of the Committee's Fetal, Maternal & Child Health Reference Group and Adult Reference Group, and the UK NSC Evidence Lead. After consideration, it was agreed that work should be undertaken to assess the topic of screening for NDM in the form of an evidence map.

This is the first time NDM has been considered by the UK NSC, therefore a preliminary evidence map to evaluate the amount of evidence related to screening for NDM may help



Department of Health & Social Care

determine if further work is required. An evidence map is a rapid evidence product which aims to gauge the volume and type of evidence relating to a specific topic. A systematic literature search is undertaken, and titles and abstracts are sifted to identify the relevant literature. For some references, the full-text may be reviewed for clarity. The relevant evidence is then summarised, and a recommendation made on whether the evidence is sufficient to justify a more in-depth evidence summary or whether the topic should be re-considered in 3 years. For more information on what an evidence map involves, see the evidence map template and an example of a UK NSC evidence map below:



Please note that the example of evidence map above uses an older template.

The appointed contractor must use the UK NSC document template(s) and follow the Authority 'document formatting guidelines' provided below.



The template(s) has been specifically formatted to fulfil the legal obligation to comply with the accessibility regulations. Therefore, all documents that are produced by the contractor to fulfil the requirements of this contract must be submitted to the Authority in the indicated template. Further information can be found on: <https://accessibility.campaign.gov.uk>

Where the documents fail to meet such a requirement the Authority will revert to the contractor such documents to resubmit them in accordance with the above guidelines. Failure to meet these requirements would be considered a breach of contract.

2.2. Key Questions

The aim of this evidence map is to assess the volume and type of evidence relevant to newborn screening for NDM. To address this aim, there are 3 questions:

1. Are there any national or international guidelines or recommendations on population screening for NDM?
2. What is the accuracy of available screening tests using DBS to detect NDM?



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3. Does early initiation of treatment following screening or at a pre-symptomatic stage provide better outcomes for NDM compared to initiation of treatment following clinical detection or at a symptomatic stage?

Please note that the reviewers are also asked to look at the papers referenced in the original annual call submission (which will be shared with the successful bidder upon award of the contract) and to provide a generic summary on the aspects of NDM that these articles covered as well as what study design they used.

In the 'Introduction and approach' section of the evidence map, under 'background and objectives', reviewers are required to include background to the condition and a summary describing NICE's managed access agreement.

Question 1	Are there any national or international guidelines or recommendations on population screening for NDM?
Notes	The aim is to outline whether any guidelines exist that recommend whole population screening for NDM. If other recommendations are found in the literature, though not about screening (for example on diagnosis and management of NDM), these should still be summarised in the evidence map
Review Methodology	Evidence map processes according to UK NSC guidance
Population	Newborn and children under the age of 12 months
Intervention	Any national and/or international guidelines/recommendations on NDM
Comparator	N/A
Outcomes	N/A
Study design	Open i.e. any study design
Language and date of publication	English language published since January 2012
Example papers	



Question 2	What is the accuracy of available screening tests using DBS to detect NDM?
Notes	Studies from the UK should be prioritised but, in the absence of such studies, those from any other countries can be reported
Methodology	Evidence map processes according to UK NSC guidance
Population	Newborn babies and children under the age of 12 months
Index test	Dried Blood Spots (DBS)
Comparator	Any available, including cord blood assessments and urine tests
Reference standard	Genetic testing to determine mutations and subsequent NDM subtypes
Target condition	Neonatal Diabetes Mellitus (NDM)
Outcomes	Sensitivity Specificity Positive and negative predictive values Likelihood ratios Area under the curve Any other test accuracy/validity outcomes
Study design	A hierarchical approach should be taken. Studies in randomly assigned or consecutively enrolled populations and systematic reviews of these should be prioritised in the reporting as more likely to justify the development of an evidence summary. If none or few of these designs are found, other study designs such as case-control studies should be reported. If only studies on analytical validity of the test are found by the search strategy/during the sifting stages, reviewers are asked to clearly note this finding in the evidence map, as it would suggest that the test is still in development.
Language and date	English language and published since January 2012
Example papers	<i>McDonald, T.J., Besser, R.E., Perry, M., Babiker, T., Knight, B.A., Shepherd, M.H., Ellard, S., Flanagan, S.E. and Hattersley, A.T., 2017. Screening for</i>



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	<i>neonatal diabetes at day 5 of life using dried blood spot glucose measurement. Diabetologia, 60(11), pp.2168-2173.</i>
UK NSC criteria	4. There should be a simple, safe, precise and validated screening test

Question 3	Does early initiation of treatment following screening or at a pre-symptomatic stage provide better outcomes for NDM compared to initiation of treatment following clinical detection or at a symptomatic stage?
Notes	Studies from the UK should be prioritised but, in the absence of such studies, those from any other countries can be reported. Studies in screen detected infants and children should be prioritised but, in the absence of such studies or in the presence of a low volume of such studies, those in other early detected cases should be reported. If relevant, stratify studies by intervention type
Methodology	Evidence map processes according to UK NSC guidance
Population	Newborn and children under the age of 12 months with NDM
Intervention	• Insulin therapy • Sulfonylurea • Any other recommended treatment, with a particular focus on administration at an early or pre-symptomatic stage
Comparator	Later treatment of infants and children identified through clinical presentation/usual diagnostic pathway and/or at a symptomatic stage with any of the interventions listed above No comparator
Outcomes	• Hyperglycaemia • Diabetic ketoacidosis, • Poor intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) • Poor weight gain • Severe dehydration • Poor postnatal growth



	• Failure to thrive and behavioural changes such as lethargy and polyuria • Any other outcome
Study design	A hierarchical approach should be taken. Studies in screen-detected and asymptomatic populations should be prioritised as well as randomised controlled trials, cohort studies, or systematic reviews of such study designs If none of these study designs are available in literature, other study designs can be reported.
Language and date	English language and published since January 2012
Example papers	<i>Dahl, A. and Kumar, S., 2020. Recent advances in neonatal diabetes. Diabetes, Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity: Targets and Therapy, 13, p.355.</i> <i>De Franco, E., Flanagan, S.E., Houghton, J.A., Allen, H.L., Mackay, D.J., Temple, I.K., Ellard, S. and Hattersley, A.T., 2015. The effect of early, comprehensive genomic testing on clinical care in neonatal diabetes: an international cohort study. The Lancet, 386(9997), pp.957-963.</i> <i>Rubio-Cabezas, O. and Ellard, S., 2013. Diabetes mellitus in neonates and infants: genetic heterogeneity, clinical approach to diagnosis, and therapeutic options. Hormone Research in Paediatrics, 80(3), pp.137-146.</i>
UK NSC criteria	9. There should be an effective intervention for patients identified through screening, with evidence that intervention at a pre-symptomatic phase leads to better outcomes for the screened individual compared with usual care. Evidence relating to wider benefits of screening, for example those relating to family members, should be taken into account where available. However, where there is no prospect of benefit for the individual screened then the screening programme should not be further considered.

3. Project management

Regular online meetings between the Provider's project team and the UK NSC project team will be scheduled throughout the duration of the contract. The frequency of these meetings will be decided by the Authority in collaboration with the Provider.



4. Timescales and notes

The Providers will be informed of the decision in accordance with the tender timetable. It is estimated that the project will be completed by end of November 2023. The contract will be for a period of 6 months with the option to extend for a further 6 months. Should the extension be exercised, it will be at no cost for the Authority and the purpose of completing the project. Providers will submit a project plan with tasks and dates to meet the target dates below. Completion of project plan with detailed tasks will be monitored as Key Performance Indicators.

Tasks: key performance indicators	Target dates	Notes
Starting	Asap after award of contract (end of May 2023 at the latest) ■	
First draft	4 to 6 weeks after the starting date	
Supplier responding to the feedback from Evidence team	Send an amended version to the Evidence team approx. 1 or 2 weeks after receiving feedback	Please note that this process might require more than one iteration. The timescale for this can be agreed with the Provider
Fetal, maternal and child health (FMCH) reference group meeting	Feedback from FMCH to be sought as soon as possible once the draft is ready via email	
Provider responding to the feedback from FMCH	Updated version to be ready 1 or 2 weeks after receiving feedback	If required



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UK NSC meeting	November 2023	
Provider responding to the feedback from the UK NSC	Final document to be ready as soon as possible after the UK NSC meeting	If required

References

1. Dahl, A. and Kumar, S., 2020. Recent advances in neonatal diabetes. *Diabetes, Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity: Targets and Therapy*, 13, p.355.
2. Shepherd, M., Knight, B.A., Laskey, K. and McDonald, T.J., 2020. Parental experiences of a diagnosis of neonatal diabetes and perceptions of newborn screening for glucose: a qualitative study. *BMJ open*, 10(11), p.e037312.
3. Wirth, M., Jellimann, J.M., Jellimann, S. and Hascoët, J.M., 2018. Neonatal diabetes mellitus: improved screening and early management of an underestimated disease. *Clinical Case Reports*, 6(1), p.18.
4. De Franco, E., Flanagan, S.E., Houghton, J.A., Allen, H.L., Mackay, D.J., Temple, I.K., Ellard, S. and Hattersley, A.T., 2015. The effect of early, comprehensive genomic testing on clinical care in neonatal diabetes: an international cohort study. *The Lancet*, 386(9997), pp.957-963.
5. Habeb, A.M., Al-Magamsi, M.S., Eid, I.M., Ali, M.I., Hattersley, A.T., Hussain, K. and Ellard, S., 2012. Incidence, genetics, and clinical phenotype of permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus in northwest Saudi Arabia. *Pediatric Diabetes*, 13(6), pp.499-505.
6. von Mühlendahl, K.E. and Herkenhoff, H., 1995. Long-term course of neonatal diabetes. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 333(11), pp.704-708.
7. Nansseu, J.R.N., Ngo-Um, S.S. and Balti, E.V., 2016. Incidence, prevalence and genetic determinants of neonatal diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis protocol. *Systematic reviews*, 5(1), pp.1-4.
8. Estrella, J.F.G.L., Immanuel, J., Wiley, V. and Simmons, D., 2020. Newborn screening samples for diabetes research: An underused resource. *Cells*, 9(10), p.2299.
9. McDonald, T.J., Besser, R.E., Perry, M., Babiker, T., Knight, B.A., Shepherd, M.H., Ellard, S., Flanagan, S.E. and Hattersley, A.T., 2017. Screening for neonatal diabetes at day 5 of life using dried blood spot glucose measurement. *Diabetologia*, 60(11), pp.2168-2173.
10. Rubio-Cabezas, O. and Ellard, S., 2013. Diabetes mellitus in neonates and infants: genetic heterogeneity, clinical approach to diagnosis, and therapeutic options. *Hormone Research in Paediatrics*, 80(3), pp.137-146.
11. Aguilar-Bryan, L. and Bryan, J., 2008. Neonatal diabetes mellitus. *Endocrine reviews*, 29(3), pp.265-291.



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12. Hattersley, A.T. and Patel, K.A., 2017. Precision diabetes: learning from monogenic diabetes. *Diabetologia*, 60(5), pp.769-777.
13. De León, D.D. and Stanley, C.A., 2016. Perman
14. Korula, S., Ravichandran, L., Paul, P.G., Johnson, J., Chapla, A., Santhanam, S., Simon, A. and Mathai, S., 2022. Genetic Heterogeneity and Challenges in the Management of Permanent Neonatal Diabetes Mellitus: A Single-Centre Study from South India. *Indian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism*, 26(1), p.79.ent neonatal diabetes mellitus. *GeneReviews®[Internet]*.



IV. Annex 3 – Charges

[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]



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V. Annex 4 – Supplier Tender

company Details

2.1 Full Name of Provider	NHS Arden & Greater East Midlands Commissioning Support Unit
2.2 Trading Status	Others. NHS Arden & GEM CSU (AGCSU) is not a statutory body in its own right, but is an operating division of the NHS Commissioning Board known as NHS England (NHSE), which is the statutory reporting entity. (Solutions for Public Health is a directorate of AGCSU)
2.3 Date of registration	01/04/2015
2.4 Registered VAT Number	654442045
2.5 Are you a Small medium Enterprise (SME)?	No

Contact Details

3.1 Contact name for this contract	[REDACTED]
3.2 Name of organisation	Solutions for Public Health, NHS Arden and Greater East Midlands Commissioning Support Unit
3.3 Role in organisation	[REDACTED]
3.4 Phone number	[REDACTED]
3.5 Email address	[REDACTED]
3.6 Postal address	Wootton Edge Barns, 1 Holly Bank, Wootton-by-Woodstock, Oxfordshire, OX20 1AE

terms and conditoins acceptance

By submitting this proposal, you confirm that you accept the contract terms and conditions issued with this RFQ. Mark-ups of Contract are not invited. If any Tenderer does submit any mark-ups or includes in its response to this RFQ any statements which indicate that the Tenderer does not accept any or all of the terms of the Contract the Authority may reject their proposal.



Quality question

te the Evidence Map. Your response should

ork

meeting with the UK NSC Evidence Team to
mellitus (NDM) evidence map as set out in the
g queries.

matic searches to identify relevant published
terature searches we will follow the latest UK
de searching a minimum of 3 databases (for
will share a copy of the draft search strategies

the TRIPdatabase and Google for international
on screening for NDM or the diagnosis and
bases such as Medline and Embase.

ases searched, search strategies and the key
full transparency and in line with good practice.
ntified in the literature searches and will record
ria for inclusion in the evidence map, namely
nd inclusion and exclusion criteria described in
vide an audit trail of the judgements made. All
formation is not clear full texts will be ordered.
n a second reviewer and/ or with the Evidence



me and type of evidence

the UK NSC evidence map

summary of the papers

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conclusions. Based on the

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to the UK NSC. We will

aternal and Child Health

healthcare Solutions, part

U). Our work centres on

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ises consultants in public

specialist support. This

ic projects. We also have

tanding contract with the

scientist capability.



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h have more than 10 years' experience in public health, she has worked on projects at national and international level. She has experience of working across local authority assuring programmes, implementing changes to existing programmes or changes to existing programmes. She has worked for Public Health Quality Assurance Reference Group (PHQAR) since 2015 she has been involved in effectiveness of screening programmes and. Evidence reviews and implementation of cancer in individuals at risk of developing bloodspot screening

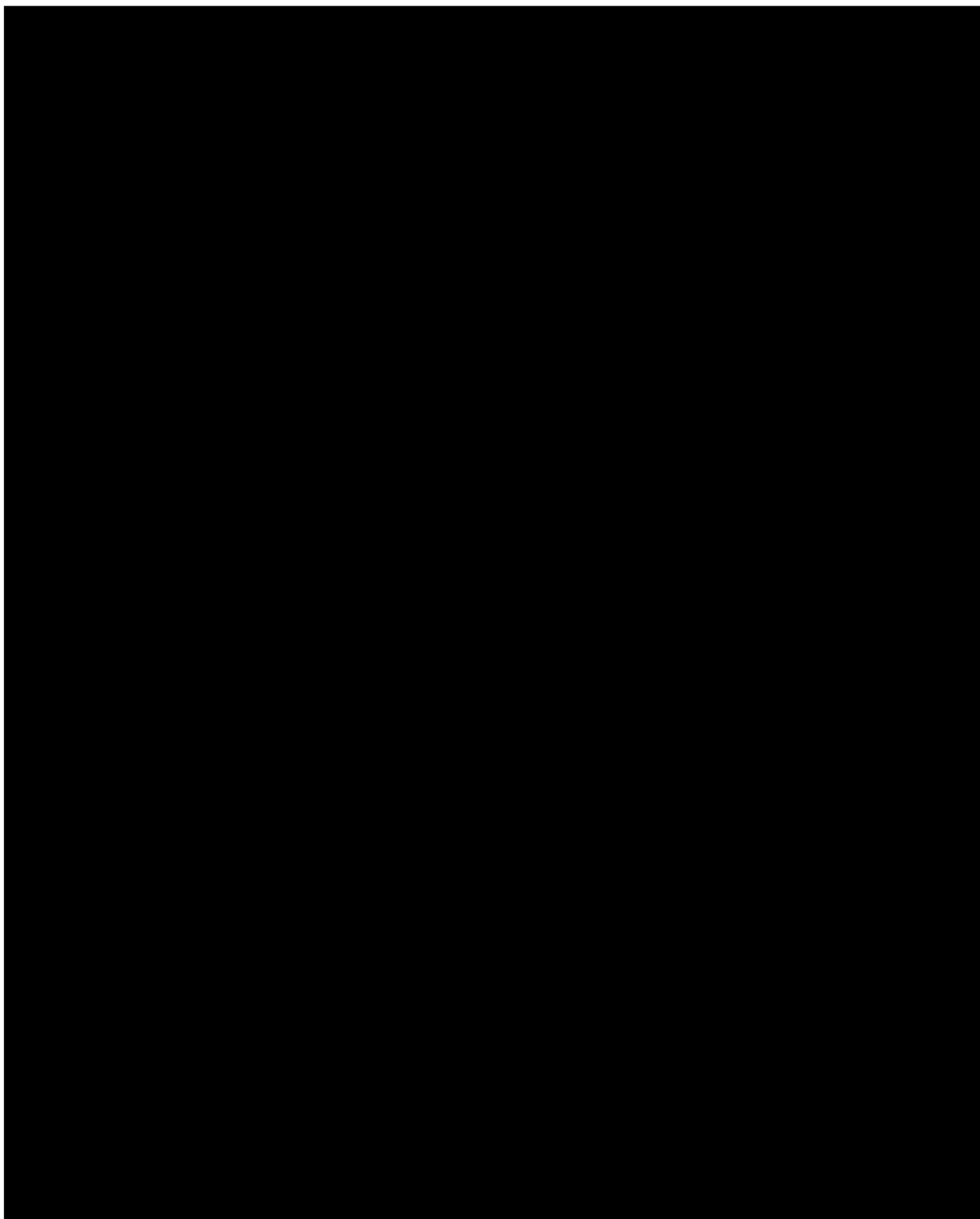
over and QA roles to deliver

experience in public health, she has worked on projects at national and international level. She has experience of working across local authority assuring programmes, implementing changes to existing programmes or changes to existing programmes. She has worked for Public Health Quality Assurance Reference Group (PHQAR) since 2015 she has been involved in effectiveness of screening programmes and. Evidence reviews and implementation of cancer in individuals at risk of developing bloodspot screening

project reports and evidence synthesis for the UK NSC, NHS experience in the evaluation of clinical audits and is skilled in quantitative methods. Prior to joining Social Care at Anglia Ruskin University she completed her PhD. Many of the research subject matter, including

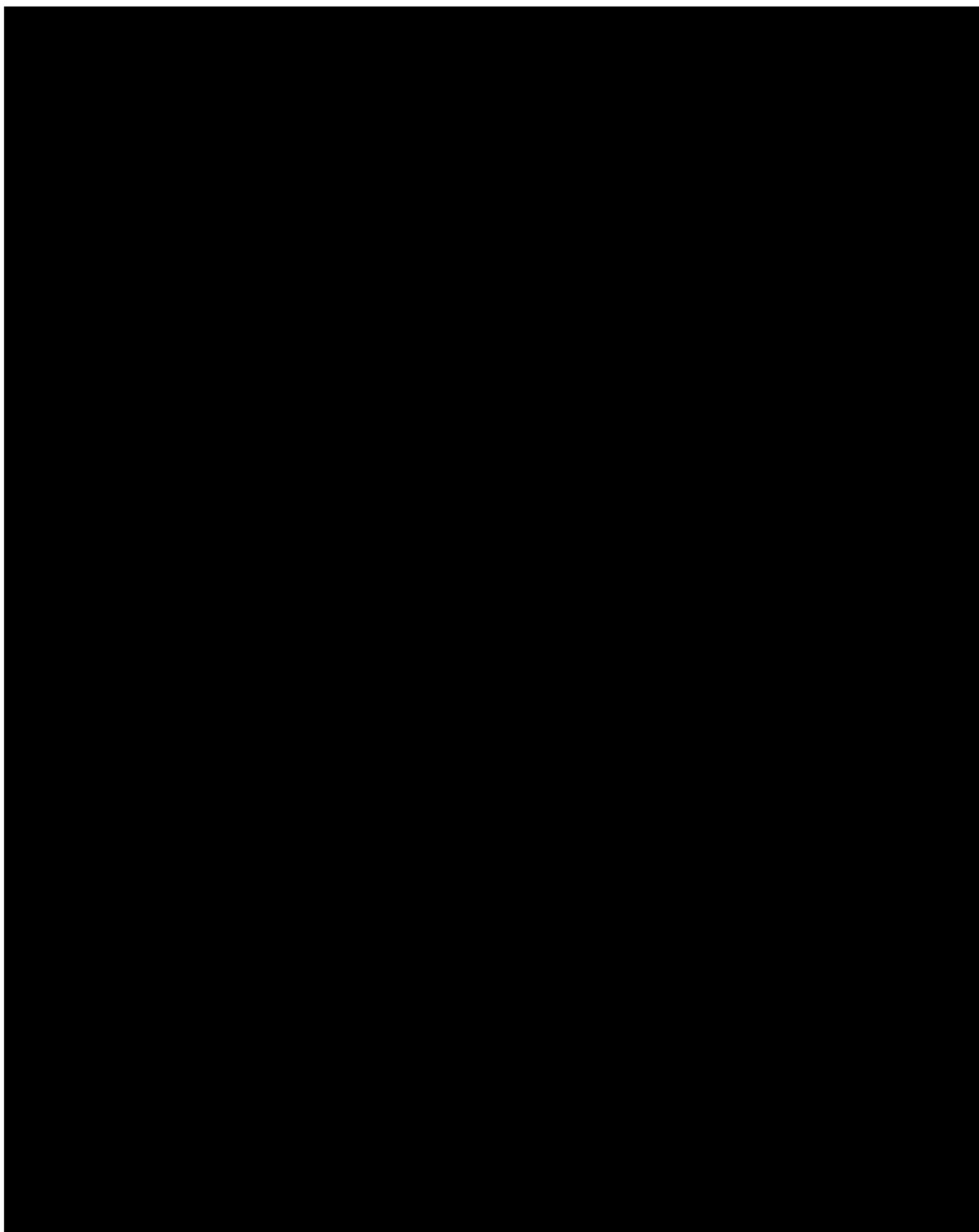


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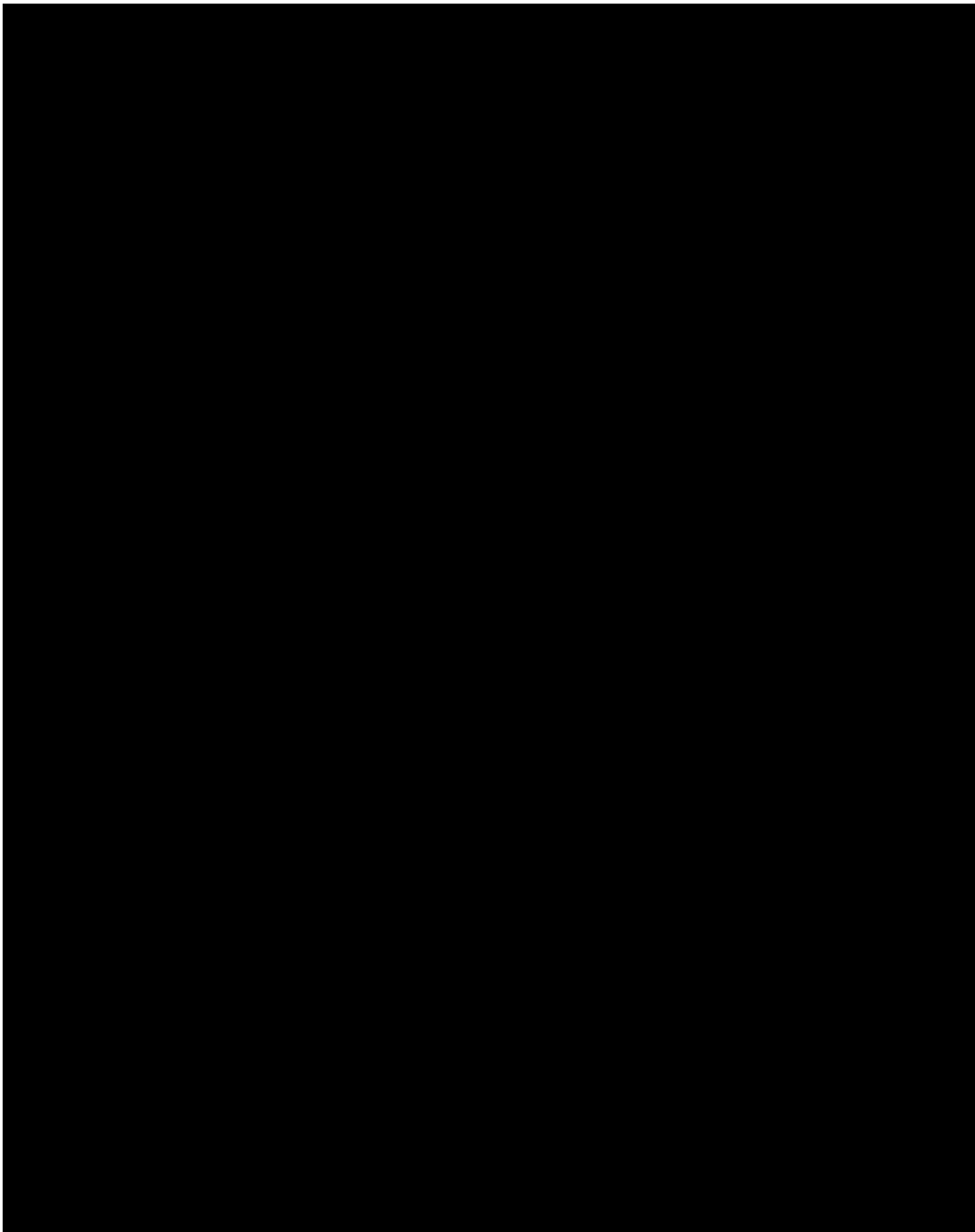


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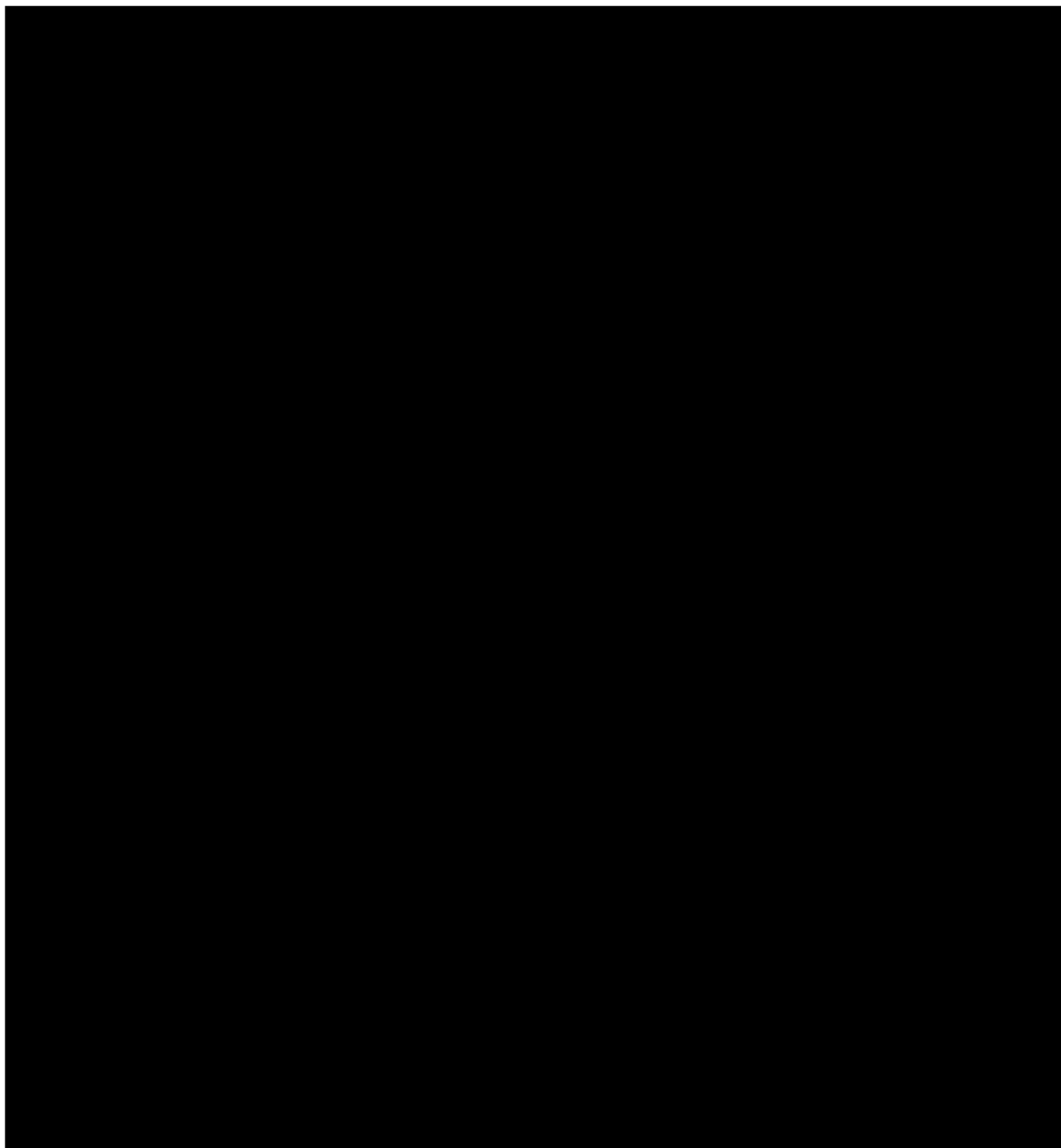


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VI. Annex 5 – IPR Clauses

NOT APPLICABLE



Department of Health & Social Care

VII. Short form Terms ("Conditions")

1. Definitions used in the Contract

In this Contract, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words shall have the following meanings:

"Affiliates"	in relation to a body corporate, any other entity which directly or indirectly Controls (in either of the senses defined in sections 450 and 1124 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 and " Controlled " shall be construed accordingly), is Controlled by, or is under direct or indirect common Control of that body corporate from time to time;
"Audit"	the Buyer's right to: (a) verify the accuracy of the Charges and any other amounts payable by the Buyer under the Contract (including proposed or actual variations to them in accordance with the Contract); (b) verify the costs of the Supplier (including the costs of all Subcontractors and any third party suppliers) in connection with the provision of the Deliverables; (c) verify the Supplier's and each Subcontractor's compliance with the applicable Law; (d) identify or investigate actual or suspected breach of clauses 4 to 35, impropriety or accounting mistakes or any breach or threatened breach of security and in these circumstances the Buyer shall have no obligation to inform the Supplier of the purpose or objective of its investigations; (e) identify or investigate any circumstances which may impact upon the financial stability of the Supplier and/or any Subcontractors or their ability to provide the Deliverables; (f) obtain such information as is necessary to fulfil the Buyer's obligations to supply information for parliamentary, ministerial, judicial or administrative purposes including the supply of information to the Comptroller and Auditor General; (g) review any books of account and the internal contract management accounts kept by the Supplier in connection with the Contract; (h) carry out the Buyer's internal and statutory audits and to prepare, examine and/or certify the Buyer's annual and interim reports and accounts; (i) enable the National Audit Office to carry out an examination pursuant to Section 6(1) of the National Audit



Department
of Health &
Social Care

	Act 1983 of the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which the Buyer has used its resources;
"Buyer"	the person named as Buyer in the Order Form. Where the Buyer is a Crown Body the Supplier shall be treated as contracting with the Crown as a whole;
"Buyer Cause"	any breach of the obligations of the Buyer or any other default, act, omission, negligence or statement of the Buyer, of its employees, servants, agents in connection with or in relation to the subject-matter of the Contract and in respect of which the Buyer is liable to the Supplier;
"Central Government Body"	a body listed in one of the following sub-categories of the Central Government classification of the Public Sector Classification Guide, as published and amended from time to time by the Office for National Statistics: (a) Government Department; (b) Non-Departmental Public Body or Assembly Sponsored Public Body (advisory, executive, or tribunal); (c) Non-Ministerial Department; or (d) Executive Agency;
"Charges"	the charges for the Deliverables as specified in the Order Form;
"Claim"	any claim which it appears that the Buyer is, or may become, entitled to indemnification under this Contract;
"Compliance Officer"	the person(s) appointed by the Supplier who is responsible for ensuring that the Supplier complies with its legal obligations;
"Conditions"	means these short form terms and conditions of contract;
"Confidential Information"	all information, whether written or oral (however recorded), provided by the disclosing Party to the receiving Party and which (i) is known by the receiving Party to be confidential; (ii) is marked as or stated to be confidential; or (iii) ought reasonably to be considered by the receiving Party to be confidential;
"Conflict of Interest"	a conflict between the financial or personal duties of the Supplier or the Supplier Staff and the duties owed to the Buyer under the Contract, in the reasonable opinion of the Buyer;
"Contract"	the contract between (i) the Buyer and (ii) the Supplier which is created by the Supplier's counter signing the Order Form and includes the cover letter (if used), Order Form, these Conditions and the Annexes;
"Controller"	has the meaning given to it in the UK GDPR or the EU GDPR as the context requires;
"Crown Body"	the government of the United Kingdom (including the Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive Committee, the Scottish Government and the National Assembly for Wales), including, but



Department of Health & Social Care

	not limited to, government ministers and government departments and particular bodies, persons, commissions or agencies from time to time carrying out functions on its behalf;
"Data Loss Event"	any event that results, or may result, in unauthorised access to Personal Data held by the Processor under this Contract, and/or actual or potential loss and/or destruction of Personal Data in breach of this Contract, including any Personal Data Breach;
"Data Protection Impact Assessment"	an assessment by the Controller of the impact of the envisaged processing on the protection of Personal Data;
"Data Protection Legislation"	(a) the UK GDPR, (b) the DPA 2018; (c) all applicable Law about the processing of personal data and privacy and guidance issued by the Information Commissioner and other regulatory authority; and (d) (to the extent that it applies) the EU GDPR (and in the event of conflict, the UK GDPR shall apply);
"Data Protection Liability Cap"	has the meaning given to it in row 13 of the Order Form;
"Data Protection Officer"	has the meaning given to it in the UK GDPR or the EU GDPR as the context requires;
"Data Subject"	has the meaning given to it in the UK GDPR or the EU GDPR as the context requires;
"Data Subject Access Request"	a request made by, or on behalf of, a Data Subject in accordance with rights granted pursuant to the Data Protection Legislation to access their Personal Data;
"Date of Delivery"	that date by which the Deliverables must be Delivered to the Buyer, as specified in the Order Form;
"Deliver"	hand over of the Deliverables to the Buyer at the address and on the date specified in the Order Form, which shall include unloading and any other specific arrangements agreed in accordance with clause 4.2. "Delivered" and "Delivery" shall be construed accordingly;
"Deliverables"	means the Goods and/or Services to be supplied under the Contract as set out in the Order Form;
"DPA 2018"	the Data Protection Act 2018;
"EU"	the European Union;
"EU GDPR"	Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation) as it has effect in EU law;



Department of Health & Social Care

"Existing IPR"	any and all intellectual property rights that are owned by or licensed to either Party and which have been developed independently of the Contract (whether prior to the date of the Contract or otherwise);
"Expiry Date"	the date for expiry of the Contract as set out in the Order Form;
"FOIA"	the Freedom of Information Act 2000 together with any guidance and/or codes of practice issued by the Information Commissioner or relevant Government department in relation to such legislation;
"Force Majeure Event"	any event, circumstance, matter or cause affecting the performance by either the Buyer or the Supplier of its obligations arising from: (a) acts, events, omissions, happenings or non-happenings beyond the reasonable control of the Party seeking to claim relief in respect of a Force Majeure Event (the "Affected Party") which prevent or materially delay the Affected Party from performing its obligations under the Contract; (b) riots, civil commotion, war or armed conflict, acts of terrorism, nuclear, biological or chemical warfare; (c) acts of a Crown Body, local government or regulatory bodies; (d) fire, flood or any disaster; or (e) an industrial dispute affecting a third party for which a substitute third party is not reasonably available but excluding: (i) any industrial dispute relating to the Supplier, the Supplier Staff (including any subsets of them) or any other failure in the Supplier or the Subcontractor's supply chain; (ii) any event, occurrence, circumstance, matter or cause which is attributable to the wilful act, neglect or failure to take reasonable precautions against it by the Party concerned; and (iii) any failure of delay caused by a lack of funds, and which is not attributable to any wilful act, neglect or failure to take reasonable preventative action by that Party;
"Goods"	the goods to be supplied by the Supplier to the Buyer under the Contract;
"Good Industry Practice"	standards, practices, methods and procedures conforming to the Law and the exercise of the degree of skill and care, diligence, prudence and foresight which would reasonably and ordinarily be expected from a skilled and experienced person or body engaged



Department of Health & Social Care

	within the relevant industry or business sector;
"Government Data"	(a) the data, text, drawings, diagrams, images or sounds (together with any database made up of any of these) which are embodied in any electronic, magnetic, optical or tangible media, including any of the Buyer's confidential information, and which: (i) are supplied to the Supplier by or on behalf of the Buyer; or (ii) the Supplier is required to generate, process, store or transmit pursuant to the Contract; or (b) any Personal Data for which the Buyer is the Controller;
"Independent Controller"	a party which is Controller of the same Personal Data as the other Party and there is no element of joint control with regards to that Personal Data;
"Information"	has the meaning given under section 84 of the FOIA;
"Information Commissioner"	the UK's independent authority which deals with ensuring information relating to rights in the public interest and data privacy for individuals is met, whilst promoting openness by public bodies;
"Insolvency Event"	in respect of a person: (a) if that person is insolvent; (b) where that person is a company, LLP or a partnership, if an order is made or a resolution is passed for the winding up of the person (other than voluntarily for the purpose of solvent amalgamation or reconstruction); (c) if an administrator or administrative receiver is appointed in respect of the whole or any part of the person's assets or business; (d) if the person makes any composition with its creditors; or (e) takes or suffers any similar or analogous action to any of the actions detailed in this definition as a result of debt in any jurisdiction;
"IP Completion Day"	has the meaning given to it in the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020;
"Joint Controller Agreement"	the agreement (if any) entered into between the Buyer and the Supplier substantially in the form set out in <i>Part B – Joint Controller Agreement</i> of Annex 1 – <i>Processing Personal Data</i> ;
"Joint Controllers"	Where two or more Controllers jointly determine the purposes and means of processing;
"Key Staff"	any persons specified as such in the Order Form or otherwise notified as such by the Buyer to the Supplier in writing, following agreement to the same by the Supplier;
"Law"	any law, subordinate legislation within the meaning of section 21(1) of the Interpretation Act 1978, bye-law, right within the



Department
of Health &
Social Care

	meaning of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 as amended by European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020, regulation, order, regulatory policy, mandatory guidance or code of practice, judgment of a relevant court of law, or directives or requirements of any regulatory body with which the Supplier is bound to comply;
"Month"	a calendar month and "Monthly" shall be interpreted accordingly;
"National Insurance"	contributions required by the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 and made in accordance with the Social Security (Contributions) Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1004);
"New IPR"	all and intellectual property rights in any materials created or developed by or on behalf of the Supplier pursuant to the Contract but shall not include the Supplier's Existing IPR;
"New IPR Items"	means a deliverable, document, product or other item within which New IPR subsists;
"Open Licence"	means any material that is published for use, with rights to access and modify, by any person for free, under a generally recognised open licence including Open Government Licence as set out at http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/ and the Open Standards Principles documented at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-standards-principles/open-standards-principles ;
"Order Form"	the order form signed by the Buyer and the Supplier printed above these Conditions;
"Party"	the Supplier or the Buyer (as appropriate) and "Parties" shall mean both of them;
"Personal Data"	has the meaning given to it in the UK GDPR or the EU GDPR as the context requires;
"Personal Data Breach"	has the meaning given to it in the UK GDPR or the EU GDPR as the context requires and includes any breach of Data Protection Legislation relevant to Personal Data processed pursuant to the Contract;
"Prescribed Person"	a legal adviser, an MP or an appropriate body which a whistleblower may make a disclosure to as detailed in 'Whistleblowing: list of prescribed people and bodies', 24 November 2016, available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/blowing-the-whistle-list-of-prescribed-people-and-bodies--2/whistleblowing-list-of-prescribed-people-and-bodies as updated from time to time;
"Processor"	has the meaning given to it in the UK GDPR or the EU GDPR as the context requires;
"Processor Personnel"	all directors, officers, employees, agents, consultants and suppliers of the Processor and/or of any Subprocessor engaged in the performance of its obligations under the Contract;



**Department
of Health &
Social Care**

"Protective Measures"	technical and organisational measures which must take account of: (a) the nature of the data to be protected; (b) harm that might result from Data Loss Event; (c) state of technological development; (d) the cost of implementing any measures; including pseudonymising and encrypting Personal Data, ensuring confidentiality, integrity, availability and resilience of systems and services, ensuring that availability of and access to Personal Data can be restored in a timely manner after an incident, and regularly assessing and evaluating the effectiveness of the such measures adopted by it;
"Purchase Order Number" or "PO Number"	the Buyer's unique number relating to the order for Deliverables to be supplied by the Supplier to the Buyer in accordance with the Contract;
"Rectification Plan"	the Supplier's plan (or revised plan) to rectify its material default which shall include: (a) full details of the material default that has occurred, including a root cause analysis; (b) the actual or anticipated effect of the material default; and (c) the steps which the Supplier proposes to take to rectify the material default (if applicable) and to prevent such material default from recurring, including timescales for such steps and for the rectification of the material default (where applicable);
"Regulations"	the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 and/or the Public Contracts (Scotland) Regulations 2015 (as the context requires) as amended from time to time;
"Request For Information"	has the meaning set out in the FOIA or the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 as relevant (where the meaning set out for the term "request" shall apply);
"Services"	the services to be supplied by the Supplier to the Buyer under the Contract;
"Specification"	the specification for the Deliverables to be supplied by the Supplier to the Buyer (including as to quantity, description and quality) as specified in the Order Form;
"Staff Vetting Procedures"	vetting procedures that accord with Good Industry Practice or, where applicable, the Buyer's procedures or policies for the vetting of personnel as specified in the Order Form or provided to the Supplier in writing following agreement to the same by the Supplier



Department
of Health &
Social Care

	from time to time;
"Start Date"	the start date of the Contract set out in the Order Form;
"Sub-Contract"	any contract or agreement (or proposed contract or agreement), other than the Contract, pursuant to which a third party: (a) provides the Deliverables (or any part of them); (b) provides facilities or services necessary for the provision of the Deliverables (or any part of them); and/or (c) is responsible for the management, direction or control of the provision of the Deliverables (or any part of them);
"Subcontractor"	any person other than the Supplier, who is a party to a Sub-Contract and the servants or agents of that person;
"Subprocessor"	any third party appointed to process Personal Data on behalf of the Processor related to the Contract;
"Supplier"	the person named as Supplier in the Order Form;
"Supplier Staff"	all directors, officers, employees, agents, consultants and contractors of the Supplier and/or of any Subcontractor of the Supplier engaged in the performance of the Supplier's obligations under the Contract;
"Transparency Information"	In relation to Contracts with a value above the relevant threshold set out in Part 2 of the Regulations only, the content of the Contract, including any changes to this Contract agreed from time to time, as well as any information relating to the Deliverables and performance pursuant to the Contract required to be published by the Buyer to comply with its transparency obligations, including those set out in Public Procurement Policy Note 09/21 (update to legal and policy requirements to publish procurement information on Contracts Finder) (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ppn-0921-requirements-to-publish-on-contracts-finder) and Public Procurement Policy Note 01/17 (update to transparency principles) where applicable (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/procurement-policy-note-0117-update-to-transparency-principles) except for: (a) any information which is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the provisions of the FOIA, which shall be determined by the Buyer; and (b) Confidential Information;
"Term"	the period from the Start Date to the Expiry Date as such period may be extended in accordance with clause 11.2 or terminated in accordance with the Contract;
"Third Party IPR"	intellectual property rights owned by a third party which is or will be used by the Supplier for the purpose of providing the Deliverables;



Department of Health & Social Care

"UK GDPR"	has the meaning as set out in section 3(10) of the DPA 2018, supplemented by section 205(4);
"VAT"	value added tax in accordance with the provisions of the Value Added Tax Act 1994;
"Worker"	any one of the Supplier Staff which the Buyer, in its reasonable opinion, considers is an individual to which Procurement Policy Note 08/15 (Tax Arrangements of Public Appointees) (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/procurement-policy-note-0815-tax-arrangements-of-appointees) applies in respect of the Deliverables; and
"Working Day"	a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks are open for business in the City of London.

2. Understanding the Contract

In the Contract, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 2.1 references to numbered clauses are references to the relevant clause in these Conditions;
- 2.2 any obligation on any Party not to do or omit to do anything shall include an obligation not to allow that thing to be done or omitted to be done;
- 2.3 the headings in this Contract are for information only and do not affect the interpretation of the Contract;
- 2.4 references to "writing" include printing, display on a screen and electronic transmission and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form;
- 2.5 the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- 2.6 a reference to any Law includes a reference to that Law as amended, extended, consolidated or re-enacted from time to time and to any legislation or byelaw made under that Law;
- 2.7 the word "including", "for example" and similar words shall be understood as if they were immediately followed by the words "without limitation";
- 2.8 any reference which, immediately before IP Completion Day (or such later date when relevant EU law ceases to have effect pursuant to section 1A of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018), is a reference to (as it has effect from time to time):
 - (a) any EU regulation, EU decision, EU tertiary legislation or provision of the EEA agreement ("**EU References**") which is to form part of domestic law by application of section 3 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and which shall be read on and after IP Completion Day as a reference to the EU References as they form part of domestic law by virtue of section 3 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 as modified by domestic law from time to time; and
 - (b) any EU institution or EU authority or other such EU body shall be read on and after IP Completion Day as a reference to the UK institution, authority or body to which its functions were transferred.



Department of Health & Social Care

3. How the Contract works

- 3.1 The Order Form is an offer by the Buyer to purchase the Deliverables subject to and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Contract.
- 3.2 The Supplier is deemed to accept the offer in the Order Form when the Buyer receives a copy of the Order Form signed by the Supplier.
- 3.3 The Supplier warrants and represents that its tender (if any) and all statements made and documents submitted as part of the procurement of Deliverables are and remain true and accurate.

4. What needs to be delivered

4.1 All Deliverables

- (a) The Supplier must provide Deliverables: (i) in accordance with the Specification, the tender in Annex 4 – Supplier Tender (where applicable) and the Contract; (ii) using reasonable skill and care; (iii) using Good Industry Practice; (iv) using its own policies, processes and internal quality control measures as long as they don't conflict with the Contract; (v) on the dates agreed; and (vi) that comply with all Law.
- (b) The Supplier must provide Deliverables with a warranty of at least 90 days (or longer where the Supplier offers a longer warranty period to its Buyers) from Delivery against all obvious defects.

4.2 Goods clauses

- (a) All Goods delivered must be new, or as new if recycled, unused and of recent origin.
- (b) All manufacturer warranties covering the Goods must be assignable to the Buyer on request and for free.
- (c) The Supplier transfers ownership of the Goods on completion of Delivery (including off-loading and stacking) or payment for those Goods, whichever is earlier.
- (d) Risk in the Goods transfers to the Buyer on Delivery, but remains with the Supplier if the Buyer notices damage following Delivery and lets the Supplier know within 3 Working Days of Delivery.
- (e) The Supplier warrants that it has full and unrestricted ownership of the Goods at the time of transfer of ownership.
- (f) The Supplier must Deliver the Goods on the date and to the location specified in the Order Form, during the Buyer's working hours (unless otherwise specified in the Order Form).
- (g) The Supplier must provide sufficient packaging for the Goods to reach the point of Delivery safely and undamaged.
- (h) All deliveries must have a delivery note attached that specifies the order number, type and quantity of Goods.
- (i) The Supplier must provide all tools, information and instructions the Buyer needs to make use of the Goods.



Department of Health & Social Care

- (j) The Supplier will notify the Buyer of any request that Goods are returned to it or the manufacturer after the discovery of safety issues or defects that might endanger health or hinder performance and shall indemnify the Buyer against the costs arising as a result of any such request.
- (k) The Buyer can cancel any order or part order of Goods which has not been Delivered. If the Buyer gives less than 14 days' notice then it will pay the Supplier's reasonable and proven costs already incurred on the cancelled order as long as the Supplier takes all reasonable endeavours to minimise these costs.
- (l) The Supplier must at its own cost repair, replace, refund or substitute (at the Buyer's option and request) any Goods that the Buyer rejects because they don't conform with clause 4.2. If the Supplier doesn't do this it will pay the Buyer's costs including repair or re-supply by a third party.
- (m) The Buyer will not be liable for any actions, claims, costs and expenses incurred by the Supplier or any third party during Delivery of the Goods unless and to the extent that it is caused by negligence or other wrongful act of the Buyer or its servant or agent. If the Buyer suffers or incurs any damage or injury (whether fatal or otherwise) occurring in the course of Delivery or installation then the Supplier shall indemnify the Buyer from any losses, charges, costs or expenses which arise as a result of or in connection with such damage or injury where it is attributable to any act or omission of the Supplier or any of its Subcontractors or Supplier Staff.

4.3 Services clauses

- (a) Late Delivery of the Services will be a default of the Contract.
- (b) The Supplier must co-operate with the Buyer and third party suppliers on all aspects connected with the delivery of the Services and ensure that Supplier Staff comply with any reasonable instructions including the security requirements (where any such requirements have been provided).
- (c) The Buyer must provide the Supplier with reasonable access to its premises at reasonable times for the purpose of supplying the Services
- (d) The Supplier must at its own risk and expense provide all equipment required to deliver the Services. Any equipment provided by the Buyer to the Supplier for supplying the Services remains the property of the Buyer and is to be returned to the Buyer on expiry or termination of the Contract.
- (e) The Supplier must allocate sufficient resources and appropriate expertise to the Contract.
- (f) The Supplier must take all reasonable care to ensure performance does not disrupt the Buyer's operations, employees or other contractors.
- (g) On completion of the Services, the Supplier is responsible for leaving the Buyer's premises in a clean, safe and tidy condition and making good any damage that it has caused to the Buyer's premises or property, other than fair wear and tear.
- (h) The Supplier must ensure all Services, and anything used to deliver the Services, are of good quality and free from defects.



Department of Health & Social Care

- (i) The Buyer is entitled to withhold payment for partially or undelivered Services, but doing so does not stop it from using its other rights under the Contract.

5. Pricing and payments

- 5.1 In exchange for the Deliverables, the Supplier must invoice the Buyer for the charges in the Order Form.
- 5.2 All Charges:
 - (a) exclude VAT, which is payable on provision of a valid VAT invoice; and
 - (b) include all costs and expenses connected with the supply of Deliverables.
- 5.3 The Buyer must pay the Supplier the charges within 30 days of receipt by the Buyer of a valid, undisputed invoice, in cleared funds to the Supplier's account stated in the invoice or in the Order Form.
- 5.4 A Supplier invoice is only valid if it:
 - (a) includes all appropriate references including the Purchase Order Number and other details reasonably requested by the Buyer; and
 - (b) includes a detailed breakdown of Deliverables which have been delivered.
- 5.5 If there is a dispute between the Parties as to the amount invoiced, the Buyer shall pay the undisputed amount. The Supplier shall not suspend the provision of the Deliverables unless the Supplier is entitled to terminate the Contract for a failure to pay undisputed sums in accordance with clause 11.6. Any disputed amounts shall be resolved through the dispute resolution procedure detailed in clause 37.
- 5.6 The Buyer may retain or set-off payment of any amount owed to it by the Supplier under this Contract or any other agreement between the Supplier and the Buyer if notice and reasons are provided.
- 5.7 The Supplier must ensure that all Subcontractors are paid, in full, within 30 days of receipt of a valid, undisputed invoice. If this doesn't happen, the Buyer can publish the details of the late payment or non-payment.

6. The Buyer's obligations to the Supplier

- 6.1 If Supplier fails to comply with the Contract as a result of a Buyer Cause:
 - (a) the Buyer cannot terminate the Contract under clause 11;
 - (b) the Supplier is entitled to reasonable and proven additional expenses and to relief from liability under this Contract;
 - (c) the Supplier is entitled to additional time needed to deliver the Deliverables; and
 - (d) the Supplier cannot suspend the ongoing supply of Deliverables.
- 6.2 Clause 6.1 only applies if the Supplier:
 - (a) gives notice to the Buyer within 10 Working Days of becoming aware;
 - (b) demonstrates that the failure only happened because of the Buyer Cause; and
 - (c) mitigated the impact of the Buyer Cause.



Department of Health & Social Care

7. Record keeping and reporting

- 7.1 The Supplier must ensure that suitably qualified representatives attend progress meetings with the Buyer and provide progress reports when specified in the Order Form.
- 7.2 The Supplier must keep and maintain full and accurate records and accounts on everything to do with the Contract for 7 years after the date of expiry or termination of the Contract and in accordance with the UK GDPR or the EU GDPR as the context requires.
- 7.3 The Supplier must allow any auditor appointed by the Buyer access to its premises to verify all contract accounts and records of everything to do with the Contract and provide copies for the Audit.
- 7.4 During an Audit, the Supplier must provide information to the auditor and reasonable co-operation at their request.
- 7.5 The Parties will bear their own costs when an Audit is undertaken unless the Audit identifies a material default by the Supplier, in which case the Supplier will repay the Buyer's reasonable costs in connection with the Audit.
- 7.6 If the Supplier is not providing any of the Deliverables, or is unable to provide them, it must immediately:
 - (a) tell the Buyer and give reasons;
 - (b) propose corrective action; and
 - (c) provide a deadline for completing the corrective action.
- 7.7 If the Buyer, acting reasonably, is concerned as to the financial stability of the Supplier such that it may impact on the continued performance of the Contract then the Buyer may:
 - (a) require that the Supplier provide to the Buyer (for its approval) a plan setting out how the Supplier will ensure continued performance of the Contract and the Supplier will make changes to such plan as reasonably required by the Buyer and once it is agreed then the Supplier shall act in accordance with such plan and report to the Buyer on demand; and
 - (b) if the Supplier fails to provide a plan or fails to agree any changes which are requested by the Buyer or fails to implement or provide updates on progress with the plan, terminate the Contract immediately for material breach (or on such date as the Buyer notifies).
- 7.8 If there is a material default, the Supplier must notify the Buyer within 3 Working Days of the Supplier becoming aware of the material default. The Buyer may request that the Supplier provide a Rectification Plan within 10 Working Days of the Buyer's request alongside any additional documentation that the Buyer requires. Once such Rectification Plan is agreed between the Parties (without the Buyer limiting its rights) the Supplier must immediately start work on the actions in the Rectification Plan at its own cost.

8. Supplier Staff

- 8.1 The Supplier Staff involved in the performance of the Contract must:
 - (a) be appropriately trained and qualified;



Department of Health & Social Care

- (b) be vetted in accordance with the Staff Vetting Procedures; and
 - (c) comply with all conduct requirements when on the Buyer's premises.
- 8.2 Where the Buyer decides one of the Supplier's Staff isn't suitable to work on the Contract, the Supplier must replace them with a suitably qualified alternative.
- 8.3 If requested, the Supplier must replace any person whose acts or omissions have caused the Supplier to breach clause 29.1 to 29.3 .
- 8.4 The Supplier must provide a list of Supplier Staff needing to access the Buyer's premises and say why access is required.
- 8.5 The Supplier indemnifies the Buyer against all claims brought by any person employed or engaged by the Supplier caused by an act or omission of the Supplier or any Supplier Staff.
- 8.6 The Supplier shall use those persons nominated (if any) as Key Staff in the Order Form or otherwise notified as such by the Buyer to the Supplier in writing, following agreement to the same by the Supplier to provide the Deliverables and shall not remove or replace any of them unless:
 - (a) requested to do so by the Buyer or the Buyer approves such removal or replacement (not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed);
 - (b) the person concerned resigns, retires or dies or is on parental or long-term sick leave; or
 - (c) the person's employment or contractual arrangement with the Supplier or any Subcontractor is terminated for material breach of contract by the employee.
- 8.7 The Supplier shall ensure that no person who discloses that he/she has a conviction that is relevant to the nature of the Contract, relevant to the work of the Buyer, or is of a type otherwise advised by the Buyer (each such conviction a "**Relevant Conviction**"), or is found by the Supplier to have a Relevant Conviction (whether as a result of a police check, a disclosure and barring service check or otherwise) is employed or engaged in the provision of any part of the Deliverables.
- 9. **Rights and protection**
- 9.1 The Supplier warrants and represents that:
 - (a) it has full capacity and authority to enter into and to perform the Contract;
 - (b) the Contract is executed by its authorised representative;
 - (c) it is a legally valid and existing organisation incorporated in the place it was formed;
 - (d) there are no known legal or regulatory actions or investigations before any court, administrative body or arbitration tribunal pending or threatened against it or its affiliates that might affect its ability to perform the Contract;
 - (e) all necessary rights, authorisations, licences and consents (including in relation to IPRs) are in place to enable the Supplier to perform its obligations under the Contract and the Buyer to receive the Deliverables;



Department of Health & Social Care

- (f) it doesn't have any contractual obligations which are likely to have a material adverse effect on its ability to perform the Contract; and
 - (g) it is not impacted by an Insolvency Event.
- 9.2 The warranties and representations in clause 3.3 and clause 9.1 are repeated each time the Supplier provides Deliverables under the Contract.
- 9.3 The Supplier indemnifies the Buyer against each of the following:
 - (a) wilful misconduct of the Supplier, any of its Subcontractor and/or Supplier Staff that impacts the Contract; and
 - (b) non-payment by the Supplier of any tax or National Insurance.
- 9.4 If the Supplier becomes aware of a representation or warranty made in relation to the Contract that becomes untrue or misleading, it must immediately notify the Buyer.
- 9.5 All third party warranties and indemnities covering the Deliverables must be assigned for the Buyer's benefit by the Supplier.
- 10. Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)**
- 10.1 Each Party keeps ownership of its own Existing IPRs. The Supplier gives the Buyer a non-exclusive, perpetual, royalty-free, irrevocable, transferable worldwide licence to use, change and sub-license the Supplier's Existing IPR to enable the Buyer and its sub-licensees to both:
 - (a) receive and use the Deliverables; and
 - (b) use the New IPR.
- 10.2 Any New IPR created under the Contract is owned by the Buyer. The Buyer gives the Supplier a licence to use any Existing IPRs and the New IPR which the Supplier reasonably requires for the purpose of fulfilling its obligations during the Term or using or exploiting the New IPR developed under the Contract.
- 10.3 Where a Party acquires ownership of intellectual property rights incorrectly under this Contract it must do everything reasonably necessary to complete a transfer assigning them in writing to the other Party on request and at its own cost.
- 10.4 Neither Party has the right to use the other Party's intellectual property rights, including any use of the other Party's names, logos or trademarks, except as provided in clause 10 or otherwise agreed in writing.
- 10.5 If any claim is made against the Buyer for actual or alleged infringement of a third party's intellectual property arising out of, or in connection with, the supply or use of the Deliverables (an "**IPR Claim**"), then the Supplier indemnifies the Buyer against all losses, damages, costs or expenses (including professional fees and fines) incurred as a result of the IPR Claim.
- 10.6 If an IPR Claim is made or anticipated the Supplier must at its own expense and the Buyer's sole option, either:
 - (a) obtain for the Buyer the rights in clauses 10.1 and 10.2 without infringing any third party intellectual property rights; and
 - (b) replace or modify the relevant item with substitutes that don't infringe intellectual property rights without adversely affecting the functionality or performance of the Deliverables.



Department of Health & Social Care

10.7 The Supplier shall not use in the Delivery of the Deliverables any Third Party IPR unless it has notified the Buyer that the owner or an authorised licensor of the relevant Third Party IPR will grant a direct licence to the Buyer for the Third Party IPR and that licence has been granted. The Buyer, in its absolute discretion, shall have 10 Working Days following the Supplier's notification to reject the grant of the licence. If the Supplier cannot obtain for the Buyer a licence in respect of any Third Party IPR, for whatever reason, the Supplier shall:

- (a) notify the Buyer in writing; and
- (b) use the relevant Third Party IPR only if the Buyer has provided authorisation in writing, with reference to the acts authorised and the specific intellectual property rights involved.

10.8 In spite of any other provisions of the Contract and for the avoidance of doubt, award of this Contract by the Buyer and the ordering of any Deliverable under it does not constitute an authorisation by the Crown under Sections 55 and 56 of the Patents Act 1977, Section 12 of the Registered Designs Act 1949 or Sections 240 – 243 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

11. Ending the contract

11.1 The Contract takes effect on the Start Date and ends on the earlier of the Expiry Date or termination of the Contract, or earlier if required by Law.

11.2 The Buyer can extend the Contract where set out in the Order Form in accordance with the terms in the Order Form.

11.3 Ending the Contract without a reason

The Buyer has the right to terminate the Contract at any time without reason or liability by giving the Supplier not less than 90 days' written notice, and if it's terminated clause 11.5(a)(ii) to 11.5(a)(viii) applies.

11.4 When the Buyer can end the Contract

- (a) If any of the following events happen, the Buyer has the right to immediately terminate its Contract by issuing a termination notice in writing to the Supplier:
 - (i) there's a Supplier Insolvency Event;
 - (ii) if the Supplier repeatedly breaches the Contract in a way to reasonably justify the opinion that its conduct is inconsistent with it having the intention or ability to give effect to the terms and conditions of the Contract;
 - (iii) the Supplier is in material breach of any obligation which is capable of remedy, and that breach is not remedied within 30 days of the Supplier receiving notice specifying the breach and requiring it to be remedied;
 - (iv) there's a change of control (within the meaning of section 450 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010) of the Supplier which isn't pre-approved by the Buyer in writing;
 - (v) the Buyer discovers that the Supplier was in one of the situations in 57 (1) or 57(2) of the Regulations at the time the Contract was awarded;
 - (vi) the Supplier or its affiliates embarrass or bring the Buyer into disrepute or diminish the public trust in them; or



- (vii) the Supplier fails to comply with its legal obligations in the fields of environmental, social, equality or employment Law when providing the Deliverables.
- (b) The Buyer also has the right to terminate the Contract in accordance with clauses 7.7(b), 21.3, 29.4(b), 34.3 and Paragraph 8 of *Part B – Joint Controller Agreement* of Annex 1 – *Processing Personal Data* (if used).
- (c) If any of the events in 73(1) (a) or (b) of the Regulations happen, the Buyer has the right to immediately terminate the Contract and clause 11.5(a)(ii) to 11.5(a)(viii) applies.

11.5 What happens if the Contract ends (Buyer termination)

- (a) Where the Buyer terminates the Contract under clause 11.4(a), 7.7(b), 29.4(b), or Paragraph 8 of *Part B – Joint Controller Agreement* of Annex 1 – *Processing Personal Data* (if used), all of the following apply:
 - (i) the Supplier is responsible for the Buyer's reasonable costs of procuring replacement Deliverables for the rest of the term of the Contract;
 - (ii) the Buyer's payment obligations under the terminated Contract stop immediately;
 - (iii) accumulated rights of the Parties are not affected;
 - (iv) the Supplier must promptly delete or return the Government Data except where required to retain copies by Law;
 - (v) the Supplier must promptly return any of the Buyer's property provided under the Contract;
 - (vi) the Supplier must, at no cost to the Buyer, give all reasonable assistance to the Buyer and any incoming supplier and co-operate fully in the handover and re-procurement;
 - (vii) the Supplier must repay to the Buyer all the Charges that it has been paid in advance for Deliverables that it has not provided as at the date of termination or expiry; and
 - (viii) the following clauses survive the termination of the Contract: 4.2(j), 7, 8.5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 37 and 38 and any clauses which are expressly or by implication intended to continue.

11.6 When the Supplier can end the Contract and what happens when the contract ends (Buyer and Supplier termination)

- (a) The Supplier can issue a reminder notice if the Buyer does not pay an undisputed invoice on time. The Supplier can terminate the Contract if the Buyer fails to pay an undisputed invoiced sum due and worth over 10% of the total Contract value or £1,000, whichever is the lower, within 30 days of the date of the reminder notice.
- (b) Where the Buyer terminates the Contract in accordance with clause 11.3 or the Supplier terminates the Contract under clause 11.6(a) or 24.4:
 - (i) the Buyer must promptly pay all outstanding charges incurred by the Supplier;



(ii) the Buyer must pay the Supplier reasonable committed and unavoidable losses as long as the Supplier provides a fully itemised and costed schedule with evidence - the maximum value of this payment is limited to the total sum payable to the Supplier if the Contract had not been terminated; and

(iii) clauses 11.5(a)(ii) to 11.5(a)(viii) apply.

(c) The Supplier also has the right to terminate the Contract in accordance with Clauses 21.3 and 24.4.

11.7 Partially ending and suspending the Contract

(a) Where the Buyer has the right to terminate the Contract it can terminate or suspend (for any period), all or part of it. If the Buyer suspends the Contract it can provide the Deliverables itself or buy them from a third party.

(b) The Buyer can only partially terminate or suspend the Contract if the remaining parts of it can still be used to effectively deliver the intended purpose.

(c) The Parties must agree (in accordance with clause 26) any necessary variation required by clause 11.7, but the Supplier may not either:

(i) reject the variation; or

(ii) increase the Charges, except where the right to partial termination is under clause 11.3.

(d) The Buyer can still use other rights available, or subsequently available to it if it acts on its rights under clause 11.7.

12. How much you can be held responsible for

12.1 Each Party's total aggregate liability under or in connection with the Contract (whether in tort, contract or otherwise) is no more than 125% of the Charges paid or payable to the Supplier.

12.2 No Party is liable to the other for:

(a) any indirect losses; and/or

(b) loss of profits, turnover, savings, business opportunities or damage to goodwill (in each case whether direct or indirect).

12.3 In spite of clause 12.1, neither Party limits or excludes any of the following:

(a) its liability for death or personal injury caused by its negligence, or that of its employees, agents or Subcontractors;

(b) its liability for bribery or fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation by it or its employees; or

(c) any liability that cannot be excluded or limited by Law.

12.4 In spite of clause 12.1, the Supplier does not limit or exclude its liability for any indemnity given under clauses 8.5, 9.3(b), 10.5, or 33.2(b).

12.5 Notwithstanding clause 12.1, but subject to clauses 12.1 and 12.3, the Supplier's total aggregate liability under clause 14.7(e) shall not exceed the Data Protection Liability Cap.



Department of Health & Social Care

12.6 Each Party must use all reasonable endeavours to mitigate any loss or damage which it suffers under or in connection with the Contract, including any indemnities.

12.7 If more than one Supplier is party to the Contract, each Supplier Party is fully responsible for both their own liabilities and the liabilities of the other Suppliers.

13. Obeying the Law

13.1 The Supplier must, in connection with provision of the Deliverables:

(a) comply and procure that its Subcontractors comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct:

(https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779660/20190220-Supplier_Code_of_Conduct.pdf) as such Code of Conduct may be updated from time to time, and such other sustainability requirements as set out in the Order Form;

(b) comply with the provisions of the Official Secrets Acts 1911 to 1989 and section 182 of the Finance Act 1989;

(c) support the Buyer in fulfilling its Public Sector Equality duty under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010;

(d) comply with the model contract terms contained in Example 1 of Annex C of the guidance to PPN 05/19 (Tackling Modern Slavery in Government Supply Chains) shall apply to the Contract, as such clauses may be amended or updated from time to time; and

(e) meet the applicable Government Buying Standards applicable to Deliverables which can be found online at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sustainable-procurement-the-government-buying-standards-gbs>.

13.2 The Supplier indemnifies the Buyer against any costs resulting from any default by the Supplier relating to any applicable Law to do with the Contract.

13.3 The Supplier must appoint a Compliance Officer who must be responsible for ensuring that the Supplier complies with Law, clause 13.1 and clauses 28 to 35.

14. Data Protection

14.1 The Supplier must not remove any ownership or security notices in or relating to the Government Data.

14.2 The Supplier must make accessible back-ups of all Government Data, stored in an agreed off-site location and send the Buyer copies every 6 Months.

14.3 The Supplier must ensure that any Supplier system holding any Government Data, including back-up data, is a secure system that complies with the security requirements specified in writing by the Buyer (where any such requirements have been provided).

14.4 If at any time the Supplier suspects or has reason to believe that the Government Data is corrupted, lost or sufficiently degraded, then the Supplier must immediately notify the Buyer and suggest remedial action.

14.5 If the Government Data is corrupted, lost or sufficiently degraded so as to be unusable the Buyer may either or both:



Department of Health & Social Care

- (a) tell the Supplier to restore or get restored Government Data as soon as practical but no later than 5 Working Days from the date that the Buyer receives notice, or the Supplier finds out about the issue, whichever is earlier; and/or
 - (b) restore the Government Data itself or using a third party.
- 14.6 The Supplier must pay each Party's reasonable costs of complying with clause 14.5 unless the Buyer is at fault.
- 14.7 The Supplier:
 - (a) must provide the Buyer with all Government Data in an agreed open format within 10 Working Days of a written request;
 - (b) must have documented processes to guarantee prompt availability of Government Data if the Supplier stops trading;
 - (c) must securely destroy all storage media that has held Government Data at the end of life of that media using Good Industry Practice;
 - (d) securely erase all Government Data and any copies it holds when asked to do so by the Buyer unless required by Law to retain it; and
 - (e) indemnifies the Buyer against any and all losses incurred if the Supplier breaches clause 14 or any Data Protection Legislation.
- 14.8 The Parties acknowledge that for the purposes of the Data Protection Legislation, the nature of the activity carried out by each of them in relation to their respective obligations under the Contract dictates the status of each party under the DPA 2018. A Party may act as:
 - (a) "Controller" in respect of the other Party who is "Processor";
 - (b) "Processor" in respect of the other Party who is "Controller";
 - (c) "Joint Controller" with the other Party;
 - (d) "Independent Controller" of the Personal Data where the other Party is also "Controller",

in respect of certain Personal Data under the Contract and shall specify in Part A - *Authorised Processing Template* of Annex 1 – *Processing Personal Data* which scenario they think shall apply in each situation.
- 14.9 **Where one Party is Controller and the other Party its Processor**
 - (a) Where a Party is a Processor, it must only process Personal Data if authorised to do so in Part A - *Authorised Processing Template* of Annex 1 – *Processing Personal Data* by the Controller. Any further written instructions relating to the processing of Personal Data are incorporated into Part A - *Authorised Processing Template* of Annex 1 – *Processing Personal Data*.
 - (b) The Processor must give all reasonable assistance to the Controller in the preparation of any Data Protection Impact Assessment before starting any processing, including:
 - (i) a systematic description of the expected processing and its purpose;
 - (ii) the necessity and proportionality of the processing operations;
 - (iii) the risks to the rights and freedoms of Data Subjects; and



- (iv) the intended measures to address the risks, including safeguards, security measures and mechanisms to protect Personal Data.
- (c) The Processor must notify the Controller immediately if it thinks the Controller's instructions breach the Data Protection Legislation.
- (d) The Processor must put in place appropriate Protective Measures to protect against a Data Loss Event which must be approved by the Controller.
- (e) If lawful to notify the Controller, the Processor must promptly notify the Controller if the Processor is otherwise required to process Personal Data by Law before processing it.
- (f) The Processor must use all reasonable endeavours to ensure the reliability and integrity of any Processor Personnel who have access to the Personal Data and ensure that they:
 - (i) are aware of and comply with the Processor's duties under this clause 14;
 - (ii) are subject to appropriate confidentiality undertakings with the Processor or any Subprocessor;
 - (iii) are informed of the confidential nature of the Personal Data and do not provide any of the Personal Data to any third party unless directed in writing to do so by the Controller or as otherwise allowed by the Contract; and
 - (iv) have undergone adequate training in the use, care, protection and handling of Personal Data.
- (g) Where the Personal Data is subject to UK GDPR, the Processor must not transfer Personal Data outside of the UK unless the prior written consent of the Controller has been obtained and the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (i) the transfer is in accordance with Article 45 of the UK GDPR (or section 73 of DPA 2018); or
 - (ii) the Controller or the Processor has provided appropriate safeguards in relation to the transfer (whether in accordance with UK GDPR Article 46 or section 75 of the DPA 2018) as determined by the Controller which could include relevant parties entering into the International Data Transfer Agreement (the "**IDTA**"), or International Data Transfer Agreement Addendum to the European Commission's SCCs (the "**Addendum**"), as published by the Information Commissioner's Office from time to time as well as any additional measures determined by the Controller;
 - (iii) the Data Subject has enforceable rights and effective legal remedies when transferred;
 - (iv) the Processor meets its obligations under the Data Protection Legislation by providing an adequate level of protection to any Personal Data that is transferred; and
 - (v) the Processor complies with the Controller's reasonable prior instructions about the processing of the Personal Data.



Department of Health & Social Care

- (h) Where the Personal Data is subject to EU GDPR, the Processor must not transfer Personal Data outside of the EU unless the prior written consent of the Controller has been obtained and the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (i) the transfer is in accordance with Article 45 of the EU GDPR; or
 - (i) the Controller or Processor has provided appropriate safeguards in relation to the transfer in accordance with Article 46 of the EU GDPR as determined by the Controller which could include relevant parties entering into Standard Contractual Clauses in the European Commission's decision 2021/914/EU or such updated version of such Standard Contractual Clauses as are published by the European Commission from time to time as well as any additional measures determined by the Controller;
 - (ii) the Data Subject has enforceable rights and effective legal remedies;
 - (iii) the Processor complies with its obligations under the EU GDPR by providing an adequate level of protection to any Personal Data that is transferred (or, if it is not so bound, uses its best endeavours to assist the Controller in meeting its obligations); and
 - (iv) the Processor complies with any reasonable instructions notified to it in advance by the Controller with respect to the processing of the Personal Data.
 - (j) The Processor must notify the Controller immediately if it:
 - (i) receives a Data Subject Access Request (or purported Data Subject Access Request);
 - (ii) receives a request to rectify, block or erase any Personal Data;
 - (iii) receives any other request, complaint or communication relating to either Party's obligations under the Data Protection Legislation;
 - (iv) receives any communication from the Information Commissioner or any other regulatory authority in connection with Personal Data processed under this Contract;
 - (v) receives a request from any third Party for disclosure of Personal Data where compliance with the request is required or claims to be required by Law; and
 - (vi) becomes aware of a Data Loss Event.
 - (k) Any requirement to notify under clause (j) includes the provision of further information to the Controller in stages as details become available.
 - (i) The Processor must promptly provide the Controller with full assistance in relation to any Party's obligations under Data Protection Legislation and any complaint, communication or request made under clause (j). This includes giving the Controller:
 - (ii) full details and copies of the complaint, communication or request;
 - (iii) reasonably requested assistance so that it can comply with a Data Subject Access Request within the relevant timescales in the Data Protection Legislation;



Department of Health & Social Care

- (iv) any Personal Data it holds in relation to a Data Subject on request;
 - (v) assistance that it requests following any Data Loss Event; and
 - (vi) assistance that it requests relating to a consultation with, or request from, the Information Commissioner's Office or any other regulatory authority.
- (l) The Processor must maintain full, accurate records and information to show it complies with this clause 14. This requirement does not apply where the Processor employs fewer than 250 staff, unless either the Controller determines that the processing:
 - (i) is not occasional;
 - (ii) includes special categories of data as referred to in Article 9(1) of the UK GDPR or Personal Data relating to criminal convictions and offences referred to in Article 10 of the UK GDPR; or
 - (iii) is likely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of Data Subjects.
- (m) The Parties shall designate a Data Protection Officer if required by the Data Protection Legislation.
- (n) Before allowing any Subprocessor to process any Personal Data, the Processor must:
 - (i) notify the Controller in writing of the intended Subprocessor and processing;
 - (ii) obtain the written consent of the Controller;
 - (iii) enter into a written contract with the Subprocessor so that this clause 14 applies to the Subprocessor; and
 - (iv) provide the Controller with any information about the Subprocessor that the Controller reasonably requires.
- (o) The Processor remains fully liable for all acts or omissions of any Subprocessor.
- (p) At any time the Buyer can, with 30 Working Days' notice to the Supplier, change this clause 14 to replace it with any applicable standard clauses (between the controller and processor) or similar terms forming part of an applicable certification scheme (which shall apply when incorporated by attachment to the Contract).
- (q) The Parties agree to take account of any non-mandatory guidance issued by the Information Commissioner's Office or any other regulatory authority.

14.10 Joint Controllers of Personal Data

In the event that the Parties are Joint Controllers in respect of Personal Data under the Contract, the Parties shall implement paragraphs that are necessary to comply with UK GDPR Article 26 based on the terms set out in *Part B – Joint Controller Agreement of Annex 1 – Processing Personal Data*.

14.11 Independent Controllers of Personal Data



Department of Health & Social Care

In the event that the Parties are Independent Controllers in respect of Personal Data under the Contract, the terms set out in Part C – *Independent Controllers* of Annex 1 – *Processing Personal Data* shall apply to this Contract.

15. What you must keep confidential

15.1 Each Party must:

- (a) keep all Confidential Information it receives confidential and secure;
- (b) not disclose, use or exploit the disclosing Party's Confidential Information without the disclosing Party's prior written consent, except for the purposes anticipated under the Contract; and
- (c) immediately notify the disclosing Party if it suspects unauthorised access, copying, use or disclosure of the Confidential Information.

15.2 In spite of clause 15.1, a Party may disclose Confidential Information which it receives from the disclosing Party in any of the following instances:

- (a) where disclosure is required by applicable Law, a regulatory body or a court with the relevant jurisdiction if the recipient Party notifies the disclosing Party of the full circumstances, the affected Confidential Information and extent of the disclosure;
- (b) if the recipient Party already had the information without obligation of confidentiality before it was disclosed by the disclosing Party;
- (c) if the information was given to it by a third party without obligation of confidentiality;
- (d) if the information was in the public domain at the time of the disclosure;
- (e) if the information was independently developed without access to the disclosing Party's Confidential Information;
- (f) on a confidential basis, to its auditors or for the purposes of regulatory requirements;
- (g) on a confidential basis, to its professional advisers on a need-to-know basis; and
- (h) to the Serious Fraud Office where the recipient Party has reasonable grounds to believe that the disclosing Party is involved in activity that may be a criminal offence under the Bribery Act 2010.

15.3 The Supplier may disclose Confidential Information on a confidential basis to Supplier Staff on a need-to-know basis to allow the Supplier to meet its obligations under the Contract. The Supplier shall remain responsible at all times for compliance with the confidentiality obligations set out in this Contract by the persons to whom disclosure has been made.

15.4 The Buyer may disclose Confidential Information in any of the following cases:

- (a) on a confidential basis to the employees, agents, consultants and contractors of the Buyer;
- (b) on a confidential basis to any other Central Government Body, any successor body to a Central Government Body or any company that the Buyer transfers or proposes to transfer all or any part of its business to;



Department of Health & Social Care

- (c) if the Buyer (acting reasonably) considers disclosure necessary or appropriate to carry out its public functions;
 - (d) where requested by Parliament; and
 - (e) under clauses 5.7 and 16.
- 15.5 For the purposes of clauses 15.2 to 15.4 references to disclosure on a confidential basis means disclosure under a confidentiality agreement or arrangement including terms as strict as those required in clause 15.
- 15.6 Transparency Information, and Information which is exempt from disclosure by clause 16 is not Confidential Information.
- 15.7 The Supplier must not make any press announcement or publicise the Contract or any part of it in any way, without the prior written consent of the Buyer and must take all reasonable endeavours to ensure that Supplier Staff do not either.
- 16. When you can share information**
 - 16.1 The Supplier must tell the Buyer within 48 hours if it receives a Request For Information.
 - 16.2 In accordance with a reasonable timetable and in any event within 5 Working Days of a request from the Buyer, the Supplier must give the Buyer full co-operation and information needed so the Buyer can:
 - (a) comply with any FOIA request;
 - (b) comply with any Environmental Information Regulations (“EIR”) request;
 - (c) if the Contract has a value over the relevant threshold in Part 2 of the Regulations, comply with any of its obligations in relation to publishing Transparency Information.
 - 16.3 To the extent that it is allowed and practical to do so, the Buyer will use reasonable endeavours to notify the Supplier of a Request For Information and may talk to the Supplier to help it decide whether to publish information under clause 16. However, the extent, content and format of the disclosure is the Buyer’s decision in its absolute discretion.
- 17. Insurance**

The Supplier shall ensure it has adequate insurance cover for this Contract.
- 18. Invalid parts of the contract**

If any part of the Contract is prohibited by Law or judged by a court to be unlawful, void or unenforceable, it must be read as if it was removed from the Contract as much as required and rendered ineffective as far as possible without affecting the rest of the Contract, whether it’s valid or enforceable.
- 19. No other terms apply**

The provisions incorporated into the Contract are the entire agreement between the Parties. The Contract replaces all previous statements, or agreements whether written or oral. No other provisions apply.



Department of Health & Social Care

20. Other people's rights in the contract

No third parties may use the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act ("CRTPA") to enforce any term of the Contract unless stated (referring to CRTPA) in the Contract. This does not affect third party rights and remedies that exist independently from CRTPA.

21. Circumstances beyond your control

21.1 Any Party affected by a Force Majeure Event is excused from performing its obligations under the Contract while the inability to perform continues, if it both:

- (a) provides written notice to the other Party; and
- (b) uses all reasonable measures practical to reduce the impact of the Force Majeure Event.

21.2 Any failure or delay by the Supplier to perform its obligations under the Contract that is due to a failure or delay by an agent, Subcontractor and/or Supplier Staff will only be considered a Force Majeure Event if that third party is itself prevented from complying with an obligation to the Supplier due to a Force Majeure Event.

21.3 Either Party can partially or fully terminate the Contract if the provision of the Deliverables is materially affected by a Force Majeure Event which lasts for 90 days continuously.

21.4 Where a Party terminates under clause 21.3:

- (a) each Party must cover its own losses; and
- (b) clause 11.5(a)(ii) to 11.5(a)(viii) applies.

22. Relationships created by the contract

The Contract does not create a partnership, joint venture or employment relationship. The Supplier must represent themselves accordingly and ensure others do so.

23. Giving up contract rights

A partial or full waiver or relaxation of the terms of the Contract is only valid if it is stated to be a waiver in writing to the other Party.

24. Transferring responsibilities

24.1 The Supplier cannot assign, novate or in any other way dispose of the Contract or any part of it without the Buyer's written consent.

24.2 The Buyer can assign, novate or transfer its Contract or any part of it to any Crown Body, public or private sector body which performs the functions of the Buyer.

24.3 When the Buyer uses its rights under clause 24.2 the Supplier must enter into a novation agreement in the form that the Buyer specifies.

24.4 The Supplier can terminate the Contract novated under clause 24.2 to a private sector body that is experiencing an Insolvency Event.

24.5 The Supplier remains responsible for all acts and omissions of the Supplier Staff as if they were its own.



Department of Health & Social Care

25. Supply Chain

- 25.1 The Supplier cannot sub-contract the Contract or any part of it without the Buyer's prior written consent. The Supplier shall provide the Buyer with the name of any Subcontractor the Supplier proposes to engage for the purposes of the Contract. The decision of the Buyer to consent or not will not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. If the Buyer does not communicate a decision to the Supplier within 10 Working Days of the request for consent then its consent will be deemed to have been given. The Buyer may reasonably withhold its consent to the appointment of a Subcontractor if it considers that:
- (a) the appointment of a proposed Subcontractor may prejudice the provision of the Deliverables or may be contrary to its interests;
 - (b) the proposed Subcontractor is unreliable and/or has not provided reliable goods and or reasonable services to its other customers; and/or
 - (c) the proposed Subcontractor employs unfit persons.
- 25.2 If the Buyer asks the Supplier for details about Subcontractors, the Supplier must provide details of all such Subcontractors at all levels of the supply chain including:
- (a) their name;
 - (b) the scope of their appointment; and
 - (c) the duration of their appointment.
- 25.3 The Supplier must exercise due skill and care when it selects and appoints Subcontractors.
- 25.4 The Supplier will ensure that all Sub-Contracts in the Supplier's supply chain entered into after the Start Date wholly or substantially for the purpose of performing or contributing to the performance of the whole or any part of this Contract contain provisions that:
- (a) allow the Supplier to terminate the Sub-Contract if the Subcontractor fails to comply with its obligations in respect of environmental, social, equality or employment Law;
 - (b) require the Supplier to pay all Subcontractors in full, within 30 days of receiving a valid, undisputed invoice; and
 - (c) allow the Buyer to publish the details of the late payment or non-payment if this 30-day limit is exceeded.
- 25.5 The Supplier will take reasonable endeavours to ensure that all Sub-Contracts in the Supplier's supply chain entered into before the Start Date but made wholly or substantially for the purpose of performing or contributing to the performance of the whole or any part of this Contract contain provisions that:
- (a) allow the Supplier to terminate the Sub-Contract if the Subcontractor fails to comply with its obligations in respect of environmental, social, equality or employment Law;
 - (b) require the Supplier to pay all Subcontractors in full, within 30 days of receiving a valid, undisputed invoice; and



Department of Health & Social Care

- (c) allow the Buyer to publish the details of the late payment or non-payment if this 30-day limit is exceeded.
- 25.6 At the Buyer's request, the Supplier must terminate any Sub-Contracts in any of the following events:
 - (a) there is a change of control within the meaning of Section 450 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 of a Subcontractor which isn't pre-approved by the Buyer in writing;
 - (b) the acts or omissions of the Subcontractor have caused or materially contributed to a right of termination under Clause 11.4;
 - (c) a Subcontractor or its Affiliates embarrasses or brings into disrepute or diminishes the public trust in the Buyer;
 - (d) the Subcontractor fails to comply with its obligations in respect of environmental, social, equality or employment Law; and/or
 - (e) the Buyer has found grounds to exclude the Subcontractor in accordance with Regulation 57 of the Regulations.
- 25.7 The Supplier is responsible for all acts and omissions of its Subcontractors and those employed or engaged by them as if they were its own.
- 26. Changing the contract**

Either Party can request a variation to the Contract which is only effective if agreed in writing and signed by both Parties. The Buyer is not required to accept a variation request made by the Supplier.
- 27. How to communicate about the contract**
 - 27.1 All notices under the Contract must be in writing and are considered effective on the Working Day of Delivery as long as they're delivered before 5:00pm on a Working Day. Otherwise the notice is effective on the next Working Day. An email is effective at 9am on the first Working Day after sending unless an error message is received.
 - 27.2 Notices to the Buyer or Supplier must be sent to their address or email address in the Order Form.
 - 27.3 This clause does not apply to the service of legal proceedings or any documents in any legal action, arbitration or dispute resolution.
- 28. Dealing with claims**
 - 28.1 If the Buyer becomes aware of any Claim, the Buyer must:
 - (a) notify the Supplier as soon as reasonably practical becoming aware of a Claim;
 - (b) at the Supplier's cost, allow the Supplier to conduct all negotiations and proceedings to do with a Claim;
 - (c) at the Supplier's cost, give the Supplier reasonable assistance with the Claim if requested; and
 - (d) not make admissions about the Claim without the prior written consent of the Supplier which cannot be unreasonably withheld or delayed.
 - 28.2 The Supplier must:



Department of Health & Social Care

- (a) consider and defend the Claim diligently and in a way that does not damage the Buyer's reputation; and
- (b) not settle or compromise any Claim without the Buyer's prior written consent which it must not unreasonably withhold or delay.

29. Preventing fraud, bribery and corruption

29.1 The Supplier shall not:

- (a) commit any criminal offence referred to in 57(1) and 57(2) of the Regulations; or
- (b) offer, give, or agree to give anything, to any person (whether working for or engaged by the Buyer or any other public body) an inducement or reward for doing, refraining from doing, or for having done or refrained from doing, any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of the Contract or any other public function or for showing or refraining from showing favour or disfavour to any person in relation to the Contract or any other public function.

29.2 The Supplier shall take all reasonable endeavours (including creating, maintaining and enforcing adequate policies, procedures and records), in accordance with Good Industry Practice, to prevent any matters referred to in clause 29.1 and any fraud by the Supplier Staff and the Supplier (including its shareholders, members and directors) in connection with the Contract and shall notify the Buyer immediately if it has reason to suspect that any such matters have occurred or is occurring or is likely to occur.

29.3 If the Supplier notifies the Buyer as required by clause 29.2, the Supplier must respond promptly to their further enquiries, co-operate with any investigation and allow the Audit of any books, records and relevant documentation.

29.4 If the Supplier or the Supplier Staff engages in conduct prohibited by clause 29.1 or commits fraud in relation to the Contract or any other contract with the Crown (including the Buyer) the Buyer may:

- (a) require the Supplier to remove any Supplier Staff from providing the Deliverables if their acts or omissions have caused the default; and
- (b) immediately terminate the Contract.

30. Equality, diversity and human rights

30.1 The Supplier must follow all applicable employment and equality Law when they perform their obligations under the Contract, including:

- (a) protections against discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, gender reassignment, religion or belief, disability, sexual orientation, pregnancy, maternity, age or otherwise; and
- (b) any other requirements and instructions which the Buyer reasonably imposes related to equality Law.

30.2 The Supplier must use all reasonable endeavours, and inform the Buyer of the steps taken, to prevent anything that is considered to be unlawful discrimination by any court or tribunal, or the Equality and Human Rights Commission (or any successor organisation) when working on the Contract.



Department of Health & Social Care

31. Health and safety

- 31.1 The Supplier must perform its obligations meeting the requirements of:
- (a) all applicable Law regarding health and safety; and
 - (b) the Buyer's current health and safety policy while at the Buyer's premises, as provided to the Supplier.
- 31.2 The Supplier and the Buyer must as soon as possible notify the other of any health and safety incidents or material hazards they're aware of at the Buyer premises that relate to the performance of the Contract.

32. Environment and sustainability

- 32.1 In performing its obligations under the Contract, the Supplier shall, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Buyer:
- (a) meet, in all material respects, the requirements of all applicable Laws regarding the environment; and
 - (b) comply with its obligations under the Buyer's current environmental policy, which the Buyer must provide.
- 32.2 The Supplier must ensure that Supplier Staff are aware of the Buyer's environmental policy.

33. Tax

- 33.1 The Supplier must not breach any tax or social security obligations and must enter into a binding agreement to pay any late contributions due, including where applicable, any interest or any fines. The Buyer cannot terminate the Contract where the Supplier has not paid a minor tax or social security contribution.
- 33.2 Where the Supplier or any Supplier Staff are liable to be taxed or to pay National Insurance contributions in the UK relating to payment received under the Contract, the Supplier must both:
- (a) comply with the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 and all other statutes and regulations relating to income tax, the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 (including IR35) and National Insurance contributions; and
 - (b) indemnify the Buyer against any Income Tax, National Insurance and social security contributions and any other liability, deduction, contribution, assessment or claim arising from or made during or after the Term in connection with the provision of the Deliverables by the Supplier or any of the Supplier Staff.
- 33.3 If any of the Supplier Staff are Workers who receive payment relating to the Deliverables, then the Supplier must ensure that its contract with the Worker contains requirements that:
- (a) the Buyer may, at any time during the term of the Contract, request that the Worker provides information which demonstrates they comply with clause 33.2, or why those requirements do not apply, the Buyer can specify the information the Worker must provide and the deadline for responding;



Department of Health & Social Care

- (b) the Worker's contract may be terminated at the Buyer's request if the Worker fails to provide the information requested by the Buyer within the time specified by the Buyer;
- (c) the Worker's contract may be terminated at the Buyer's request if the Worker provides information which the Buyer considers isn't good enough to demonstrate how it complies with clause 33.2 or confirms that the Worker is not complying with those requirements; and
- (d) the Buyer may supply any information they receive from the Worker to HMRC for revenue collection and management.

34. Conflict of interest

- 34.1 The Supplier must take action to ensure that neither the Supplier nor the Supplier Staff are placed in the position of an actual, potential or perceived Conflict of Interest.
- 34.2 The Supplier must promptly notify and provide details to the Buyer if an actual, potential or perceived Conflict of Interest happens or is expected to happen.
- 34.3 The Buyer will consider whether there are any appropriate measures that can be put in place to remedy an actual, perceived or potential Conflict of Interest. If, in the reasonable opinion of the Buyer, such measures do not or will not resolve an actual or potential conflict of interest, the Buyer may terminate the Contract immediately by giving notice in writing to the Supplier where there is or may be an actual or potential Conflict of Interest and clauses 11.5(a)(ii) to 11.5(a)(viii) shall apply.

35. Reporting a breach of the contract

- 35.1 As soon as it is aware of it the Supplier and Supplier Staff must report to the Buyer any actual or suspected breach of Law, clause 13.1, or clauses 28 to 34.
- 35.2 The Supplier must not retaliate against any of the Supplier Staff who in good faith reports a breach listed in clause 35.1 to the Buyer or a Prescribed Person.

36. Further Assurances

Each Party will, at the request and cost of the other Party, do all things which may be reasonably necessary to give effect to the meaning of this Contract.

37. Resolving disputes

- 37.1 If there is a dispute between the Parties, their senior representatives who have authority to settle the dispute will, within 28 days of a written request from the other Party, meet in good faith to resolve the dispute by commercial negotiation.
- 37.2 If the dispute is not resolved at that meeting, the Parties can attempt to settle it by mediation using the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution ("CEDR") Model Mediation Procedure current at the time of the dispute. If the Parties cannot agree on a mediator, the mediator will be nominated by CEDR. If either Party does not wish to use, or continue to use mediation, or mediation does not resolve the dispute, the dispute must be resolved using clauses 37.3 to 37.5.
- 37.3 Unless the Buyer refers the dispute to arbitration using clause 37.4, the Parties irrevocably agree that the courts of England and Wales have the exclusive jurisdiction to:
 - (a) determine the dispute;



Department
of Health &
Social Care

- (b) grant interim remedies; and
 - (c) grant any other provisional or protective relief.
- 37.4 The Supplier agrees that the Buyer has the exclusive right to refer any dispute to be finally resolved by arbitration under the London Court of International Arbitration Rules current at the time of the dispute. There will be only one arbitrator. The seat or legal place of the arbitration will be London and the proceedings will be in English.
- 37.5 The Buyer has the right to refer a dispute to arbitration even if the Supplier has started or has attempted to start court proceedings under clause 37.3, unless the Buyer has agreed to the court proceedings or participated in them. Even if court proceedings have started, the Parties must do everything necessary to ensure that the court proceedings are stayed in favour of any arbitration proceedings if they are started under clause 37.4.
- 37.6 The Supplier cannot suspend the performance of the Contract during any dispute.
- 38. Which law applies**
- This Contract and any issues or disputes arising out of, or connected to it, are governed by English law.