

Framework Schedule 6b Order Form Template

Operating Lease Only

Order Form

APPLICABLE FRAMEWORK CONTRACT

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|----------------------|--|
| CALL-OFF REFERENCE: | DDaT24536 |
| THE BUYER: | UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) – Medical Research Council (MRC) |
| BUYER ADDRESS | Polaris House, North Star Ave, Swindon SN2 1FL |
| THE SUPPLIER: | Canon (UK) Ltd |
| SUPPLIER ADDRESS: | 4 Roundwood Avenue, Stockley Park UB11 1AF |
| REGISTRATION NUMBER: | 01264300 |

This Order Form is for the provision of the Call-Off Deliverables and dated Thursday 19th December 2024

It's issued under the Framework Contract with the reference number RM6174 for the provision of Multifunctional Devices (MFDs), Print and Digital Workflow Software Services and Managed Print Service Provision.

CALL-OFF LOT(S):

| Lot Number | Lot Name | Relevant (Yes/No) |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Multifunctional Print Devices (MFDs) and Basic Print Management Software</i> | <i>no</i> |
| 2 | <i>Multifunctional Print Devices (MFDs), Print Management and/or Digital Workflow Software and Associated Services</i> | <i>Yes</i> |

CALL-OFF INCORPORATED TERMS

The following documents are incorporated into this Call-Off Contract.

Where numbers are missing we are not using those schedules. If the documents conflict, the following order of precedence applies:

1. This Order Form including the Call-Off Special Terms and Call-Off Special Schedules.
2. Joint Schedule 1 (Definitions and Interpretation) **RM6174**
3. Framework Special Terms
4. The following Schedules in equal order of precedence:
5. CCS Core Terms (version 3.0.11)
6. Joint Schedule 5 (Corporate Social Responsibility)
7. Call-Off Schedule 4 (Call-Off Tender) as long as any parts of the Call-Off Tender that offer a better commercial position for the Buyer (as decided by the Buyer) take precedence over the documents above.



Buyers please note: No other Supplier terms are part of the Call-Off Contract. That includes any terms written on the back of, added to this Order Form, or presented at the time of delivery.



• **Joint Schedules for RM6174**

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Joint Schedule 2 | (Variation Form) | This Schedule is to be used when either the Buyer and/or Supplier wants to change/update the deliverables of the original Call-Off Contract in accordance with Clause 24 (Changing the Contract) of the Core Terms | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |
| Joint Schedule 3 | (Insurance Requirements) | This Schedule defines the standard insurance cover required by Suppliers at Framework level. If Buyers require Suppliers to obtain additional Insurance, this should be detailed in the 'Additional Insurance' section found further on in this form. | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |
| Joint Schedule 4 | (Commercially Sensitive Information) | Complete this Schedule when Supplier's Confidential Information has been identified and agreed to by both parties. In this Schedule specify any Commercially Sensitive Information of the Supplier and the duration for which it should be confidential. | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |
| Joint Schedule 10 | (Rectification Plan) | This schedule is used when a supplier breaches any of their obligations and sets out the steps to be taken by Suppliers to rectify the Defaults. <i>The definition of Default can be found in Joint Schedule 1 - Definitions</i> | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| Joint Schedule 11 | (Processing Data) | Annex 1 of Schedule 11 is to be completed by Buyer's when Personal Data is processed by Supplier's. Annex 2 of this Schedule should be considered when both parties agree to Joint Controller Status | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|---|

• Call-Off Schedules for **RM6174**

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| Call-Off Schedule 1 | (Transparency Reports) | This Schedule is to be populated by Buyer's and sets out the reporting requirements which the Supplier will comply with throughout the duration of the Call-Off Contract | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |
| Call-Off Schedule 2 | (Staff Transfer) | This schedule sets out the provisions of Staff transfer. Buyers will need to seek their own legal advice prior to completing Call-Off Schedule 2. | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |
| Call-Off Schedule 5 | (Pricing Details) | This schedule is to be populated by Buyers with the applicable Call-Off Contract Charges. Please see Appendix 1 – Client Agreement | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |
| Call-Off Schedule 6 | (ICT Services) Section | This Schedule sets out the requirement to which the Supplier are to comply with the Buyer's <i>ICT Policy (ensure it is handed over to the Supplier before the Commencement Date)</i>  Call-Off-Schedule-6-1 CT-Services.docx | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |
| Call-Off Schedule 9 | (Security) | Part A of Schedule 9 (Security) Buyers can also choose to insert their Security Management Plan into Annex 2 of Call-Off Schedule 9 or provide details of where the Security Management Plan can be found.  Call-Off-Schedule-9-Security.docx | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |

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| Call-Off Schedule 10 | (Exit Management) | <p>(Exit Management). Call Off Schedule 10 is likely to be relevant in the context of procuring Services or Goods and Services rather than Goods only. Supports Buyers and Suppliers in devising and agreeing an exit strategy and Contract end.</p>  <p>Call-Off-Schedule-10 -Exit-Management.doc</p> | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |
| Call-Off Schedule 11 | (Installation Works) | This schedule defines the Installation Works (for definition of Installation Works see Joint Schedule 1 – Definitions) needed by Buyer's during the Call-Off Contract term | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |
| Call-Off Schedule 20 | (Call-Off Specification) | <p>This schedule is to be populated by Buyers with the Deliverables applicable to this Call-Off Contract Charges.</p>  <p>Call.docx</p> | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |
| Call-Off Schedule 24 | (Operating Lease) | This schedule should be incorporated when an Operating Lease is required. | Mandatory Schedule Do not delete |

CALL-OFF SPECIAL TERMS

N/A

SECTION B

1. Call-Off Contract Period

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|---|------------------------------|
| CALL-OFF START DATE: (The initial contract period excluding extension options) | 7 th January 2025 |
| CALL-OFF EXTENSION PERIOD OPTIONS: (State the options to extend) | N/A |

| | |
|--|--|
| CALL-OFF EXPIRY DATE: | 6 th January 2027 |
| MINIMUM WRITTEN NOTICE TO SUPPLIER IN RESPECT OF EXTENSION: | 3 months prior to initial Call off Contract period end |

2. Contract Performance

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| STANDARDS AND QUALITY | Not applicable |
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| SERVICE CREDITS | Not applicable |
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3. Liability and Insurance

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| MAXIMUM LIABILITY | <p>Each Party's total aggregate liability in each Contract Year under each Call-Off Contract (whether in tort, contract or otherwise) is no more than the greater of £5 million or 150% of the Estimated Yearly Charges unless specified in the Call-Off Order Form.</p> <p>The Estimated Year 1 Charges used to calculate liability in the first Contract Year is £4,490.16 Estimated Charges in the first 12 months of the Contract.</p> |
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| ADDITIONAL INSURANCES | Not applicable |
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4. Buyer Information

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|-------------------------|--|
| BUYER'S INVOICE ADDRESS | <p>UKRI C/O UK Shared Business Services Ltd Polaris House North Star Avenue Swindon United Kingdom SN2 1UH finance@uksbs.co.uk</p> |
|-------------------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| BUYER'S AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE | |
|-----------------------------------|--|

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| PAYMENT METHOD | BACS |
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5. Supplier Information

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| SUPPLIER'S AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE | |
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| SUPPLIER REQUIREMENTS Supplier's inspection of Sites, Customer Property and Customer Assets: | Acceptance will be deemed to have been given on completion of delivery, installation and green button tests having been completed |
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| FAILURE OF SUPPLIER EQUIPMENT | Not applied |
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6. Other Call-Off Requirements

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| TERMINATION WITHOUT CAUSE NOTICE PERIOD | N/A |
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| UNDISPUTED SUMS LIMIT | 10.5 The Supplier can issue a Reminder Notice if the Buyer does not pay an undisputed invoice on time. The Supplier can terminate a Call-Off Contract if the Buyer fails to pay an undisputed invoiced sum due and worth over 10% of the |
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| | |
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| | annual Contract Value within 30 days of the date of the Reminder Notice. |
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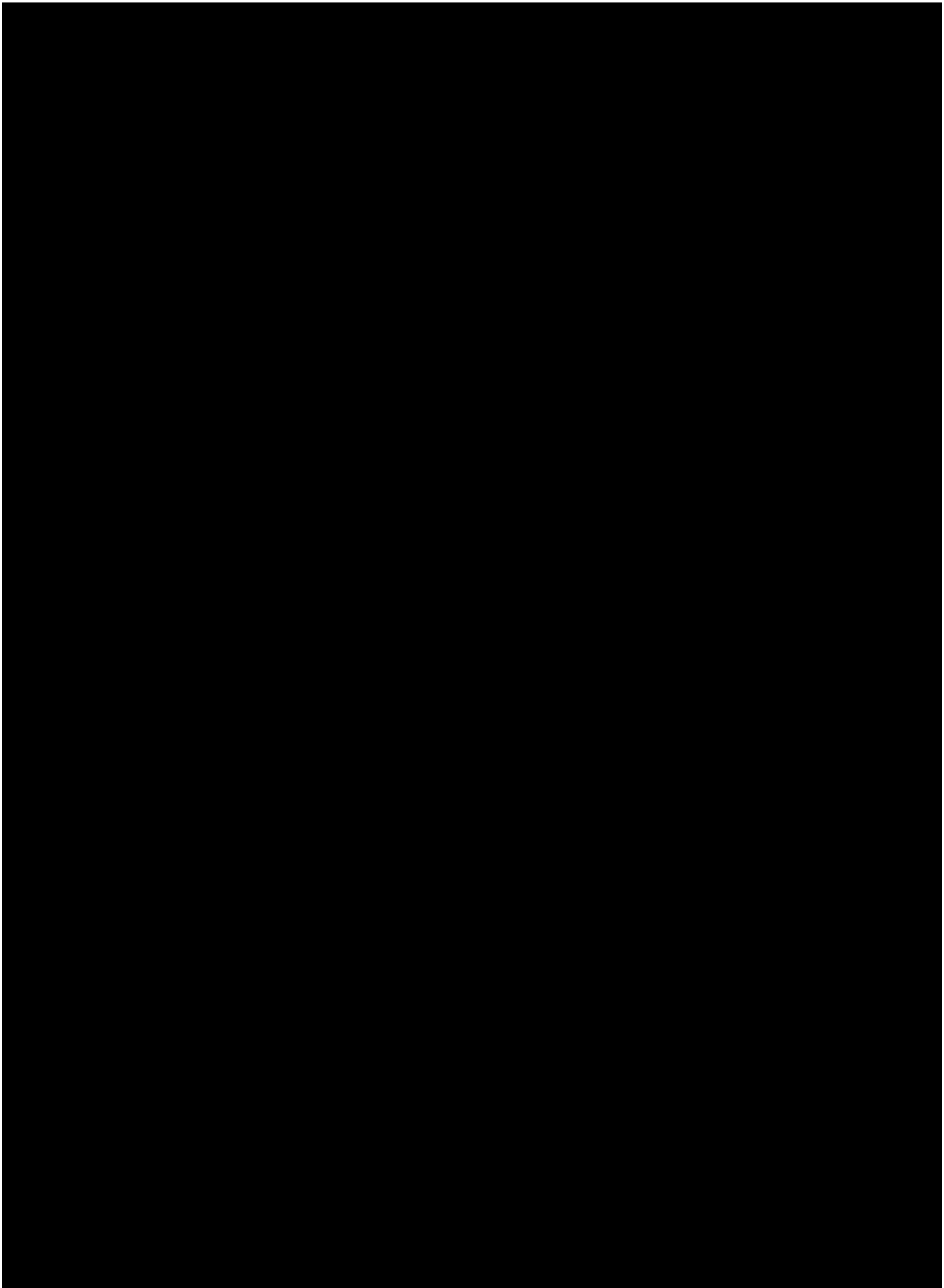
| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| TRAINING | Not applicable |
| Not applicable | |

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| SOCIAL VALUE COMMITMENT | Not applicable |
| Not applicable | |

| For and on behalf of the Supplier: | | For and on behalf of the Buyer: | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Signature: | | Signature: | |
| Name: | | Name: | |
| Role: | | Role: | |
| Date: | 23-Dec-2024 | Date: | 20-Dec-2024 |

Call-Off Schedule 20 (Call-Off Specification)

This Schedule sets out the characteristics of the Deliverables that the Supplier will be required to make to the Buyers under this Call-Off Contract



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, and the fourth part discusses the conclusions and implications of the findings.

The study was conducted using a quantitative research design. Data was collected from a sample of 100 participants using a survey questionnaire. The data was then analyzed using statistical software to identify patterns and trends. The results of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied.

The findings of the study have several implications for practice and policy. First, the results suggest that the current approach to the issue may need to be revised. Second, the study highlights the need for further research in this area. Finally, the findings provide valuable insights for stakeholders involved in the issue.

In conclusion, the study has provided a comprehensive analysis of the topic. The results of the study are consistent with the hypotheses and provide a clear understanding of the relationships between the variables. The study also identifies areas for further research and provides practical implications for the field.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1999, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, senior management and part-time workforce. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1999, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980.

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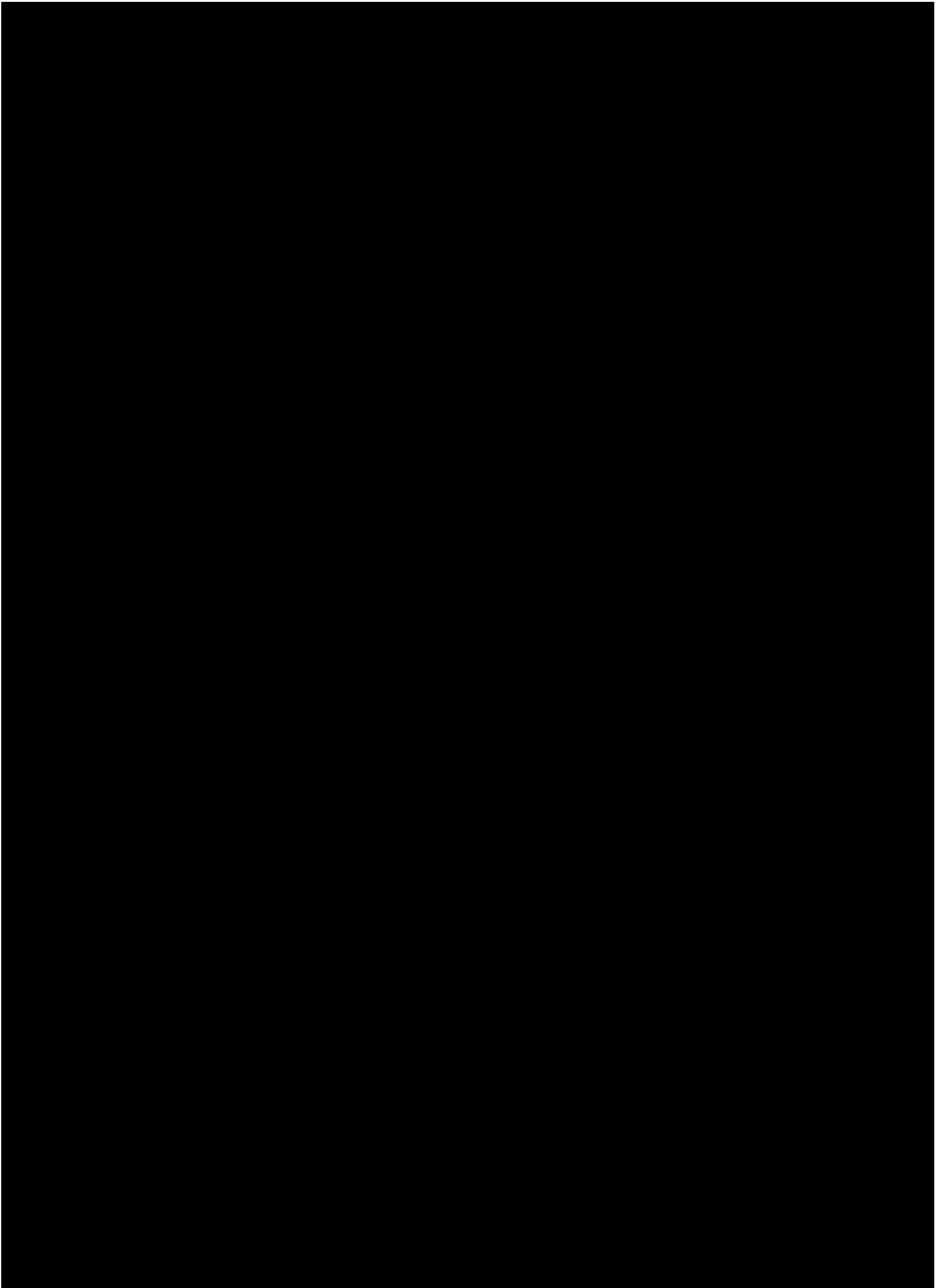
Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980.

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and the role of the researcher in this process. The second part of the paper presents the methodology used in the study, including the selection of participants, the data collection methods, and the analysis techniques. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study and the conclusions drawn from the data. The final part of the paper provides a summary of the findings and discusses the implications for future research.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of scientific inquiry. The data collected was analyzed using statistical methods to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. The results of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables studied, and this relationship is consistent across the different groups of participants.

The findings of this study have important implications for the field of research. They provide a new perspective on the subject matter and suggest areas for further investigation. The results also have practical implications for the application of the findings in real-world settings.

In conclusion, this study has provided valuable insights into the subject matter and has contributed to the body of knowledge in the field. The findings suggest that there is a need for further research in this area, and the results of this study can be used to inform future studies.

the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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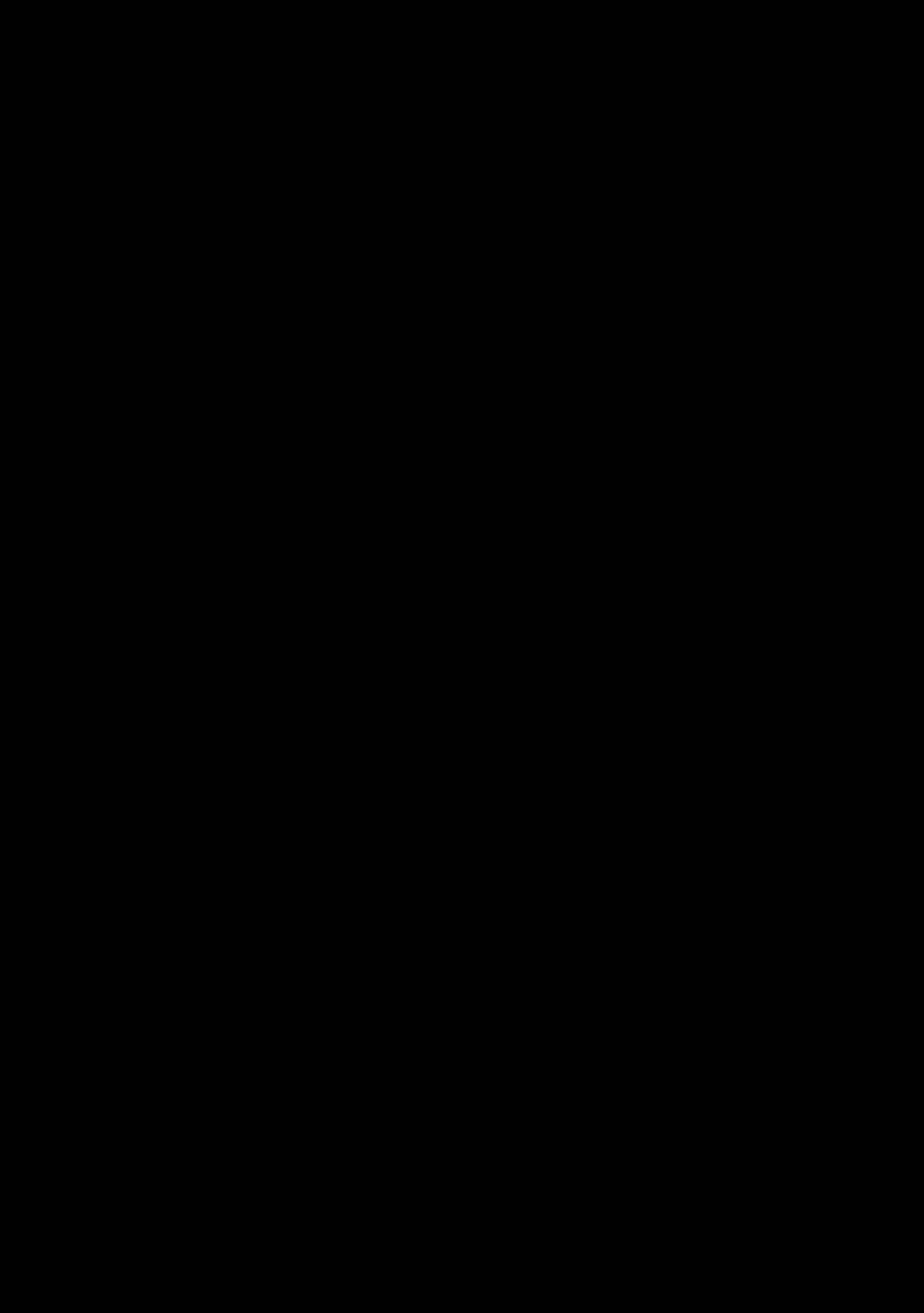
In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

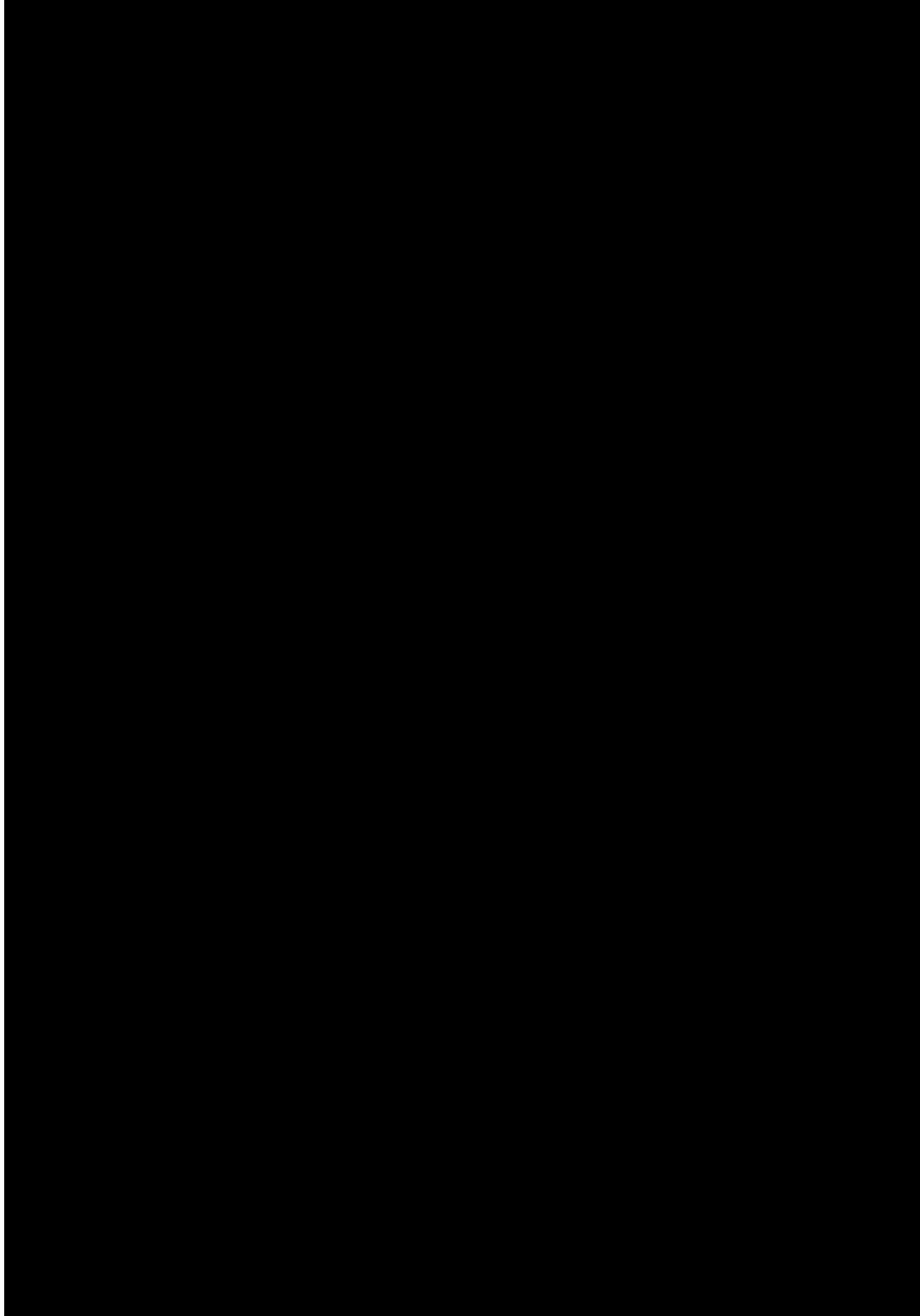
In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [21].

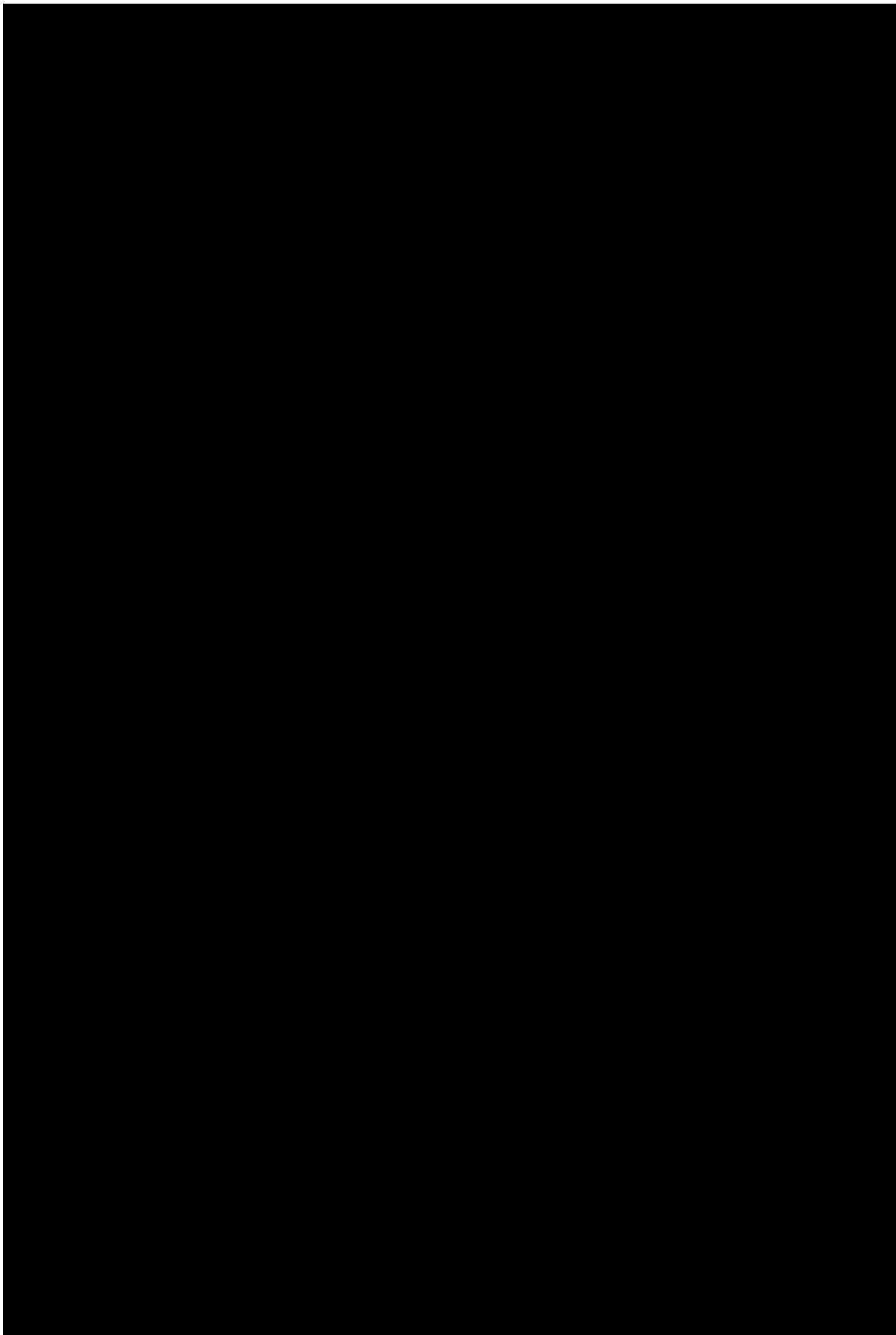
In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [23].

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then proceeds to a literature review, highlighting the key findings of previous studies in this field. The methodology section describes the research design, data collection methods, and the statistical analysis used. The results section presents the findings of the study, and the discussion section interprets these findings in the context of the research objectives. Finally, the conclusion summarizes the main points of the paper and suggests areas for future research.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data was collected from a representative sample of the population, and the analysis was conducted using appropriate statistical techniques. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the discussion provides a thorough interpretation of the findings. The conclusion highlights the significance of the research and the need for further investigation in this area.

The study has several strengths, including a well-defined research design, a large and representative sample, and the use of advanced statistical methods. However, there are also some limitations to the study, such as the potential for bias in the sample and the limited scope of the research. Despite these limitations, the study provides valuable insights into the research topic and contributes to the existing body of knowledge in the field.

The research was funded by the [Funding Source], and the authors would like to express their gratitude to the [Funding Source] for their support. The authors also thank the [Participants] for their participation in the study and the [Researchers] for their assistance in data collection and analysis.

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