

- 3.2.8 All deliveries must have a delivery note attached that specifies the order number, type and quantity of Goods.
- 3.2.9 The Supplier must provide all tools, information and instructions the Buyer needs to make use of the Goods.
- 3.2.10 The Supplier must indemnify the Buyer against the costs of any Recall of the Goods and give notice of actual or anticipated action about the Recall of the Goods.
- 3.2.11 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 steps to minimise these costs.
- 3.2.12 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 3. If the Supplier doesn't do this it will pay the Buyer's costs including repair or re-supply by a third party.

3.3 Services clauses

- 3.3.1 Late Delivery of the Services will be a Default of a Call-Off Contract.
- 3.3.2 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.
- 3.3.3 The Supplier must at its own risk and expense provide all Supplier Equipment required to Deliver the Services.
- 3.3.4 The Supplier must allocate sufficient resources and appropriate expertise to each Contract.
- 3.3.5 The Supplier must take all reasonable care to ensure performance does not disrupt the Buyer's operations, employees or other contractors.
- 3.3.6 The Supplier must ensure all Services, and anything used to Deliver the Services, are of good quality and free from defects.
- 3.3.7 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.

4 Pricing and payments

- 4.1 In exchange for the Deliverables, the Supplier must invoice the Buyer for the Charges in the Order Form.
- 4.2 CCS must invoice the Supplier for the Management Charge and the Supplier must pay it using the process in Framework Schedule 5 (Management Charges and Information).

4.3 All Charges and the Management Charge:

- exclude VAT, which is payable on provision of a valid VAT invoice
- include all costs connected with the Supply of Deliverables

4.4 The Buyer must pay the Supplier the Charges within 30 days of receipt by the Buyer of a valid, undisputed invoice, in cleared funds using the payment method and details stated in the Order Form.

4.5 A Supplier invoice is only valid if it:

- includes all appropriate references including the Contract reference number and other details reasonably requested by the Buyer
- includes a detailed breakdown of Delivered Deliverables and Milestone(s) (if any)
- doesn't include any Management Charge (the Supplier must not charge the Buyer in any way for the Management Charge)

4.6 The Buyer may retain or set-off payment of any amount owed to it by the Supplier if notice and reasons are provided.

4.7 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, CCS or the Buyer can publish the details of the late payment or non-payment.

4.8 If CCS or the Buyer can get more favourable commercial terms for the supply at cost of any materials, goods or services used by the Supplier to provide the Deliverables and that cost is reimbursable by the Buyer, then CCS or the Buyer may either:

- require the Supplier to replace its existing commercial terms with the more favourable terms offered for the relevant items
- enter into a direct agreement with the Subcontractor or third party for the relevant item

4.9 If CCS or the Buyer uses Clause 4.8 then the Framework Prices (and where applicable, the Charges) must be reduced by an agreed amount by using the Variation Procedure.

4.10 CCS and the Buyer's right to enter into a direct agreement for the supply of the relevant items is subject to both:

- the relevant item being made available to the Supplier if required to provide the Deliverables
- any reduction in the Framework Prices (and where applicable, the Charges) excludes any unavoidable costs that must be paid by the Supplier for the substituted item, including any licence fees or early termination charges

4.11 The Supplier has no right of set-off, counterclaim, discount or abatement unless they're ordered to do so by a

court.

5. The buyer's obligations to the supplier

5.1 If Supplier Non-Performance arises from an Authority Cause:

- neither CCS or the Buyer can terminate a Contract under Clause 10.4.1
- the Supplier is entitled to reasonable and proven additional expenses and to relief from Delay Payments, liability and Deduction under this Contract
- the Supplier is entitled to additional time needed to make the Delivery
- the Supplier cannot suspend the ongoing supply of Deliverables

5.2 Clause 5.1 only applies if the Supplier:

- gives notice to the Party responsible for the Authority Cause within 10 Working Days of becoming aware
- demonstrates that the Supplier Non-Performance only happened because of the Authority Cause
- mitigated the impact of the Authority Cause

6. Record keeping and reporting

6.1 The Supplier must attend Progress Meetings with the Buyer and provide Progress Reports when specified in the Order Form.

6.2 The Supplier must keep and maintain full and accurate records and accounts on everything to do with the Contract for 7 years after the End Date.

6.3 The Supplier must allow any Auditor access to their premises to verify all contract accounts and records of everything to do with the Contract and provide copies for an Audit.

6.4 The Supplier must provide information to the Auditor and reasonable co-operation at their request.

6.5 If the Supplier is not providing any of the Deliverables, or is unable to provide them, it must immediately:

- tell the Relevant Authority and give reasons
- propose corrective action
- provide a deadline for completing the corrective action

6.6 The Supplier must provide CCS with a Self Audit Certificate supported by an audit report at the end of each Contract Year. The report must contain:

- the methodology of the review
- the sampling techniques applied

- details of any issues
- any remedial action taken

6.7 The Self Audit Certificate must be completed and signed by an auditor or senior member of the Supplier's management team that is qualified in either a relevant audit or financial discipline.

7. Supplier staff

7.1 The Supplier Staff involved in the performance of each Contract must:

- be appropriately trained and qualified
- be vetted using Good Industry Practice and the Security Policy
- comply with all conduct requirements when on the Buyer's Premises

7.2 Where a Buyer decides one of the Supplier's Staff isn't suitable to work on a contract, the Supplier must replace them with a suitably qualified alternative.

7.3 If requested, the Supplier must replace any person whose acts or omissions have caused the Supplier to breach Clause 27.

7.4 The Supplier must provide a list of Supplier Staff needing to access the Buyer's Premises and say why access is required.

7.5 The Supplier indemnifies CCS and the Buyer against all claims brought by any person employed by the Supplier caused by an act or omission of the Supplier or any Supplier Staff.

8. Rights and protection

8.1 The Supplier warrants and represents that:

- it has full capacity and authority to enter into and to perform each Contract
- each Contract is executed by its authorised representative
- it is a legally valid and existing organisation incorporated in the place it was formed
- 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 each Contract
- it maintains all necessary rights, authorisations, licences and consents to perform its obligations under each Contract
- it doesn't have any contractual obligations which are likely to have a material adverse effect on its ability to perform each Contract
- it is not impacted by an Insolvency Event
- it will comply with each Call-Off Contract

8.2 The warranties and representations in Clauses 2.10 and 8.1 are repeated each time the Supplier provides

Deliverables under the Contract.

8.3 The Supplier indemnifies both CCS and every Buyer against each of the following:

- wilful misconduct of the Supplier, Subcontractor and Supplier Staff that impacts the Contract
- non-payment by the Supplier of any tax or National Insurance

8.4 All claims indemnified under this Contract must use Clause 26.

8.5 CCS or a Buyer can terminate the Contract for breach of any warranty or indemnity where they are entitled to do so.

8.6 If the Supplier becomes aware of a representation or warranty that becomes untrue or misleading, it must immediately notify CCS and every Buyer.

8.7 All third party warranties and indemnities covering the Deliverables must be assigned for the Buyer's benefit by the Supplier.

9. Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)

9.1 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 it to both:

- receive and use the Deliverables
- make use of the deliverables provided by a Replacement Supplier

9.2 Any New IPR created under a Contract is owned by the Buyer. The Buyer gives the Supplier a licence to use any Existing IPRs and New IPRs for the purpose of fulfilling its obligations during the Contract Period.

9.3 Where a Party acquires ownership of IPRs 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.

9.4 Neither Party has the right to use the other Party's IPRs, including any use of the other Party's names, logos or trademarks, except as provided in Clause 9 or otherwise agreed in writing.

9.5 If there is an IPR Claim, the Supplier indemnifies CCS and each Buyer against all losses, damages, costs or expenses (including professional fees and fines) incurred as a result.

9.6 If an IPR Claim is made or anticipated the Supplier must at its own expense and the Buyer's sole option, either:

- obtain for CCS and the Buyer the rights in Clause 9.1 and 9.2 without infringing any third party IPR
- replace or modify the relevant item with substitutes that don't infringe IPR without adversely

affecting the functionality or performance of the Deliverables

10. Ending the contract

10.1 The Contract takes effect on the Start Date and ends on the End Date or earlier if required by Law.

10.2 The Relevant Authority can extend the Contract for the Extension Period by giving the Supplier no less than 3 Months' written notice before the Contract expires.

10.3 Ending the contract without a reason

10.3.1 CCS has the right to terminate the Framework Contract at any time without reason or liability by giving the Supplier at least 30 days' notice and if it's terminated Clause 10.5.2 to 10.5.7 applies.

10.3.2 Each Buyer has the right to terminate their Call-Off 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 10.5.2 to 10.5.7 applies.

10.4 When CCS or the buyer can end a contract

10.4.1 If any of the following events happen, the Relevant Authority has the right to immediately terminate its Contract by issuing a Termination Notice to the Supplier:

- there's a Supplier Insolvency Event
- there's a Contract Default that is not corrected in line with an accepted Rectification Plan
- the Relevant Authority rejects a Rectification Plan or the Supplier does not provide it within 10 days of the request
- there's any material Default of the Contract
- there's any material Default of any Joint Controller Agreement relating to any Contract;
- there's a Default of Clauses 2.10, 9, 14, 15, 27, 32 or Framework Schedule 9 (Cyber Essentials) (where applicable) relating to any Contract
- there's a consistent repeated failure to meet the Performance Indicators in Framework Schedule 4 (Framework Management)
- there's a Change of Control of the Supplier which isn't pre-approved by the Relevant Authority in writing
- there's a Variation to a Contract which cannot be agreed using Clause 24 (Changing the contract) or resolved using Clause 34 (Resolving disputes)
- if the Relevant Authority 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
- the Court of Justice of the European Union uses Article 258 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) to declare that the Contract should not have been awarded to the Supplier because of a serious breach of the TFEU or the Regulations
- the Supplier or its Affiliates embarrass or bring CCS or the Buyer into disrepute or diminish the public trust in them

10.4.2 CCS may terminate the Framework Contract if a Buyer terminates a Call-Off Contract for any of the

reasons listed in Clause 10.4.1.

10.4.3 If there is a Default, the Relevant Authority can, without limiting its other rights, request that the Supplier provide a Rectification Plan.

10.4.4 When the Relevant Authority receives a requested Rectification Plan it can either:

- reject the Rectification Plan or revised Rectification Plan, giving reasons
- accept the Rectification Plan or revised Rectification Plan (without limiting its rights) and the Supplier must immediately start work on the actions in the Rectification Plan at its own cost, unless agreed otherwise by the Parties

10.4.5 Where the Rectification Plan or revised Rectification Plan is rejected, the Relevant Authority:

- must give reasonable grounds for its decision
- may request that the Supplier provides a revised Rectification Plan within 5 Working Days

10.4.6 If any of the events in 73 (1) (a) to (c) of the Regulations happen, the Relevant Authority has the right to immediately terminate the Contract and Clause 10.5.2 to 10.5.7 applies.

10.5 What happens if the contract ends

Where the Relevant Authority terminates a Contract under Clause 10.4.1 all of the following apply:

10.5.1 The Supplier is responsible for the Relevant Authority's reasonable costs of procuring Replacement Deliverables for the rest of the Contract Period.

10.5.2 The Buyer's payment obligations under the terminated Contract stop immediately.

10.5.3 Accumulated rights of the Parties are not affected.

10.5.4 The Supplier must promptly delete or return the Government Data except where required to retain copies by law.

10.5.5 The Supplier must promptly return any of CCS or the Buyer's property provided under the terminated Contract.

10.5.6 The Supplier must, at no cost to CCS or the Buyer, co-operate fully in the handover and re-procurement (including to a Replacement Supplier).

10.5.7 The following Clauses survive the termination of each Contract: 3.2.10, 6, 7.2, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 34, 35 and any Clauses and Schedules which are expressly or by implication intended to continue.

10.6 When the supplier can end the contract

10.6.1 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 annual Contract Value within 30 days of the date of the Reminder Notice.

10.6.2 If a Supplier terminates a Call-Off Contract under Clause 10.6.1:

- the Buyer must promptly pay all outstanding Charges incurred to the Supplier
- 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
- Clauses 10.5.4 to 10.5.7 apply

10.7 When subcontracts can be ended

At the Buyer's request, the Supplier must terminate any Subcontracts in any of the following events:

- there is a Change of Control of a Subcontractor which isn't pre-approved by the Relevant Authority in writing
- the acts or omissions of the Subcontractor have caused or materially contributed to a right of termination under Clause 10.4
- a Subcontractor or its Affiliates embarrasses or brings into disrepute or diminishes the public trust in the Relevant Authority

10.8 Partially ending and suspending the contract

10.8.1 Where CCS has the right to terminate the Framework Contract it can suspend the Supplier's ability to accept Orders (for any period) and the Supplier cannot enter into any new Call-Off Contracts during this period. If this happens, the Supplier must still meet its obligations under any existing Call-Off Contracts that have already been signed.

10.8.2 Where CCS has the right to terminate a Framework Contract it is entitled to terminate all or part of it.

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

10.8.4 The Relevant Authority can only partially terminate or suspend a Contract if the remaining parts of that Contract can still be used to effectively deliver the intended purpose.

10.8.5 The Parties must agree any necessary Variation required by Clause 10.8 using the Variation Procedure, but the Supplier may not either:

- reject the Variation
- increase the Charges, except where the right to partial termination is under Clause 10.3

10.8.6 The Buyer can still use other rights available, or subsequently available to it if it acts on its rights under Clause 10.8.

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11. How much you can be held responsible for

11.1 Each Party's total aggregate liability in each Contract Year under this Framework Contract (whether in tort, contract or otherwise) is no more than £100,000.

11.2 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

11.3 No Party is liable to the other for:

- any indirect Losses
- Loss of profits, turnover, savings, business opportunities or damage to goodwill (in each case whether direct or indirect)

11.4 In spite of Clause 11.1 and 11.2, neither Party limits or excludes any of the following:

- its liability for death or personal injury caused by its negligence, or that of its employees, agents or Subcontractors
- its liability for bribery or fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation by it or its employees
- any liability that cannot be excluded or limited by Law
- its obligation to pay the required Management Charge or Default Management Charge

11.5 In spite of Clauses 11.1 and 11.2, the Supplier does not limit or exclude its liability for any indemnity given under Clauses 7.5, 8.3, 9.5, 12.2 or 14.8 or Call-Off Schedule 2 (Staff Transfer) of a Contract.

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

11.7 When calculating the Supplier's liability under Clause 11.1 or 11.2 the following items will not be taken into consideration:

- Deductions
- any items specified in Clause 11.5

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

12. Obeying the law

12.1 The Supplier must use reasonable endeavours to comply with the provisions of Joint Schedule 5 (Corporate Social Responsibility).

12.2 The Supplier indemnifies CCS and every Buyer against any costs resulting from any Default by the Supplier relating to any applicable Law to do with a Contract.

12.3 The Supplier must appoint a Compliance Officer who must be responsible for ensuring that the Supplier complies with Law, Clause 12.1 and Clauses 27 to 32.

13. Insurance

The Supplier must, at its own cost, obtain and maintain the Required Insurances in Joint Schedule 3 (Insurance Requirements) and any Additional Insurances in the Order Form.

14. Data protection

14.1 The Supplier must process Personal Data and ensure that Supplier Staff process Personal Data only in accordance with Joint Schedule 11 (Processing Data).

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

14.3 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.

14.4 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 Policy and any applicable Security Management Plan.

14.5 If at any time the Supplier suspects or has reason to believe that the Government Data provided under a Contract is corrupted, lost or sufficiently degraded, then the Supplier must notify the Relevant Authority and immediately suggest remedial action.

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

- 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 Relevant Authority receives notice, or the Supplier finds out about the issue, whichever is earlier
- restore the Government Data itself or using a third party

14.7 The Supplier must pay each Party's reasonable costs of complying with Clause 14.6 unless CCS or the Buyer is at fault.

14.8 The Supplier:

- must provide the Relevant Authority with all Government Data in an agreed open format within 10 Working Days of a written request
- must have documented processes to guarantee prompt availability of Government Data if the