

- 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;
 - (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.

11. Ending the contract

- 11.1 The Contract takes effect on the date of or (if different) the date specified in the Order Form and ends on the earlier of the date of expiry 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(b) to 11.5(g) applies.

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) if 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) if 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 courts of the United Kingdom declares that the Contract should not have been awarded to the Supplier because of a serious breach of the Regulations;
- (vii) the Supplier or its affiliates embarrass or bring the Buyer into disrepute or diminish the public trust in them.
- (b) If any of the events in 73(1) (a) to (c) of the Regulations (substantial modification, exclusion of the Supplier, procurement infringement) happen, the Buyer has the right to immediately terminate the Contract and clause 11.5(b) to 11.5(g) applies.

What happens if the Contract ends

Where the Buyer terminates the Contract under clause 11.4(a) all of the following apply:

- (a) the Supplier is responsible for the Buyer's reasonable costs of procuring replacement deliverables for the rest of the term of the Contract;
- (b) the Buyer's payment obligations under the terminated Contract stop immediately;
- (c) accumulated rights of the Parties are not affected;
- (d) the Supplier must promptly delete or return the Government Data except where required to retain copies by law;
- (e) the Supplier must promptly return any of the Buyer's property provided under the Contract;
- (f) 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;
- (g) the following clauses survive the termination of the Contract: [3.2.10, 6, 7.2, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 34, 35] and any clauses which are expressly or by implication intended to continue.

When the Supplier can end the Contract

- (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) If a Supplier terminates the Contract under clause 11.6(a):
 - (i) the Buyer must promptly pay all outstanding charges incurred to 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;
 - (iii) clauses 11.5(d) to 11.5(g) apply.
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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 24) any necessary variation required by clause 11.7, but the Supplier may not either:
 - (i) reject the variation;
 - (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;
- (b) loss of profits, turnover, savings, business opportunities or damage to goodwill (in each case whether direct or indirect).

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 sub-contractors;
- (b) its liability for bribery or fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation by it or its employees;
- (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 4.2(j), 4.2(m), 8.5, 9.3, 10.5, 13.2, 14.26(e) or 30.2(b).

12.5 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.

12.6 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, use reasonable endeavours to:
- (a) comply and procure that its subcontractors comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct appearing at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779660/20190220-Supplier_Code_of_Conduct.pdf) and such other corporate social responsibility requirements as the Buyer may notify to the Supplier from time to time;
 - (b) support the Buyer in fulfilling its Public Sector Equality duty under S149 of the Equality Act 2010;
 - (c) not use nor allow its subcontractors to use modern slavery, child labour or inhumane treatment;
 - (d) 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 27 to 32
- 13.4 "Compliance Officer" the person(s) appointed by the Supplier who is responsible for ensuring that the Supplier complies with its legal obligations

14. Data protection

- 14.1 The Buyer is the Controller and the Supplier is the Processor for the purposes of the Data Protection Legislation.
- 14.2 The Supplier must process Personal Data and ensure that Supplier Staff process Personal Data only in accordance with this Contract.
- 14.3 The Supplier must not remove any ownership or security notices in or relating to the Government Data.
- 14.4 The Supplier must make accessible back-ups of all Government Data, stored in an agreed off-site location and send the Buyer copies every six Months.
- 14.5 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.
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- 14.6 If at any time the Supplier suspects or has reason to believe that the Government Data provided under the Contract is corrupted, lost or sufficiently degraded, then the Supplier must notify the Buyer and immediately suggest remedial action.
- 14.7 If the Government Data is corrupted, lost or sufficiently degraded so as to be unusable the Buyer may either or both:
- (a) tell the Supplier to restore or get restored Government Data as soon as practical but no later than five Working Days from the date that the Buyer receives notice, or the Supplier finds out about the issue, whichever is earlier;
 - (b) restore the Government Data itself or using a third party.
- 14.8 The Supplier must pay each Party's reasonable costs of complying with clause 14.7 unless the Buyer is at fault.
- 14.9 Only the Buyer can decide what processing of Personal Data a Supplier can do under the Contract and must specify it for the Contract using the template in Annex 1 of the Order Form (*Authorised Processing*).
- 14.10 The Supplier must only process Personal Data if authorised to do so in the Annex to the Order Form (*Authorised Processing*) by the Buyer. Any further written instructions relating to the processing of Personal Data are incorporated into Annex 1 of the Order Form.
- 14.11 The Supplier must give all reasonable assistance to the Buyer in the preparation of any Data Protection Impact Assessment before starting any processing, including:
- (a) a systematic description of the expected processing and its purpose;
 - (b) the necessity and proportionality of the processing operations;
 - (c) the risks to the rights and freedoms of Data Subjects;
 - (d) the intended measures to address the risks, including safeguards, security measures and mechanisms to protect Personal Data.
- 14.12 The Supplier must notify the Buyer immediately if it thinks the Buyer's instructions breach the Data Protection Legislation.
- 14.13 The Supplier must put in place appropriate Protective Measures to protect against a Data Loss Event which must be approved by the Buyer.
- 14.14 If lawful to notify the Buyer, the Supplier must notify it if the Supplier is required to process Personal Data by Law promptly and before processing it.
- 14.15 The Supplier must take all reasonable steps to ensure the reliability and integrity of any Supplier Staff who have access to the Personal Data and ensure that they:
- (a) are aware of and comply with the Supplier's duties under this clause 14;
 - (b) are subject to appropriate confidentiality undertakings with the Supplier or any Subprocessor;
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- (c) 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 Buyer or as otherwise allowed by the Contract;
- (d) have undergone adequate training in the use, care, protection and handling of Personal Data.

14.16 The Supplier must not transfer Personal Data outside of the UK unless all of the following are true:

- (a) it has obtained prior written consent of the Buyer;
- (b) the Buyer has decided that there are appropriate safeguards (in accordance with Article 46 of the UK GDPR);
- (c) the Data Subject has enforceable rights and effective legal remedies when transferred;
- (d) the Supplier meets its obligations under the Data Protection Legislation by providing an adequate level of protection to any Personal Data that is transferred;
- (e) where the Supplier is not bound by Data Protection Legislation it must use its best endeavours to help the Buyer meet its own obligations under Data Protection Legislation; and
- (f) the Supplier complies with the Buyer's reasonable prior instructions about the processing of the Personal Data.

14.17 The Supplier must notify the Buyer immediately if it:

- (a) receives a Data Subject Access Request (or purported Data Subject Access Request);
- (b) receives a request to rectify, block or erase any Personal Data;
- (c) receives any other request, complaint or communication relating to either Party's obligations under the Data Protection Legislation;
- (d) receives any communication from the Information Commissioner or any other regulatory authority in connection with Personal Data processed under this Contract;
- (e) 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;
- (f) becomes aware of a Data Loss Event.

14.18 Any requirement to notify under clause 14.17 includes the provision of further information to the Buyer in stages as details become available.

14.19 The Supplier must promptly provide the Buyer with full assistance in relation to any Party's obligations under Data Protection Legislation and any complaint, communication or request made under clause 14.17. This includes giving the Buyer:

- (a) full details and copies of the complaint, communication or request;
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- (b) reasonably requested assistance so that it can comply with a Data Subject Access Request within the relevant timescales in the Data Protection Legislation;
- (c) any Personal Data it holds in relation to a Data Subject on request;
- (d) assistance that it requests following any Data Loss Event;
- (e) assistance that it requests relating to a consultation with, or request from, the Information Commissioner's Office.

14.20 The Supplier must maintain full, accurate records and information to show it complies with this clause 14. This requirement does not apply where the Supplier employs fewer than 250 staff, unless either the Buyer determines that the processing:

- (a) is not occasional;
- (b) 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;
- (c) is likely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of Data Subjects.

14.21 The Supplier must appoint a Data Protection Officer responsible for observing its obligations in this Schedule and give the Buyer their contact details.

14.22 Before allowing any Subprocessor to process any Personal Data, the Supplier must:

- (a) notify the Buyer in writing of the intended Subprocessor and processing;
- (b) obtain the written consent of the Buyer;
- (c) enter into a written contract with the Subprocessor so that this clause 14 applies to the Subprocessor;
- (d) provide the Buyer with any information about the Subprocessor that the Buyer reasonably requires.

14.23 The Supplier remains fully liable for all acts or omissions of any Subprocessor.

14.24 At any time the Buyer can, with 30 Working Days notice to the Supplier, change this clause 14 to:

- (a) replace it with any applicable standard clauses (between the controller and processor) or similar terms forming part of an applicable certification scheme under UK GDPR Article 42;
- (b) ensure it complies with guidance issued by the Information Commissioner's Office.

14.25 The Parties agree to take account of any non-mandatory guidance issued by the Information Commissioner's Office.

14.26 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;
- (e) indemnifies the Buyer against any and all Losses incurred if the Supplier breaches clause 14 and any Data Protection Legislation.

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;
- (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 or by 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) 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;
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- (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 Staff must enter into a direct confidentiality agreement with the Buyer at its request.
- 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;
 - (c) if the Buyer (acting reasonably) considers disclosure necessary or appropriate to carry out its public functions;
 - (d) where requested by Parliament;
 - (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 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 steps 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 Within the required timescales the Supplier must give the Buyer full co-operation and information needed so the Buyer can:
- (a) comply with any Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request;
 - (b) comply with any Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) request.

The Buyer 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, which does not need to be reasonable.

16A. Transparency

(1) The Parties acknowledge that the content of this Contract, including any changes to this Contract agreed from time to time is not Confidential Information, except for –

(i) any information which is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the provisions of the FOIA, which shall be determined by the Buyer; and

(ii) Commercially Sensitive Information;

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Contract, the Supplier hereby gives its consent for the Buyer to publish to the general public this Contract in its entirety or parts of this contract thereof (but with any information which is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the provisions of the FOIA redacted).

(3) The Buyer shall, prior to publication, consult with the Supplier on the manner and format of publication and to inform its decision regarding any redactions but shall have the final decision in its absolute discretion.

(4) The Supplier shall assist and co-operate with the Buyer to enable the Buyer to publish.

17. 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 that 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.

18. No other terms apply

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

19. Other people's rights in a 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.

20. Circumstances beyond your control

20.1 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;
- (b) uses all reasonable measures practical to reduce the impact of the Force Majeure Event.

20.2 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.

20.3 Where a Party terminates under clause 20.2:

- (a) each party must cover its own losses;
- (b) clause 11.5(b) to 11.5(g) applies.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. Transferring responsibilities

- 23.1 The Supplier cannot assign the Contract without the Buyer's written consent.
- 23.2 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.
- 23.3 When the Buyer uses its rights under clause 23.2 the Supplier must enter into a novation agreement in the form that the Buyer specifies.
- 23.4 The Supplier can terminate the Contract novated under clause 23.2 to a private sector body that is experiencing an Insolvency Event.
- 23.5 The Supplier remains responsible for all acts and omissions of the Supplier Staff as if they were its own.
- 23.6 If the Buyer asks the Supplier for details about Subcontractors, the Supplier must provide details of Subcontractors at all levels of the supply chain including:
 - (a) their name;
 - (b) the scope of their appointment;
 - (c) the duration of their appointment.

24. Changing the contract

- 24.1 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.

25. How to communicate about the contract

- 25.1 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
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notice is effective on the next Working Day. An email is effective when sent unless an error message is received.

25.2 Notices to the Buyer or Supplier must be sent to their address in the Order Form.

25.3 This clause does not apply to the service of legal proceedings or any documents in any legal action, arbitration or dispute resolution.

26. Preventing fraud, bribery and corruption

26.1 The Supplier shall not:

- (a) commit any criminal offence referred to in the Regulations 57(1) and 57(2);
- (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.

26.2 The Supplier shall take all reasonable steps (including creating, maintaining and enforcing adequate policies, procedures and records), in accordance with good industry practice, to prevent any matters referred to in clause 26.1 and any fraud by the 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.

26.3 If the Supplier or the Staff engages in conduct prohibited by clause 26.1 or commits fraud in relation to the Contract or any other contract with the Crown (including the Buyer) the Buyer may:

- (a) terminate the Contract and recover from the Supplier the amount of any loss suffered by the Buyer resulting from the termination, including the cost reasonably incurred by the Buyer of making other arrangements for the supply of the Deliverables and any additional expenditure incurred by the Buyer throughout the remainder of the Contract; or
- (b) recover in full from the Supplier any other loss sustained by the Buyer in consequence of any breach of this clause.

27. Equality, diversity and human rights

27.1 The Supplier must follow all applicable 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;
 - (b) any other requirements and instructions which the Buyer reasonably imposes related to equality Law.
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- 27.2 The Supplier must take all necessary steps, 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.

28. Health and safety

- 28.1 The Supplier must perform its obligations meeting the requirements of:

- (a) all applicable law regarding health and safety;
- (b) the Buyer's current health and safety policy while at the Buyer's premises, as provided to the Supplier.

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.

29. Environment

- 29.1 When working on Site the Supplier must perform its obligations under the Buyer's current Environmental Policy, which the Buyer must provide.
- 29.2 The Supplier must ensure that Supplier Staff are aware of the Buyer's Environmental Policy.

30. Tax

- 30.1 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.
- 30.2 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 Off 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;
 - (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 Contract Period in connection with the provision of the Deliverables by the Supplier or any of the Supplier Staff.
- 30.3 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 the following requirements:
- (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 30.2, or why those requirements do
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not apply, the Buyer can specify the information the Worker must provide and the deadline for responding;

- (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 30.2 or confirms that the Worker is not complying with those requirements;
- (d) the Buyer may supply any information they receive from the Worker to HMRC for revenue collection and management.

31. Conflict of interest

- 31.1 The Supplier must take action to ensure that neither the Supplier nor the Supplier Staff are placed in the position of an actual or potential 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.
- 31.2 The Supplier must promptly notify and provide details to the Buyer if a conflict of interest happens or is expected to happen.
- 31.3 The Buyer can terminate its Contract immediately by giving notice in writing to the Supplier or take any steps it thinks are necessary where there is or may be an actual or potential conflict of interest.

32. Reporting a breach of the contract

- 32.1 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 26 to 31.
- 32.2 The Supplier must not retaliate against any of the Supplier Staff who in good faith reports a breach listed in clause 32.1.

33. Resolving disputes

- 33.1 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.
 - 33.2 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 33.3 to 33.5.
 - 33.3 Unless the Buyer refers the dispute to arbitration using clause 33.4, the Parties irrevocably agree that the courts of England and Wales have the exclusive jurisdiction to:
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- (a) determine the dispute;
- (b) grant interim remedies;
- (c) grant any other provisional or protective relief.

33.4 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.

33.5 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 33.3, 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 33.4.

33.6 The Supplier cannot suspend the performance of the Contract during any dispute.

34. Which law applies

34.1 This Contract and any issues arising out of, or connected to it, are governed by English law.
