

Joint Schedule 11 (Processing Data)

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, the following words shall have the following meanings and they shall supplement Joint Schedule 1 (Definitions):

“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 a Contract;

Status of the Controller

2. 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 a 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 a Contract and shall specify in Annex 1 (*Processing Personal Data*) which scenario they think shall apply in each situation.

Where one Party is Controller and the other Party its Processor

3. Where a Party is a Processor, the only Processing that it is authorised to do is listed in Annex 1 (*Processing Personal Data*) by the Controller.
4. The Processor shall notify the Controller immediately if it considers that any of the Controller’s instructions infringe the Data Protection Legislation.
5. The Processor shall provide all reasonable assistance to the Controller in the preparation of any Data Protection Impact Assessment prior to commencing any Processing. Such assistance may, at the discretion of the Controller, include:
 - (a) a systematic description of the envisaged Processing and the purpose of the Processing;
 - (b) an assessment of the necessity and proportionality of the Processing in relation to the Deliverables;
 - (c) an assessment of the risks to the rights and freedoms of Data Subjects; and
 - (d) the measures envisaged to address the risks, including safeguards, security measures and mechanisms to ensure the protection of Personal Data.

Core Terms

6. The Processor shall, in relation to any Personal Data Processed in connection with its obligations under the Contract:
- (a) Process that Personal Data only in accordance with Annex 1 (*Processing Personal Data*), unless the Processor is required to do otherwise by Law. If it is so required the Processor shall notify the Controller before Processing the Personal Data unless prohibited by Law;
 - (b) ensure that it has in place Protective Measures, including in the case of the Supplier the measures set out in Clause 14.3 of the Core Terms, which the Controller may reasonably reject (but failure to reject shall not amount to approval by the Controller of the adequacy of the Protective Measures) having taken account of the:
 - (i) nature of the data to be protected;
 - (ii) harm that might result from a Personal Data Breach;
 - (iii) state of technological development; and
 - (iv) cost of implementing any measures;
 - (c) ensure that :
 - (i) the Processor Personnel do not Process Personal Data except in accordance with the Contract (and in particular Annex 1 (*Processing Personal Data*));
 - (ii) it takes all reasonable steps to ensure the reliability and integrity of any Processor Personnel who have access to the Personal Data and ensure that they:
 - (A) are aware of and comply with the Processor's duties under this Joint Schedule 11, Clauses 14 (*Data protection*), 15 (*What you must keep confidential*) and 16 (*When you can share information*) of the Core Terms;
 - (B) are subject to appropriate confidentiality undertakings with the Processor or any Subprocessor;
 - (C) are informed of the confidential nature of the Personal Data and do not publish, disclose or divulge any of the Personal Data to any third party unless directed in writing to do so by the Controller or as otherwise permitted by the Contract; and
 - (D) have undergone adequate training in the use, care, protection and handling of Personal Data;
 - (d) not transfer Personal Data outside of the UK or EU unless the prior written consent of the Controller has been obtained and the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (i) the Controller or the Processor has provided appropriate safeguards in relation to the transfer (whether in accordance with UK GDPR Article 46 or LED Article 37) as determined by the Controller;
 - (ii) the Data Subject has enforceable rights and effective legal remedies;
 - (iii) the Processor complies with its obligations under the Data Protection Legislation 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; and

Core Terms

- (e) at the written direction of the Controller, delete or return Personal Data (and any copies of it) to the Controller on termination of the Contract unless the Processor is required by Law to retain the Personal Data.
7. Subject to paragraph 8 of this Joint Schedule 11, the Processor shall notify the Controller immediately if in relation to it Processing Personal Data under or in connection with the Contract 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 the Contract;
 - (e) receives a request from any third Party for disclosure of Personal Data where compliance with such request is required or purported to be required by Law; or
 - (f) becomes aware of a Personal Data Breach.
8. The Processor's obligation to notify under paragraph 7 of this Joint Schedule 11 shall include the provision of further information to the Controller, as details become available.
9. Taking into account the nature of the Processing, the Processor shall provide the Controller with assistance in relation to either Party's obligations under Data Protection Legislation and any complaint, communication or request made under paragraph 7 of this Joint Schedule 11 (and insofar as possible within the timescales reasonably required by the Controller) including by immediately providing:
- (a) the Controller with full details and copies of the complaint, communication or request;
 - (b) such assistance as is reasonably requested by the Controller to enable it to comply with a Data Subject Access Request within the relevant timescales set out in the Data Protection Legislation;
 - (c) the Controller, at its request, with any Personal Data it holds in relation to a Data Subject;
 - (d) assistance as requested by the Controller following any Personal Data Breach; and/or
 - (e) assistance as requested by the Controller with respect to any request from the Information Commissioner's Office, or any consultation by the Controller with the Information Commissioner's Office.
10. The Processor shall maintain complete and accurate records and information to demonstrate its compliance with this Joint Schedule 11. This requirement does not apply where the Processor employs fewer than 250 staff, unless:
- (a) the Controller determines that the Processing is not occasional;
 - (b) the Controller determines the Processing 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
 - (c) the Controller determines that the Processing is likely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of Data Subjects.

Core Terms

11. The Processor shall allow for audits of its Data Processing activity by the Controller or the Controller's designated auditor.
12. The Parties shall designate a Data Protection Officer if required by the Data Protection Legislation.
13. Before allowing any Subprocessor to Process any Personal Data related to the Contract, the Processor must:
 - (a) notify the Controller in writing of the intended Subprocessor and Processing;
 - (b) obtain the written consent of the Controller;
 - (c) enter into a written agreement with the Subprocessor which give effect to the terms set out in this Joint Schedule 11 such that they apply to the Subprocessor; and
 - (d) provide the Controller with such information regarding the Subprocessor as the Controller may reasonably require.
14. The Processor shall remain fully liable for all acts or omissions of any of its Subprocessors.
15. The Relevant Authority may, at any time on not less than thirty (30) Working Days' notice, revise this Joint Schedule 11 by replacing it with any applicable controller to processor standard clauses or similar terms forming part of an applicable certification scheme (which shall apply when incorporated by attachment to the Contract).
16. The Parties agree to take account of any guidance issued by the Information Commissioner's Office. The Relevant Authority may on not less than thirty (30) Working Days' notice to the Supplier amend the Contract to ensure that it complies with any guidance issued by the Information Commissioner's Office.

Where the Parties are Joint Controllers of Personal Data

17. 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 Annex 2 to this Joint Schedule 11.

Independent Controllers of Personal Data

18. With respect to Personal Data provided by one Party to another Party for which each Party acts as Controller but which is not under the Joint Control of the Parties, each Party undertakes to comply with the applicable Data Protection Legislation in respect of their Processing of such Personal Data as Controller.
19. Each Party shall Process the Personal Data in compliance with its obligations under the Data Protection Legislation and not do anything to cause the other Party to be in breach of it.
20. Where a Party has provided Personal Data to the other Party in accordance with paragraph 18 of this Joint Schedule 11 above, the recipient of the Personal Data will provide all such relevant documents and information relating to its data protection policies and procedures as the other Party may reasonably require.

Core Terms

21. The Parties shall be responsible for their own compliance with Articles 13 and 14 UK GDPR in respect of the Processing of Personal Data for the purposes of the Contract.
22. The Parties shall only provide Personal Data to each other:
 - (a) to the extent necessary to perform their respective obligations under the Contract;
 - (b) in compliance with the Data Protection Legislation (including by ensuring all required data privacy information has been given to affected Data Subjects to meet the requirements of Articles 13 and 14 of the UK GDPR); and
 - (c) where it has recorded it in Annex 1 (*Processing Personal Data*).
23. Taking into account the state of the art, the costs of implementation and the nature, scope, context and purposes of Processing as well as the risk of varying likelihood and severity for the rights and freedoms of natural persons, each Party shall, with respect to its Processing of Personal Data as Independent Controller, implement and maintain appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to that risk, including, as appropriate, the measures referred to in Article 32(1)(a), (b), (c) and (d) of the UK GDPR, and the measures shall, at a minimum, comply with the requirements of the Data Protection Legislation, including Article 32 of the UK GDPR.
24. A Party Processing Personal Data for the purposes of the Contract shall maintain a record of its Processing activities in accordance with Article 30 UK GDPR and shall make the record available to the other Party upon reasonable request.
25. Where a Party receives a request by any Data Subject to exercise any of their rights under the Data Protection Legislation in relation to the Personal Data provided to it by the other Party pursuant to the Contract ("**Request Recipient**"):
 - (a) the other Party shall provide any information and/or assistance as reasonably requested by the Request Recipient to help it respond to the request or correspondence, at the cost of the Request Recipient; or
 - (b) where the request or correspondence is directed to the other Party and/or relates to that other Party's Processing of the Personal Data, the Request Recipient will:
 - (i) promptly, and in any event within five (5) Working Days of receipt of the request or correspondence, inform the other Party that it has received the same and shall forward such request or correspondence to the other Party; and
 - (ii) provide any information and/or assistance as reasonably requested by the other Party to help it respond to the request or correspondence in the timeframes specified by Data Protection Legislation.

Core Terms

26. Each Party shall promptly notify the other Party upon it becoming aware of any Personal Data Breach relating to Personal Data provided by the other Party pursuant to the Contract and shall:
- (a) do all such things as reasonably necessary to assist the other Party in mitigating the effects of the Personal Data Breach;
 - (b) implement any measures necessary to restore the security of any compromised Personal Data;
 - (c) work with the other Party to make any required notifications to the Information Commissioner's Office and affected Data Subjects in accordance with the Data Protection Legislation (including the timeframes set out therein); and
 - (d) not do anything which may damage the reputation of the other Party or that Party's relationship with the relevant Data Subjects, save as required by Law.
27. Personal Data provided by one Party to the other Party may be used exclusively to exercise rights and obligations under the Contract as specified in Annex 1 (*Processing Personal Data*).
28. Personal Data shall not be retained or processed for longer than is necessary to perform each Party's respective obligations under the Contract which is specified in Annex 1 (*Processing Personal Data*).
29. Notwithstanding the general application of paragraphs 2 to 16 of this Joint Schedule 11 to Personal Data, where the Supplier is required to exercise its regulatory and/or legal obligations in respect of Personal Data, it shall act as an Independent Controller of Personal Data in accordance with paragraphs 18 to 28 of this Joint Schedule 11.

Annex 1 - Processing Personal Data

N/A

6

5

Call-Off Schedule 3 (Continuous Improvement)

1. Buyer's Rights

43.2 The Buyer and the Supplier recognise that, where specified in Framework Schedule 4 (Framework Management), the Buyer may give CCS the right to enforce the Buyer's rights under this Schedule.

44. Supplier's Obligations

44.1 The Supplier must, throughout the Contract Period, identify new or potential improvements to the provision of the Deliverables with a view to reducing the Buyer's costs (including the Charges) and/or improving the quality and efficiency of the Deliverables and their supply to the Buyer.

44.2 The Supplier must adopt a policy of continuous improvement in relation to the Deliverables, which must include regular reviews with the Buyer of the Deliverables and the way it provides them, with a view to reducing the Buyer's costs (including the Charges) and/or improving the quality and efficiency of the Deliverables. The Supplier and the Buyer must provide each other with any information relevant to meeting this objective.

44.3 In addition to Paragraph 2.1, the Supplier shall produce at the start of each Contract Year a plan for improving the provision of Deliverables and/or reducing the Charges (without adversely affecting the performance of this Contract) during that Contract Year ("**Continuous Improvement Plan**") for the Buyer's Approval. The Continuous Improvement Plan must include, as a minimum, proposals:

- 44.3.1** identifying the emergence of relevant new and evolving technologies;
- 44.3.2** changes in business processes of the Supplier or the Buyer and ways of working that would provide cost savings and/or enhanced benefits to the Buyer (such as methods of interaction, supply chain efficiencies, reduction in energy consumption and methods of sale);
- 44.3.3** new or potential improvements to the provision of the Deliverables including the quality, responsiveness, procedures, benchmarking methods, likely performance mechanisms and customer support services in relation to the Deliverables; and
- 44.3.4** measuring and reducing the sustainability impacts of the Supplier's operations and supply-chains relating to the Deliverables, and identifying opportunities to assist the Buyer in meeting their sustainability objectives.

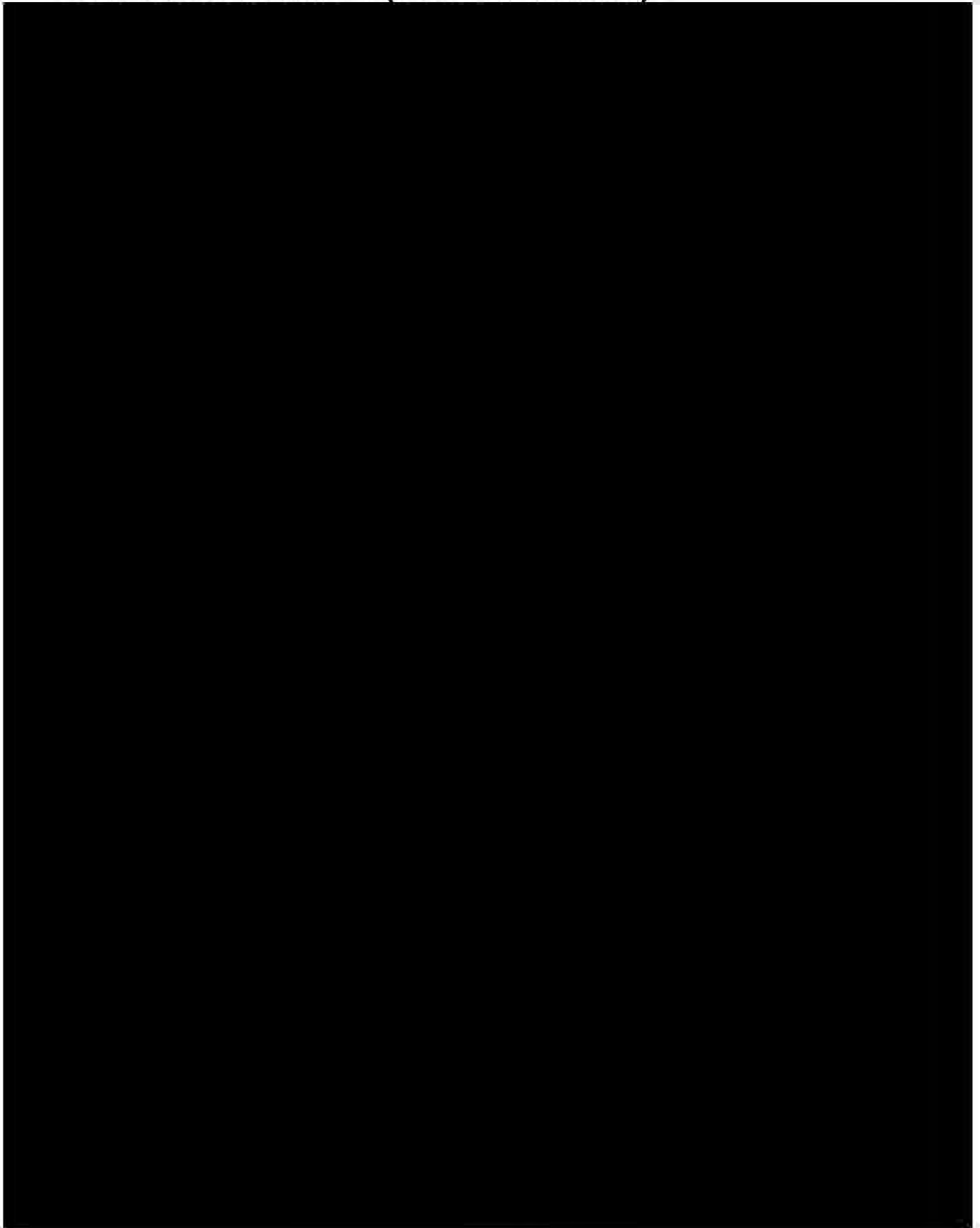
44.4 The initial Continuous Improvement Plan for the first (1st) Contract Year shall be submitted by the Supplier to the Buyer for Approval within one hundred (100) Working Days of the first Order or six (6) Months following the Start Date, whichever is earlier.

44.5 The Buyer shall notify the Supplier of its Approval or rejection of the proposed Continuous Improvement Plan or any updates to it within twenty (20) Working Days of receipt. If it is rejected then the Supplier shall, within ten (10) Working Days of receipt of notice of rejection, submit a revised Continuous Improvement Plan reflecting the changes required. Once Approved, it becomes the Continuous Improvement Plan for the purposes of this Contract.

Core Terms

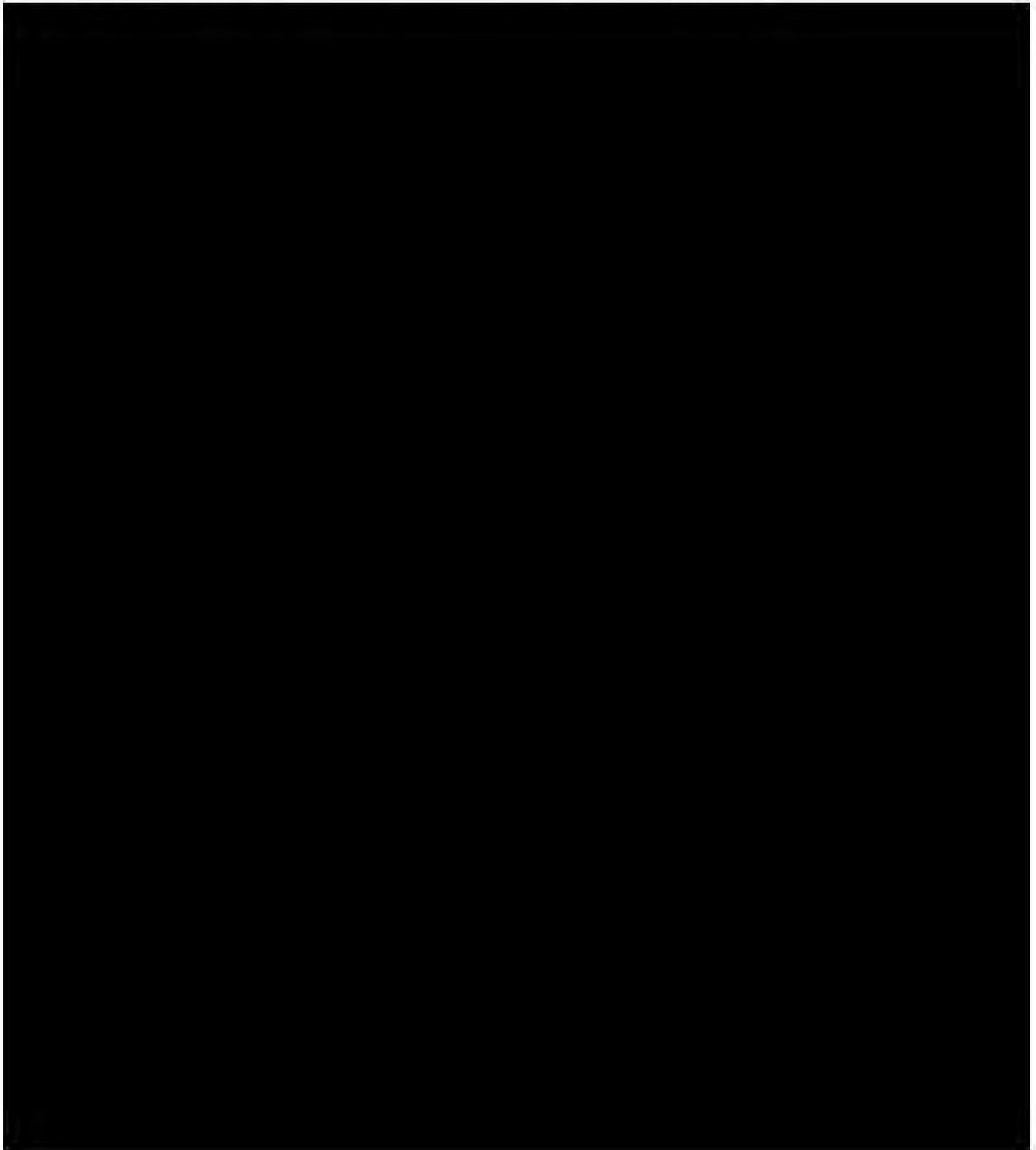
- 44.6 The Supplier must provide sufficient information with each suggested improvement to enable a decision on whether to implement it. The Supplier shall provide any further information as requested.
- 44.7 If the Buyer wishes to incorporate any improvement into this Contract, it must request a Variation in accordance with the Variation Procedure and the Supplier must implement such Variation at no additional cost to the Buyer or CCS.
- 44.8 Once the first Continuous Improvement Plan has been Approved in accordance with Paragraph 2.5:
- 44.8.1** the Supplier shall use all reasonable endeavours to implement any agreed deliverables in accordance with the Continuous Improvement Plan; and
 - 44.8.2** the Parties agree to meet as soon as reasonably possible following the start of each quarter (or as otherwise agreed between the Parties) to review the Supplier's progress against the Continuous Improvement Plan.
- 44.9 The Supplier shall update the Continuous Improvement Plan as and when required but at least once every Contract Year (after the first (1st) Contract Year) in accordance with the procedure and timescales set out in Paragraph 2.3.
- 44.10 All costs relating to the compilation or updating of the Continuous Improvement Plan and the costs arising from any improvement made pursuant to it and the costs of implementing any improvement, shall have no effect on and are included in the Charges.
- 44.11 Should the Supplier's costs in providing the Deliverables to the Buyer be reduced as a result of any changes implemented, all of the cost savings shall be passed on to the Buyer by way of a consequential and immediate reduction in the Charges for the Deliverables.
- 44.12 At any time during the Contract Period of the Call-Off Contract, the Supplier may make a proposal for gainshare. If the Buyer deems gainshare to be applicable then the Supplier shall update the Continuous Improvement Plan so as to include details of the way in which the proposal shall be implemented in accordance with an agreed gainshare ratio.

Call-Off Schedule 4 (Call Off Tender)



Call-Off Schedule 5 (Pricing Details)

The total value of this call-off contract shall not exceed £138,640.00 excluding VAT



Call-Off Schedule 7 (Key Supplier Staff)

- 1.1 The Order Form lists the key roles ("**Key Roles**") and names of the persons who the Supplier shall appoint to fill those Key Roles at the Start Date.
- 1.2 The Supplier shall ensure that the Key Staff fulfil the Key Roles at all times during the Contract Period.
- 1.3 The Buyer may identify any further roles as being Key Roles and, following agreement to the same by the Supplier, the relevant person selected to fill those Key Roles shall be included on the list of Key Staff.
- 1.4 The Supplier shall not and shall procure that any Subcontractor shall not remove or replace any Key Staff unless:
 - 1.4.1 requested to do so by the Buyer or the Buyer Approves such removal or replacement (not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed);
 - 1.4.2 the person concerned resigns, retires or dies or is on maternity or long-term sick leave; or
 - 1.4.3 the person's employment or contractual arrangement with the Supplier or Subcontractor is terminated for material breach of contract by the employee.
- 1.5 The Supplier shall:
 - 1.5.1 notify the Buyer promptly of the absence of any Key Staff (other than for short-term sickness or holidays of two (2) weeks or less, in which case the Supplier shall ensure appropriate temporary cover for that Key Role);
 - 1.5.2 ensure that any Key Role is not vacant for any longer than ten (10) Working Days;
 - 1.5.3 give as much notice as is reasonably practicable of its intention to remove or replace any member of Key Staff and, except in the cases of death, unexpected ill health or a material breach of the Key Staff's employment contract, this will mean at least three (3) Months' notice;
 - 1.5.4 ensure that all arrangements for planned changes in Key Staff provide adequate periods during which incoming and outgoing staff work together to transfer responsibilities and ensure that such change does not have an adverse impact on the provision of the Deliverables; and
 - 1.5.5 ensure that any replacement for a Key Role has a level of qualifications and experience appropriate to the relevant Key Role and is fully competent to carry out the tasks assigned to the Key Staff whom he or she has replaced.

- 1.6 The Buyer may require the Supplier to remove or procure that any Subcontractor shall remove any Key Staff that the Buyer considers in any respect unsatisfactory. The Buyer shall not be liable for the cost of replacing any Key Staff.

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

1. Background

Introduction

The UK is the first major country in the world to legislate for net zero greenhouse emissions by 2050. The national and global shift towards net zero provides a once in a generation opportunity to level up the country, create new green jobs, and put the UK at the forefront of growing global markets in green technologies. Net zero is a key pillar for Building Back Better and the UK's Plan for Growth. Jobs and investment are reflected in the Net Zero Strategy, which sets out how we will support up to 440,000 jobs in 2030 and mobilise up to £90 billion of private investment by 2030.

Private investment is necessary to commercialise net zero solutions and will provide most of the financing to scale green sectors. Early identification and capability building amongst priority value chains will result in the UK being in a position to take advantage of significant economic opportunities in low carbon technologies and services.

This research aims to support these goals by assessing how the UK compares against competitor countries and will help inform where the UK should seek to establish future competitive advantage amongst green value chains. The assessment will look to consider two strands of work:

1. The attractiveness of the UK business and investment environment compared to key international competitors
2. The competitiveness of the UK value chains when compared to key international competitors.

The project will cover the following technologies **CCUS, Green and Blue Hydrogen, Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), Heat Pumps, Heat Networks, Smart Energy Systems (software development and EV charging points)** and seek to compare the UK to five or six key competitor countries for each of these technologies.

2. Aims and Objectives of the Project

What is the proposed work?

Through the work of the Energy Innovation Needs Assessments and subsequent analysis, HMG has built an understanding of the total economic opportunity of low carbon technologies (in terms of jobs and GVA). For the purposes of prioritising delivery, a better understanding of the UK's position compared to key competitors is needed.

To improve our evidence this project will carry out research and analysis to benchmark the UK's position in key green technologies against international competitors.

Aims and objectives

The project will seek to answer the following questions for each selected low carbon technology:

2. **What is the relative holistic attractiveness of the UK business and investment environment compared to key international competitors? (Business and Investment Environment Assessment)**
3. **Where are the UK's strengths across the specific value-chains in a technology or sector compared to key international competitors? (Value Chains Competitiveness Assessment)**

Outcomes:

The analysis will help articulate the UK's competitive position across different net zero technologies and sectors. The analysis will also be useful in shaping the government's delivery in targeting specific value chains.

Business and Investment Environment Assessment

The research should outline the UK's competitive advantage in key sectors and technologies highlighting individual country comparisons. These comparisons would be against the following key growth factors: **Finance's funding; Policy Capacity; Skills & Capability; Technological Readiness; Trading Expertise**. See **Annex A** for criteria and ranking definitions.

We would expect the analysis will include:

- International comparisons between the UK and competitor countries against each factor and build a view of the UK's relative attractiveness for investment.
- Using these comparisons to provide options and recommendations and help prioritise government activity through a better understanding of areas of existing strength; areas where the UK is lagging behind competitors, and how action in these areas now could offer a competitive position;

Value Chains Competitiveness Assessment

For each selected technology the value chain will be mapped and assessed against the following criteria: **Fully commercial; Supported commercial; Commercial pilot; Small scale pilot; R&D projects; No development**. See **Annex B** for further details on the ranking methodology for the component parts of the value chain.

We expect the analysis to highlight:

- Value chains in which the UK could achieve a globally leading position and become a significant opportunity for inward investment and subsequent export.
- Value chains in which the UK could be considered as behind competitors, and it would be challenging to become subsequently competitive.

Core Terms

- Areas for opportunity, in which there are currently no clear global leaders.

High level summary

The detailed assessments are to be summarised as high-level outputs that:

- Assess in which value chains the UK is leading worldwide and a key opportunity exists for inward investment and future export.
- Assess in which value chains the UK has fallen significantly behind its closest competitors, and where its value chains are unlikely to become competitive.
- Recommend areas of opportunity, in which there are currently no clear global leaders.

3. Suggested MethodologySummary of Proposed Methodology:

The methodology will be split in two to cover the two areas of interest outlined in the Aims and Objectives.

Overview

Proposed research methodologies are detailed below. The selection of technologies will be identified by BEIS and then agreed with the consulting firm in advance. The competitor countries are to be recommended by the consulting company and then agreed by BEIS. Our expectation is that each technology would have to be assessed against 5 to 6 competitor countries.

Proposed sectors of interest:

These technologies were decided on by identifying where initial evidence suggests the UK could develop its strengths and where we have known evidence gaps.

CCUS
Hydrogen - Green and Blue
Jet Zero - Sustainable Aviation Fuel
Decarbonisation of buildings - Heat Pumps
Decarbonisation of Buildings - Equip for EV Charging Points
Heat Networks – e.g. Waste heat (industrial, municipal, combined, etc), Large Biomass, Geothermal energy.
Smart Energy Systems - Software development

Methodology proposal:

Proposed approach for assessment of the business and investment environment and value chain competitiveness. This is not a pre-determined methodology, rather a proposed recommendation, final methodology to be agreed with consulting firm.

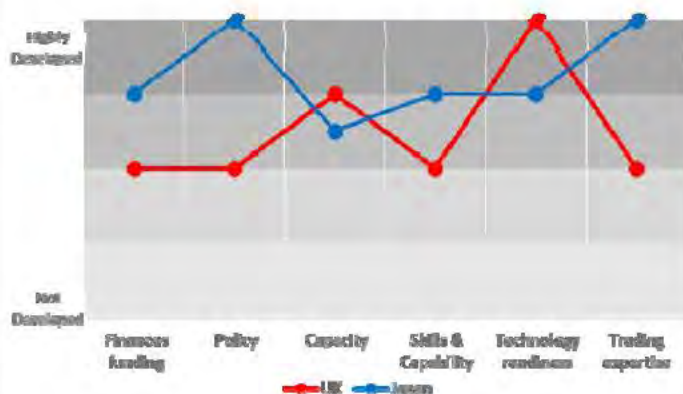
o Business and Investment Attractiveness

For each green technology:

The workstream will assess the overall maturity of the business and investment environment. These maturity assessments will be applied to the UK and selected countries in order to compare the UK's overall performance across key growth factors. Examples of these factors may include: **Finance's funding; Policy capacity; Skills & Capability; Technological Readiness; Trading Expertise**. Definitions and thresholds are explained further in Annex A

Below is an illustration of an example output for **specific country comparison**:

Accompanying the high-level graph there will need to be detailed tables breaking down the development stage of each key factor for each country, including the UK.



In order to benchmark performance, we will agree with the consulting firm:

- o The scope for each green technology
- o Carry out initial desk research using paid resources and latest academic and business intelligence.
- o Take direction from government experts in BEIS, DIT and DfT.
- o Consult with a range of external to government industry experts in the UK.
- o Organise a series of workshops with HMG sector experts and industry experts identified and organised by the consultancy. Relevant departments will include BEIS, DIT and DfT.
- o Where applicable input from industry experts in competitor countries.

Given the nascent nature of some of the green technologies under consideration, views external to government both in the UK and internationally will be essential to meet the minimum evidence requirements. Evidence gathering should allow for the assessment to be updated in the future.

Supplementary analysis:

As part of the benchmarking analysis and engagement with external experts, the consulting firm should produce:

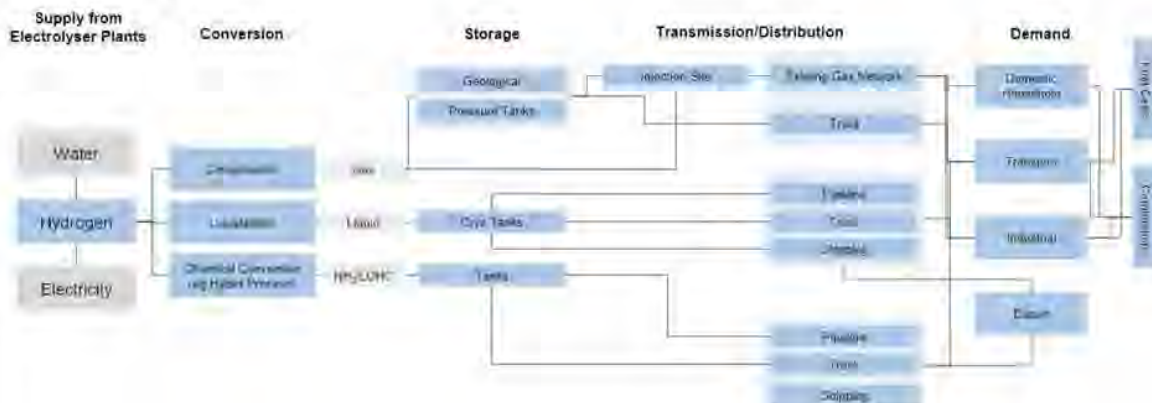
- o Options and recommendations to help build on UK's competitive advantage, including lessons that could and should be learned from other countries' approaches.
- o Recommendations of which key factor area UK Government interventions should take place.

Value Chains Competitiveness Assessment

For each green technology:

Under this workstream, the consulting firm will map the goods and services required to deploy at the scale the selected low carbon technology. The value chain map will unpack key components to appropriate level relying on the expertise of the consulting firm and through workshops with relevant external sector experts.

Value chain map for illustrative purposes (noting 'services' would need to be incorporated)



The value chain will need consistent of at least 5 to 7 market segments.

For each competitor country

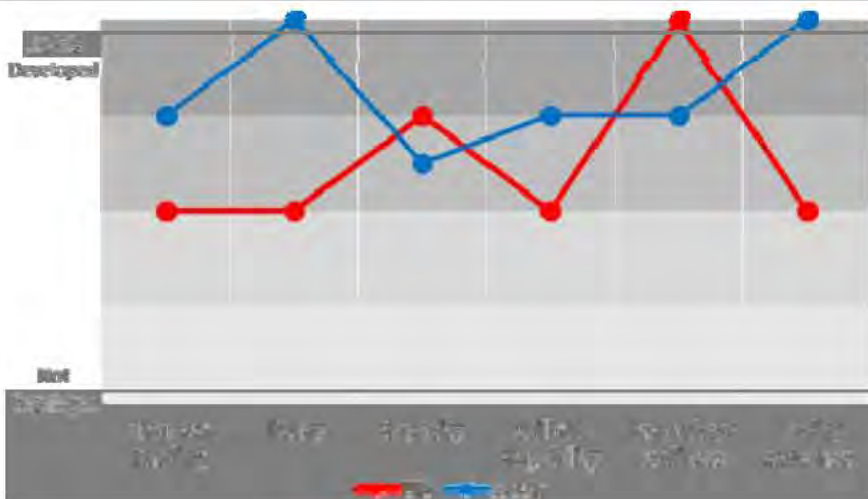
The agreed value chain map is then to be used as the baseline to assess stage of development amongst competitor countries. Definitions and thresholds are explained further in Annex B, though are to lie on a range between **No development**; **R&D Projects**; **Small Scale Pilot**; **Commercial Pilot**; **Supported Commercial**; **Fully Commercial**. Detailed tables will also need to be developed in order to provide further details of a country's readiness amongst each component of the value chain.

In order to assess the value chains in the UK and amongst the selected countries / regions BEIS will agree with the consulting firm to:

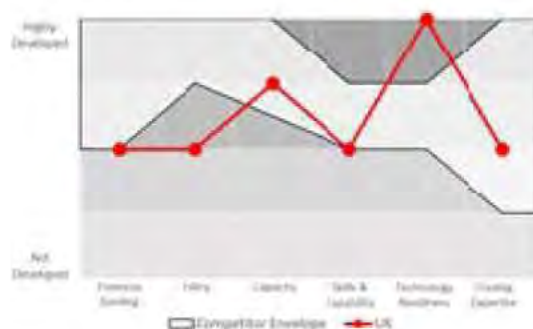
- The scope for each green technology
- Agree early iterations of the value chain maps with government experts
- Improve value chain maps with industry experts
- Carry out initial desk research using paid resources and latest academic and business intelligence
- Take direction from government experts in BEIS, DIT and DfT.
- Consult with a range of external to government industry experts in the UK.
- Organise a series of workshops with HMG sector experts and industry experts identified and organised by the consultancy. Relevant departments will include BEIS, DIT and DfT.
- Where applicable input from industry experts in competitor countries.

Illustrative example of country comparison

Core Terms

**High-level summary:**

The combination of value chain mapping and investment environment comparisons enables that summation of evidence depicting the UK's comparative advantage. Below is an illustration of the final output which indicates how the UK could prioritise government investment in, for example, maintaining a competitive position in manufacturing of sub-sea steel structures capability, used by both oil and gas and offshore wind equipment. Investment in port infrastructure is an example of an area in which accelerated could put the UK value chain in an advantageous position.

For illustrative purposes**Business and Investment Environment****Value Chain Competitiveness****4. Deliverables**

For each selected green technology:

1. **Report on Business and Investment Attractiveness Assessment**
 - Identification key international competitors
 - Attractiveness for businesses to investment in the UK
 - Comparison between the UK and key international competitors
 - Comparison of maturity using key growth factors set out in Annex A
 - Country-by-country comparison
2. **Report on Value Chain Competitiveness**
 - Value chain mapping of each selected green technology (wire diagram)

Core Terms

- Level of capability per value stream area per selected country and the UK
- Tables detailing readiness of each key competent in the supply chain per selected country

3. High-level output report

- Summarise findings to the 'competitor envelopes' or equivalent
- Identify the value chains in which the UK could be world leading
- Options and recommendations to help build UK's competitive advantage
- Options and recommendations on where UK government interventions should take place

4. Evidence tracker

- Word document setting out sources and supporting evidence, e.g. minutes from workshop with external to government stakeholders in the UK and internationally.
- Any analysis of deliverables will also need to include the raw data files used for any analysis in an Excel format including all calculations and formulae and following spreadsheet modelling best practice.



Core Terms

1. Definitions used in the contract

Interpret this Contract using Joint Schedule 1 (Definitions).

2. How the contract works

- 2.1 The Supplier is eligible for the award of Call-Off Contracts during the Framework Contract Period.
- 2.2 CCS does not guarantee the Supplier any exclusivity, quantity or value of work under the Framework Contract.
- 2.3 CCS has paid one penny to the Supplier legally to form the Framework Contract. The Supplier acknowledges this payment.
- 2.4 If the Buyer decides to buy Deliverables under the Framework Contract it must use Framework Schedule 7 (Call-Off Award Procedure) and must state its requirements using Framework Schedule 6 (Order Form Template and Call-Off Schedules). If allowed by the Regulations, the Buyer can:
 - (a) make changes to Framework Schedule 6 (Order Form Template and Call-Off Schedules);
 - (b) create new Call-Off Schedules;
 - (c) exclude optional template Call-Off Schedules; and/or
 - (d) use Special Terms in the Order Form to add or change terms.
- 2.5 Each Call-Off Contract:
 - (a) is a separate Contract from the Framework Contract;
 - (b) is between a Supplier and a Buyer;
 - (c) includes Core Terms, Schedules and any other changes or items in the completed Order Form; and
 - (d) survives the termination of the Framework Contract.
- 2.6 Where the Supplier is approached by any Other Contracting Authority requesting Deliverables or substantially similar goods or services, the Supplier must tell them about this Framework Contract before accepting their order.
- 2.7 The Supplier acknowledges it has all the information required to perform its obligations under each Contract before entering into a Contract. When information is provided by a Relevant Authority no warranty of its accuracy is given to the Supplier.
- 2.8 The Supplier will not be excused from any obligation, or be entitled to additional Costs or Charges because it failed to either:
 - (dd) verify the accuracy of the Due Diligence Information; or
 - (ee) properly perform its own adequate checks.
- 2.9 CCS and the Buyer will not be liable for errors, omissions or misrepresentation of any information.

- 2.10 The Supplier warrants and represents that all statements made and documents submitted as part of the procurement of Deliverables are and remain true and accurate.

3. What needs to be delivered

3.1 All deliverables

3.1.1 The Supplier must provide Deliverables:

- (a) that comply with the Specification, the Framework Tender Response and, in relation to a Call-Off Contract, the Call-Off Tender (if there is one);
- (b) to a professional standard;
- (c) using reasonable skill and care;
- (d) using Good Industry Practice;
- (e) using its own policies, processes and internal quality control measures as long as they do not conflict with the Contract;
- (f) on the dates agreed; and
- (g) that comply with Law.

3.1.2 The Supplier must provide Deliverables with a warranty of at least 90 days from Delivery against all obvious defects.

3.2 Goods clauses

- 3.2.1** All Goods delivered must be new, or as new if recycled, unused and of recent origin.
- 3.2.2** All manufacturer warranties covering the Goods must be assignable to the Buyer on request and for free.
- 3.2.3** The Supplier transfers ownership of the Goods on Delivery or payment for those Goods, whichever is earlier.
- 3.2.4** Risk in the Goods transfers to the Buyer on Delivery of the Goods, but remains with the Supplier if the Buyer notices damage following Delivery and lets the Supplier know within 3 Working Days of Delivery.
- 3.2.5** The Supplier warrants that it has full and unrestricted ownership of the Goods at the time of transfer of ownership.
- 3.2.6** The Supplier must deliver the Goods on the date and to the specified location during the Buyer's working hours.
- 3.2.7** The Supplier must provide sufficient packaging for the Goods to reach the point of Delivery safely and undamaged.
- 3.2.8** All deliveries must have a delivery note attached that specifies the order number, type and quantity of Goods.

Core Terms

- 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 do not conform with Clause 3. If the Supplier does not 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:
 - (a) exclude VAT, which is payable on provision of a valid VAT invoice; and
 - (b) include all costs connected with the Supply of Deliverables.

Core Terms

- 44 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.
- 45 A Supplier invoice is only valid if it:
- (a) includes all appropriate references including the Contract reference number and other details reasonably requested by the Buyer;
 - (b) includes a detailed breakdown of Delivered Deliverables and Milestone(s) (if any); and
 - (c) does not include any Management Charge (the Supplier must not charge the Buyer in any way for the Management Charge).
- 46 The Buyer must accept and process for payment an undisputed Electronic Invoice received from the Supplier.
- 47 The Buyer may retain or set-off payment of any amount owed to it by the Supplier if notice and reasons are provided.
- 48 The Supplier must ensure that all Subcontractors are paid, in full, within 30 days of receipt of a valid, undisputed invoice. If this does not happen, CCS or the Buyer can publish the details of the late payment or non-payment.
- 49 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, then CCS or the Buyer may require the Supplier to replace its existing commercial terms with the more favourable terms offered for the relevant items.
- 4.10 If CCS or the Buyer uses Clause 4.9 then the Framework Prices (and where applicable, the Charges) must be reduced by an agreed amount by using the Variation Procedure.
- 4.11 The Supplier has no right of set-off, counterclaim, discount or abatement unless they are 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:
- (a) neither CCS or the Buyer can terminate a Contract under Clause 10.4.1;
 - (b) the Supplier is entitled to reasonable and proven additional expenses and to relief from liability and Deduction under this Contract;
 - (c) the Supplier is entitled to additional time needed to make the Delivery; and
 - (d) the Supplier cannot suspend the ongoing supply of Deliverables.
- 5.2 Clause 5.1 only applies if the Supplier:
- (a) gives notice to the Party responsible for the Authority Cause within 10 Working Days of becoming aware;

Core Terms

- (b) demonstrates that the Supplier Non-Performance would not have occurred but for the Authority Cause; and
- (c) mitigated the impact of the Authority Cause.

6. Record keeping and reporting

6.1 The Supplier must:

- (a) attend Progress Meetings with the Buyer and provide Progress Reports when specified in the Order Form; and
- (b) where the Order Form states that Financial Transparency Objectives apply, co-operate with the Buyer to achieve the Financial Transparency Objectives and, to this end, will provide a Financial Report to the Buyer:
 - (i) on or before the Start Date;
 - (ii) at the end of each Contract Year; and
 - (iii) within 6 Months of the end of the Contract Period,

and the Supplier must meet with the Buyer if required within 10 Working Days of the Buyer receiving a Financial Report.

6.2 The Supplier must keep and maintain full and accurate records and accounts, including the maintenance of Open Book Data, in accordance with Good Industry Practice and the Law on everything to do with the Contract:

- (b) during the Contract Period;
- (c) for 7 years after the End Date or such other date as agreed between the Parties; and
- (d) in accordance with GDPR,

including but not limited to the records and accounts stated in the definition of Audit in Joint Schedule 1 and the Supplier shall make available its Financial Representative at reasonable times and on reasonable notice, during the Contract Period and up to 18 Months after the End Date, to answer questions that the Relevant Authority or an Auditor may have on those records and accounts, any Financial Report or Open Book Data.

6.3 The Relevant Authority or an Auditor can Audit the Supplier during the relevant Contract Period and for up to 18 Months from the End Date of the Contract and, in the case of CCS, for up to 18 Months from the latest End Date to occur under any Call-Off Contract.

6.4 During an Audit, the Supplier must:

- (a) allow the Relevant Authority or any Auditor access to:
 - (i) any Sites, equipment and Supplier's System used in the performance of the Contract to verify all contract accounts and records of everything to do with the Contract and provide copies for an Audit; and

Core Terms

- (ii) Supplier Staff; and
 - (b) provide information within the permitted scope of the Audit to the Relevant Authority or to the Auditor and reasonable co-operation at their request.
- 65 Where the Audit of the Supplier is carried out by an Auditor, the Auditor shall be entitled to share any information obtained during the Audit with the Relevant Authority and the Relevant Authority shall use reasonable endeavours to ensure that its Auditor does not unreasonably disrupt the Supplier or its provision of the Deliverables, save insofar as the Supplier accepts and acknowledges that Audits carried out by Auditors are outside the control of the Relevant Authority.
- 6.6 If the Supplier:
- (a) is not providing any of the Deliverables, or is unable to provide them, it must immediately:
 - (i) tell the Relevant Authority and give reasons;
 - (ii) propose corrective action; and
 - (iii) provide a deadline for completing the corrective action; and
 - (b) becomes aware of an event that has occurred or is likely to occur in the future which will have a material effect on the:
 - (i) Supplier's currently incurred or forecast future Costs; and
 - (ii) forecast Charges for the remainder of the Contract;
- then the Supplier must notify the Buyer in writing as soon as practicable setting out the actual or anticipated effect of the event.
- 6.7 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:
- (a) the methodology of the review;
 - (b) the sampling techniques applied;
 - (c) details of any issues; and
 - (d) any remedial action taken.
- 6.8 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 e.g. Head of Internal Audit/ Finance Director/ External Audit firm.
- 6.9 Each Self Audit Certificate should be based on tests completed against a representative sample of 10% of Orders carries out during the period being audited or 100 Orders (whichever is less) and should provide assurance that:

Core Terms

- (a) Orders are clearly identified as such in the order processing and invoicing systems and, where required, Orders are correctly reported in the MI Reports;
- (b) all related invoices are completely and accurately included in the MI Reports;
- (c) all Charges to Buyers comply with any requirements under a Contract or as otherwise agreed in writing with the Government on maximum mark-up, discounts, charge rates, fixed quotes (as applicable); and
- (d) an additional sample of 5 public sector Orders identified from the Supplier's order processing and invoicing systems as orders not placed under the Contract have been correctly identified as such and that an appropriate and legitimately tendered procurement route has been used to place those orders, and those orders should not otherwise have been routed via centralised mandated procurement processes executed by CCS.

6.10 The Supplier must comply with Buyer's reasonable instructions following an Audit, including:

- (a) correct any identified Default;
- (b) rectify any error identified in a Financial Report; and
- (c) repaying any Charges that the Relevant Authority has overpaid.

6.11 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 Relevant Authority's reasonable costs in connection with the Audit.

7. Supplier staff

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

- (a) be appropriately trained and qualified;
- (b) be vetted using Good Industry Practice and the Security Policy; and
- (c) comply with all conduct requirements when on the Buyer's Premises.

7.2 Where a Buyer decides one of the Supplier's Staff is not 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:

Core Terms

- (a) it has full capacity and authority to enter into and to perform each Contract;
 - (b) each 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 each Contract;
 - (e) it maintains all necessary rights, authorisations, licences and consents to perform its obligations under each Contract;
 - (f) it does not have any contractual obligations which are likely to have a material adverse effect on its ability to perform each Contract;
 - (g) it is not impacted by an Insolvency Event; and
 - (h) 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:
- (a) wilful misconduct of the Supplier, Subcontractor and Supplier Staff that impacts the Contract; and
 - (b) 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 The description of any provision of this Contract as a warranty does not prevent CCS or a Buyer from exercising any termination right that it may have for breach of that clause by the Supplier.
- 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:
- (a) receive and use the Deliverables; and
 - (b) 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.

Core Terms

- 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:
- (a) obtain for CCS and the Buyer the rights in Clause 9.1 and 9.2 without infringing any third party IPR; or
 - (b) replace or modify the relevant item with substitutes that do not infringe IPR without adversely affecting the functionality or performance of the Deliverables.
- 9.7 In spite of any other provisions of a Contract and for the avoidance of doubt, award of a Contract by the Buyer and placement of any contract task under it does not constitute an authorisation by the Crown under Sections 55 and 56 of the Patents Act 1977 or Section 12 of the Registered Designs Act 1949. The Supplier acknowledges that any authorisation by the Buyer under its statutory powers must be expressly provided in writing, with reference to the acts authorised and the specific IPR involved.

10. Ending the contract or any subcontract

10.1 Contract Period

- 10.1.1** The Contract takes effect on the Start Date and ends on the End Date or earlier if required by Law.
- 10.1.2** 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.

10.2 Ending the contract without a reason

- 10.2.1** CCS has the right to terminate the Framework Contract at any time without reason by giving the Supplier at least 30 days' written notice.
- 10.2.2** Each Buyer has the right to terminate their Call-Off Contract at any time without reason by giving the Supplier not less than 90 days' written notice.

10.3 Rectification plan process

- 10.3.1** If there is a Default, the Relevant Authority may, without limiting its other rights, request that the Supplier provide a Rectification Plan.
- 10.3.2** When the Relevant Authority receives a requested Rectification Plan it can either:

Core Terms

- (a) reject the Rectification Plan or revised Rectification Plan, giving reasons; or
- (b) 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.

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

- (a) must give reasonable grounds for its decision; and
- (b) may request that the Supplier provides a revised Rectification Plan within 5 Working Days.

10.3.4 If the Relevant Authority rejects any Rectification Plan, including any revised Rectification Plan, the Relevant Authority does not have to request a revised Rectification Plan before exercising its right to terminate its Contract under Clause 10.4.3(a).

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:

- (a) there is a Supplier Insolvency Event;
- (b) there is a Default that is not corrected in line with an accepted Rectification Plan;
- (c) the Supplier does not provide a Rectification Plan within 10 days of the request;
- (d) there is any material Default of the Contract;
- (e) there is any material Default of any Joint Controller Agreement relating to any Contract;
- (f) there is a Default of Clauses 2.10, 6, 9, 14, 15, 27, 32 or Framework Schedule 9 (Cyber Essentials) (where applicable) relating to any Contract;
- (g) there is a consistent repeated failure to meet the Performance Indicators in Framework Schedule 4 (Framework Management);
- (h) there is a Change of Control of the Supplier which is not pre-approved by the Relevant Authority in writing;
- (i) 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; or
- (j) 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 any of the following non-fault based events happen, the Relevant Authority has the right to immediately terminate its Contract by issuing a Termination Notice to the Supplier:

- (a) the Relevant Authority rejects a Rectification Plan;
- (b) there is a Variation which cannot be agreed using Clause 24 (Changing the contract) or resolved using Clause 34 (Resolving disputes);
- (c) if there is a declaration of ineffectiveness in respect of any Variation; or

Core Terms

- (d) any of the events in 73 (1) (a) or (c) of the Regulations happen.

10.5 When the supplier can end the contract

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 What happens if the contract ends

10.6.1 Where a Party terminates a Contract under any of Clauses 10.2.1, 10.2.2, 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.5 or 20.2 or a Contract expires all of the following apply:

- (a) The Buyer's payment obligations under the terminated Contract stop immediately.
- (b) Accumulated rights of the Parties are not affected.
- (c) The Supplier must promptly repay to the Buyer any and all Charges the Buyer has paid in advance in respect of Deliverables not provided by the Supplier as at the End Date.
- (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 CCS or the Buyer's property provided under the terminated Contract.
- (f) 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).

10.6.2 In addition to the consequences of termination listed in Clause 10.6.1, where the Relevant Authority terminates a Contract under Clause 10.4.1 the Supplier is also responsible for the Relevant Authority's reasonable costs of procuring Replacement Deliverables for the rest of the Contract Period.

10.6.3 In addition to the consequences of termination listed in Clause 10.6.1, if either the Relevant Authority terminates a Contract under Clause 10.2.1 or 10.2.2 or a Supplier terminates a Call-Off Contract under Clause 10.5:

- (a) the Buyer must promptly pay all outstanding Charges incurred to the Supplier; and
- (b) 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.

10.6.4 In addition to the consequences of termination listed in Clause 10.6.1, where a Party terminates under Clause 20.2 each Party must cover its own Losses.

10.6.5 The following Clauses survive the termination or expiry of each Contract: 3.2.10, 4.2, 6, 7.5, 9, 11, 12.2, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 31.3, 34, 35 and any Clauses and Schedules which are expressly or by implication intended to continue.

10.7 Partially ending and suspending the contract

Core Terms

- 10.7.1** 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.
- 10.7.2** Where CCS has the right to terminate a Framework Contract it is entitled to terminate all or part of it.
- 10.7.3** 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.
- 10.7.4** 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.
- 10.7.5** The Parties must agree any necessary Variation required by Clause 10.7 using the Variation Procedure, but the Supplier may not either:
- (a) reject the Variation; or
 - (b) increase the Charges, except where the right to partial termination is under Clause 10.2.
- 10.7.6** The Buyer can still use other rights available, or subsequently available to it if it acts on its rights under Clause 10.7.

10.8 When subcontracts can be ended

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

- (a) there is a Change of Control of a Subcontractor which is not pre-approved by the Relevant Authority in writing;
- (b) the acts or omissions of the Subcontractor have caused or materially contributed to a right of termination under Clause 10.4; or
- (c) a Subcontractor or its Affiliates embarrasses or brings into disrepute or diminishes the public trust in the Relevant Authority.

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 £1,000,000.
- 11.2** Each Party's total aggregate liability in each Contract Year under each Call-Off Contract (whether in tort, contract or otherwise) is a sum equal to one hundred and twenty five percent (125%) of the Estimated Yearly Charges unless specified in the Call-Off Order Form.
- 11.3** No Party is liable to the other for:
- (a) any indirect Losses; or

Core Terms

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

114 In spite of Clause 11.1 and 11.2, 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;
- (c) any liability that cannot be excluded or limited by Law;
- (d) its obligation to pay the required Management Charge or Default Management Charge.

115 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(b), 9.5, 31.3 or Call-Off Schedule 2 (Staff Transfer) of a Contract.

116 In spite of Clauses 11.1, 11.2 but subject to Clauses 11.3 and 11.4, the Supplier's aggregate liability in each and any Contract Year under each Contract under Clause 14.8 shall in no event exceed the Data Protection Liability Cap.

117 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.

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

- (a) Deductions; and
- (b) any items specified in Clauses 11.5 or 11.6.

119 If more than one Supplier is party to a Contract, each Supplier Party is jointly and severally liable for their obligations under that Contract.

12. Obeying the law

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

122 To the extent that it arises as a result of a Default by the Supplier, the Supplier indemnifies the Relevant Authority against any fine or penalty incurred by the Relevant Authority pursuant to Law and any costs incurred by the Relevant Authority in defending any proceedings which result in such fine or penalty.

123 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:
- (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 Relevant Authority 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.
- 14.7 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:
- (a) must provide the Relevant Authority 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 CCS or the Buyer unless required by Law to retain it; and
 - (e) indemnifies CCS and each 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) except as expressly set out in the Contract at Clauses 15.2 to 15.4 or elsewhere in the Contract, not disclose, use or exploit the Disclosing Party's Confidential Information without the Disclosing Party's prior written consent; 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 or by a court with the relevant jurisdiction if, to the extent not prohibited by Law, 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;
- (g) on a confidential basis, to its professional advisers on a need-to-know basis; or
- (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 In spite of Clause 15.1, 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 Relevant Authority at its request.

15.4 In spite of Clause 15.1, CCS or 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 CCS or 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 CCS or the Buyer transfers or proposes to transfer all or any part of its business to;
- (c) if CCS or the Buyer (acting reasonably) considers disclosure necessary or appropriate to carry out its public functions;
- (d) where requested by Parliament; or
- (e) under Clauses 4.7 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 is not Confidential Information.
- 15.7 The Supplier must not make any press announcement or publicise the Contracts or any part of them in any way, without the prior written consent of the Relevant Authority 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 Relevant Authority within 48 hours if it receives a Request For Information.
- 16.2 Within five (5) Working Days of the Buyer's request the Supplier must give CCS and each Buyer full co-operation and information needed so the Buyer can:
- (a) publish the Transparency Information;
 - (b) comply with any Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request; and/or
 - (c) comply with any Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) request.
- 16.3 The Relevant Authority 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 Relevant Authority's decision in its absolute discretion.

17. Invalid parts of the contract

If any part of a 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 is valid or enforceable.

18. No other terms apply

The provisions incorporated into each Contract are the entire agreement between the Parties. The Contract replaces all previous statements, agreements and any course of dealings made between the Parties, whether written or oral, in relation to its subject matter. No other provisions apply.

19. Other people's rights in a contract

No third parties may use the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 (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 a Contract while the inability to perform continues, if it both:
- (a) provides a Force Majeure Notice to the other Party; and
 - (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 affected Contract if the provision of the Deliverables is materially affected by a Force Majeure Event which lasts for 90 days continuously.

21. Relationships created by the contract

No Contract creates 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 a 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, novate or transfer a Contract or any part of a Contract without the Relevant Authority's written consent.
- 23.2 The Relevant Authority can assign, novate or transfer its Contract or any part of it to any Central Government Body, public or private sector body which performs the functions of the Relevant Authority.
- 23.3 When CCS or the Buyer uses its rights under Clause 23.2 the Supplier must enter into a novation agreement in the form that CCS or the Buyer specifies.
- 23.4 The Supplier can terminate a 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 CCS or 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; and
 - (c) the duration of their appointment.

24. Changing the contract

- 24.1 Either Party can request a Variation which is only effective if agreed in writing and signed by both Parties.
- 24.2 The Supplier must provide an Impact Assessment either:
- (a) with the Variation Form, where the Supplier requests the Variation; or
 - (b) within the time limits included in a Variation Form requested by CCS or the Buyer.
- 24.3 If the Variation cannot be agreed or resolved by the Parties, CCS or the Buyer can either:
- (a) agree that the Contract continues without the Variation; or
 - (b) terminate the affected Contract, unless in the case of a Call-Off Contract, the Supplier has already provided part or all of the provision of the Deliverables, or where the Supplier can show evidence of substantial work being carried out to provide them; or
 - (c) refer the Dispute to be resolved using Clause 34 (Resolving Disputes).
- 24.4 CCS and the Buyer are not required to accept a Variation request made by the Supplier.
- 24.5 If there is a General Change in Law, the Supplier must bear the risk of the change and is not entitled to ask for an increase to the Framework Prices or the Charges.
- 24.6 If there is a Specific Change in Law or one is likely to happen during the Contract Period the Supplier must give CCS and the Buyer notice of the likely effects of the changes as soon as reasonably practical. They must also say if they think any Variation is needed either to the Deliverables, Framework Prices or a Contract and provide evidence:
- (a) that the Supplier has kept costs as low as possible, including in Subcontractor costs; and
 - (b) of how it has affected the Supplier's costs.
- 24.7 Any change in the Framework Prices or relief from the Supplier's obligations because of a Specific Change in Law must be implemented using Clauses 24.1 to 24.4.
- 24.8 For 101(5) of the Regulations, if the Court declares any Variation ineffective, the Parties agree that their mutual rights and obligations will be regulated by the terms of the Contract as they existed immediately prior to that Variation and as if the Parties had never entered into that Variation.

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 are delivered before 5:00pm on a Working Day. Otherwise the notice is effective on the next Working Day. An email is effective at 9:00am on the first Working Day after sending unless an error message is received.

Core Terms

- 25.2 Notices to CCS must be sent to the CCS Authorised Representative's address or email address in the Framework Award Form.
- 25.3 Notices to the Buyer must be sent to the Buyer Authorised Representative's address or email address in the Order Form.
- 25.4 This Clause does not apply to the service of legal proceedings or any documents in any legal action, arbitration or dispute resolution.

26. Dealing with claims

- 26.1 If a Beneficiary is notified of a Claim then it must notify the Indemnifier as soon as reasonably practical and no later than 10 Working Days.
- 26.2 At the Indemnifier's cost the Beneficiary must both:
- (a) allow the Indemnifier to conduct all negotiations and proceedings to do with a Claim; and
 - (b) give the Indemnifier reasonable assistance with the claim if requested.
- 26.3 The Beneficiary must not make admissions about the Claim without the prior written consent of the Indemnifier which can not be unreasonably withheld or delayed.
- 26.4 The Indemnifier must consider and defend the Claim diligently using competent legal advisors and in a way that does not damage the Beneficiary's reputation.
- 26.5 The Indemnifier must not settle or compromise any Claim without the Beneficiary's prior written consent which it must not unreasonably withhold or delay.
- 26.6 Each Beneficiary must take all reasonable steps to minimise and mitigate any losses that it suffers because of the Claim.
- 26.7 If the Indemnifier pays the Beneficiary money under an indemnity and the Beneficiary later recovers money which is directly related to the Claim, the Beneficiary must immediately repay the Indemnifier the lesser of either:
- (a) the sum recovered minus any legitimate amount spent by the Beneficiary when recovering this money; or
 - (b) the amount the Indemnifier paid the Beneficiary for the Claim.

27. Preventing fraud, bribery and corruption

- 27.1 The Supplier must not during any Contract Period:
- (a) commit a Prohibited Act or any other criminal offence in the Regulations 57(1) and 57(2); or
 - (b) do or allow anything which would cause CCS or the Buyer, including any of their employees, consultants, contractors, Subcontractors or agents to breach any of the Relevant Requirements or

incur any liability under them.

27.2 The Supplier must during the Contract Period:

- (a) create, maintain and enforce adequate policies and procedures to ensure it complies with the Relevant Requirements to prevent a Prohibited Act and require its Subcontractors to do the same;
- (b) keep full records to show it has complied with its obligations under Clause 27 and give copies to CCS or the Buyer on request; and
- (c) if required by the Relevant Authority, within 20 Working Days of the Start Date of the relevant Contract, and then annually, certify in writing to the Relevant Authority, that they have complied with Clause 27, including compliance of Supplier Staff, and provide reasonable supporting evidence of this on request, including its policies and procedures.

27.3 The Supplier must immediately notify CCS and the Buyer if it becomes aware of any breach of Clauses 27.1 or 27.2 or has any reason to think that it, or any of the Supplier Staff, has either:

- (a) been investigated or prosecuted for an alleged Prohibited Act;
- (b) been debarred, suspended, proposed for suspension or debarment, or is otherwise ineligible to take part in procurement programmes or contracts because of a Prohibited Act by any government department or agency;
- (c) received a request or demand for any undue financial or other advantage of any kind related to a Contract; or
- (d) suspected that any person or Party directly or indirectly related to a Contract has committed or attempted to commit a Prohibited Act.

27.4 If the Supplier notifies CCS or the Buyer as required by Clause 27.3, 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 in accordance with Clause 6.

27.5 In any notice the Supplier gives under Clause 27.3 it must specify the:

- (a) Prohibited Act;
- (b) identity of the Party who it thinks has committed the Prohibited Act; and
- (c) action it has decided to take.

28. Equality, diversity and human rights

28.1 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; and
- (b) any other requirements and instructions which CCS or the Buyer reasonably imposes related to equality Law.

Core Terms

- 28.2 The Supplier must take all necessary steps, and inform CCS or 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 a Contract.

29. Health and safety

- 29.1 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.
- 29.2 The Supplier and the Buyer must as soon as possible notify the other of any health and safety incidents or material hazards they are aware of at the Buyer Premises that relate to the performance of a Contract.

30. Environment

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

31. Tax

- 31.1 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. CCS and the Buyer cannot terminate a Contract where the Supplier has not paid a minor Tax or social security contribution.
- 31.2 Where the Charges payable under a Contract with the Buyer are or are likely to exceed £5 million at any point during the relevant Contract Period, and an Occasion of Tax Non-Compliance occurs, the Supplier must notify CCS and the Buyer of it within 5 Working Days including:
- (a) the steps that the Supplier is taking to address the Occasion of Tax Non-Compliance and any mitigating factors that it considers relevant; and
 - (b) other information relating to the Occasion of Tax Non-Compliance that CCS and the Buyer may reasonably need.
- 31.3 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 a Call-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; and

Core Terms

- (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.

314 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 Contract Period, request that the Worker provides information which demonstrates they comply with Clause 31.3, or why those requirements do 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 is not good enough to demonstrate how it complies with Clause 31.3 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.

32. Conflict of interest

- 32.1 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 of Interest.
- 32.2 The Supplier must promptly notify and provide details to CCS and each Buyer if a Conflict of Interest happens or is expected to happen.
- 32.3 CCS and each 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.

33. Reporting a breach of the contract

- 33.1 As soon as it is aware of it the Supplier and Supplier Staff must report to CCS or the Buyer any actual or suspected breach of:
 - (a) Law;
 - (b) Clause 12.1; or
 - (c) Clauses 27 to 32.
- 33.2 The Supplier must not retaliate against any of the Supplier Staff who in good faith reports a breach listed in Clause 33.1 to the Buyer or a Prescribed Person.

34. Resolving disputes

- 34.1 If there is a Dispute, the senior representatives of the Parties 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.
- 34.2 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 34.3 to 34.5.
- 34.3 Unless the Relevant Authority refers the Dispute to arbitration using Clause 34.4, the Parties irrevocably agree that the courts of England and Wales have the exclusive jurisdiction to:
- (a) determine the Dispute;
 - (b) grant interim remedies; and/or
 - (c) grant any other provisional or protective relief.
- 34.4 The Supplier agrees that the Relevant Authority 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.
- 34.5 The Relevant Authority has the right to refer a Dispute to arbitration even if the Supplier has started or has attempted to start court proceedings under Clause 34.3, unless the Relevant Authority 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 34.4.
- 34.6 The Supplier cannot suspend the performance of a Contract during any Dispute.

35. Which law applies

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