

## Volume 3 Annex I General Conditions

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## 1. General Conditions

### 1.1 1031-2 (2012-07-16) Contract Cost Principals

#### 1031-2 01 (2008-05-12) General Principle

The total cost of the Contract must be the sum of the applicable direct and indirect costs which are, or must be reasonably and properly incurred and/or allocated, in the performance of the Contract, less any applicable credits. These costs must be determined in accordance with the Contractor's cost accounting practices as accepted by Canada and applied consistently over time.

#### 1031-2 02 (2008-05-12) Definition of a Reasonable Cost

1. A cost is reasonable if the nature and amount do not exceed what would be incurred by an ordinary prudent person in the conduct of a competitive business.
2. In determining the reasonableness of a particular cost, consideration will be given to:
  - a. whether the cost is of a type generally recognized as normal and necessary for the conduct of a contractor's business or performance of the Contract;
  - b. the restraints and requirements by such factors as generally accepted sound business practices, arm's length bargaining, federal, provincial and local laws and regulations, and contract conditions;
  - c. the action that prudent business persons would take in the circumstances, considering their responsibilities to the owners of the business, their employees, customers, the Government and public at large;
  - d. significant deviations from the established practices of the Contractor which may unjustifiably increase the contract costs; and
  - e. the specifications, delivery schedule and quality requirements of the particular contract as they affect costs.

#### 1031-2 03 (2008-05-12) Direct Costs

There are three categories of direct costs:

- a. "Direct Material Costs" meaning the cost of materials which can be specifically identified and measured as having been used or to be used in the performance of the Contract and which are so identified and measured consistently by the Contractor's cost accounting practices as accepted by Canada.
  - i. These materials may include, in addition to materials purchased solely for the performance of the Contract and processed by the Contractor, or obtained from subcontractors, any other materials issued from the Contractor's general stocks.
  - ii. Materials purchased solely for the performance of the Contract or subcontracts must be charged to the Contract at the net laid-down cost to the Contractor before cash discounts for prompt payment.
  - iii. Materials issued from the Contractor's general stocks must be charged to the Contract in accordance with the method as used consistently by the Contractor in pricing material inventories.
- b. "Direct Labour Costs" meaning the costs of the portion of gross wages or salaries incurred for the Work, which can be specifically identified and measured as having been incurred or to be

incurred in the performance of the Contract and which are so identified and measured consistently by the Contractor's cost accounting practices as accepted by Canada.

- c. "Other Direct Costs" meaning those applicable costs, not falling within the categories of direct material or direct labour, but which can be specifically identified and measured as having been incurred or to be incurred in the performance of the Contract and which are so identified and measured consistently by the Contractor's cost practices as accepted by Canada.

#### 1031-2 04 (2012-07-16) Indirect Costs

1. "Indirect Costs (overhead)" meaning those costs which, though necessarily having been incurred during the performance of the Contract for the conduct of the Contractor's business in general, cannot be identified and measured as directly applicable to the performance of the Contract.
2. These Indirect Costs may include, but are not necessarily restricted to, such items as:
  - a. indirect materials and supplies (\*);
  - b. indirect labour;
  - c. fringe benefits (the Contractor's contribution only);
  - d. public services expenses: expenses of a general nature such as power, heat, light, operation and maintenance of general assets and facilities;
  - e. fixed/period charges: recurring charges such as property taxes, rentals and reasonable depreciation costs;
  - f. general and administrative expenses: including remuneration of executive and corporate officers, office wages and salaries and expenses such as stationery, office supplies, postage and other necessary administration and management expenses;
  - g. selling and marketing expenses associated with the goods, services or both being acquired under the Contract;
  - h. general research or development expenses as considered applicable by Canada.

(\*) For supplies of similar low-value, high-usage items the costs of which meet the above definition of Direct Material Costs but for which it is economically expensive to account for these costs in the manner prescribed for direct costs, then they may be considered to be indirect costs for the purposes of the Contract.

#### 1031-2 05 (2008-05-12) Allocation of Indirect Costs

Indirect Costs must be accumulated in appropriate indirect cost pools, reflecting a contractor's organizational or operational lines and these pools subsequently allocated to contracts in accordance with the following two principles:

- a. the costs included in a particular indirect cost pool should have a similarity of relationship with each contract to which that indirect cost pool is subsequently distributed; further, the costs included in an indirect cost pool should be similar enough in their relationship to each other that the allocation of the total costs in the pool provides a result which would be similar to that achieved if each cost within that pool were separately distributed;
- b. the allocation basis for each indirect cost pool should reflect, as far as possible, the causal relationship of the pooled costs to the contracts to which these costs are distributed.

#### 1031-2 6 (2008-05-12) Credits

The applicable portion of any income, rebate, allowance, or any other credit relating to any applicable direct or indirect cost, received by or accruing to the Contractor, must be credited to the Contract.

## 1031-2 07 (2012-07-16) Non-applicable Costs

Despite that the following costs may have been or may be reasonably and properly incurred by the Contractor in the performance of the Contract, they are considered non-applicable costs to the Contract:

- a. allowance for interest on invested capital, bonds, debentures, bank or other loans together with related bond discounts and finance charges;
- b. legal, accounting and consulting fees in connection with financial reorganization, security issues, capital stock issues, obtaining of patents and licenses and prosecution of claims against Canada;
- c. losses on investments, bad debts and collection charges;
- d. losses on other contracts;
- e. federal and provincial income taxes, excess profit taxes or surtaxes and/or special expenses in connection with those taxes;
- f. provisions for contingencies;
- g. premiums for life insurance on the lives of officers and/or directors where proceeds accrue to the Contractor;
- h. amortization of unrealized appreciation of assets;
- i. depreciation of assets paid for by Canada;
- j. fines and penalties;
- k. expenses and depreciation of excess facilities;
- l. unreasonable compensation for officers and employees;
- m. specific product development or improvement expenses not associated with the product being acquired under the Contract;
- n. advertising, except reasonable advertising of an industrial or institutional character placed in trade, technical or professional journals for the dissemination of information for the industry or institution;
- o. entertainment expenses;
- p. donations except those to charities registered under the [Income Tax Act](#);
- q. dues and other memberships other than regular trade and professional associations;
- r. fees, extraordinary or abnormal for professional advice in regard to technical, administrative or accounting matters, unless approval from the Contracting Authority is obtained.
- s. compensation in the form of dividend payments or calculated based on dividend payments;
- t. compensation calculated, or valued, based on changes in the price of corporate securities, such as stock options, stock appreciation rights, phantom stock plans or junior stock conversions; or, any compensation in the form of a payment made to an employee in lieu of an employee receiving or exercising a right, option, or benefit.

## 1.2 2035 (2016-04-04) General Conditions – Higher Complexity Services

### 2035 01 (2016-04-04) Interpretation

In the Contract, unless the context otherwise requires:

#### "Applicable Taxes"

means the Goods and Services Tax (GST), the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST), and any provincial tax, by law, payable by Canada such as, the Quebec Sales Tax (QST) as of April 1, 2013;

#### "Articles of Agreement"

means the clauses and conditions incorporated in full text or incorporated by reference from the *Standard Acquisition Clauses and Conditions Manual* to form the body of the Contract; it does not include these general conditions, any supplemental general conditions, annexes, the Contractor's bid or any other document;

#### "Canada", "Crown", "Her Majesty" or "the Government"

means Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada as represented by the Minister of Public Works and Government Services and any other person duly authorized to act on behalf of that minister or, if

applicable, an appropriate minister to whom the Minister of Public Works and Government Services has delegated his or her powers, duties or functions and any other person duly authorized to act on behalf of that minister;

**"Contract"**

means the Articles of Agreement, these general conditions, any supplemental general conditions, annexes and any other document specified or referred to as forming part of the Contract, all as amended by agreement of the Parties from time to time;

**"Contracting Authority"**

means the person designated by that title in the Contract, or by notice to the Contractor, to act as Canada's representative to manage the Contract;

**"Contractor"**

means the person, entity or entities named in the Contract to supply goods, services or both to Canada;

**"Contract Price"**

means the amount stated in the Contract to be payable to the Contractor for the Work, exclusive of Applicable Taxes;

**"Cost"**

means cost determined according to Contract Cost Principles 1031-2 as revised to the date of the bid solicitation or, if there was no bid solicitation, the date of the Contract;

**"Government Property"**

means anything supplied to the Contractor by or on behalf of Canada for the purposes of performing the Contract and anything acquired by the Contractor in any manner in connection with the Work, the cost of which is paid by Canada under the Contract;

**"Party"**

means Canada, the Contractor, or any other signatory to the Contract and "Parties" means all of them;

**"Specifications"**

means the description of the essential, functional or technical requirements of the Work in the Contract, including the procedures for determining whether the requirements have been met;

**"Total Estimated Cost", "Revised Estimated Cost", "Increase (Decrease)"**

on page 1 of the Contract or Contract Amendment means an amount used for internal administrative purposes only that comprises the Contract Price, or the revised Contract Price, or the amount that would increase or decrease the Contract Price and the Applicable Taxes as evaluated by the Contracting Authority, and does not constitute tax advice on the part of Canada;

**"Work"**

means all the activities, services, goods, equipment, matters and things required to be done, delivered or performed by the Contractor under the Contract.

**2035 02 (2008-05-12) Standard clauses and conditions**

Pursuant to the [Department of Public Works and Government Services Act](#), S.C. 1996, c. 16, the clauses and conditions identified by number, date and title in the Contract are incorporated by reference and form part of the Contract as though expressly set out in the Contract.

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## 2035 03 (2008-05-12) Powers of Canada

All rights, remedies, powers and discretions granted or acquired by Canada under the Contract or by law are cumulative, not exclusive.

## 2035 04 (2008-05-12) Status of the Contractor

The Contractor is an independent contractor engaged by Canada to perform the Work. Nothing in the Contract is intended to create a partnership, a joint venture or an agency between Canada and the other Party or Parties. The Contractor must not represent itself as an agent or representative of Canada to anyone. Neither the Contractor nor any of its personnel is engaged as an employee or agent of Canada. The Contractor is responsible for all deductions and remittances required by law in relation to its employees.

## 2035 05 (2012-03-02) Conduct of the Work

1. The Contractor represents and warrants that:
  - a. it is competent to perform the Work;
  - b. it has everything necessary to perform the Work, including the resources, facilities, labour, technology, equipment, and materials; and
  - c. it has the necessary qualifications, including knowledge, skill, know-how and experience, and the ability to use them effectively to perform the Work.
2. The Contractor must:
  - a. perform the Work diligently and efficiently;
  - b. except for Government Property, supply everything necessary to perform the Work;
  - c. use, as a minimum, quality assurance procedures, inspections and controls generally used and recognized by the industry to ensure the degree of quality required by the Contract;
  - d. select and employ a sufficient number of qualified people;
  - e. perform the Work in accordance with standards of quality acceptable to Canada and in full conformity with the Specifications and all the requirements of the Contract;
  - f. provide effective and efficient supervision to ensure that the quality of workmanship meets the requirements of the Contract.
3. The Work must not be performed by any person who, in the opinion of Canada, is incompetent, unsuitable or has conducted himself/herself improperly.
4. All services rendered under the Contract must, at the time of acceptance, be free from defects in workmanship and conform to the requirements of the Contract. If the Contractor is required to correct or replace the Work or any part of the Work, it will be at no cost to Canada.
5. Canada's facilities, equipment and personnel are not available to the Contractor to perform the Work unless the Contract specifically provides for it. The Contractor is responsible for advising the Contracting Authority in advance if it requires access to Canada's facilities, equipment or personnel to perform the Work. The Contractor must comply and ensure that its employees and subcontractors comply with all security measures, standing orders, policies or other rules in force at the site where the Work is performed.
6. Unless the Contracting Authority orders the Contractor to suspend the Work or part of the Work pursuant to section 28, the Contractor must not stop or suspend the Work or part of the Work pending the settlement of any dispute between the Parties about the Contract.
7. The Contractor must provide all reports that are required by the Contract and any other information that Canada may reasonably require from time to time.
8. The Contractor is fully responsible for performing the Work. Canada will not be responsible for any negative consequences or extra costs if the Contractor follows any advice given by Canada unless the Contracting Authority provides the advice to the Contractor in writing and includes a statement specifically relieving the Contractor of any responsibility for negative consequences or extra costs that might result from following the advice.

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## 2035 06 (2013-06-27) Subcontracts

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, the Contractor must obtain the Contracting Authority's written consent before subcontracting or permitting the subcontracting of any part of the Work. A subcontract includes a contract entered into by any subcontractor at any tier to perform any part of the Work.
2. The Contractor is not required to obtain consent for subcontracts specifically authorized in the Contract. The Contractor may also without the consent of the Contracting Authority:
  - a. purchase "off-the-shelf" items and any standard articles and materials that are ordinarily produced by manufacturers in the normal course of business;
  - b. subcontract any portion of the Work as is customary in the carrying out of similar contracts; and;
  - c. permit its subcontractors at any tier to make purchases or subcontract as permitted in paragraphs (a) and (b).
3. In any subcontract other than a subcontract referred to in paragraph 2.(a), the Contractor must, unless the Contracting Authority agrees in writing, ensure that the subcontractor is bound by conditions compatible with and, in the opinion of the Contracting Authority, not less favourable to Canada than the conditions of the Contract, with the exception of requirements under the Federal Contractors Program for employment equity which only apply to the Contractor.
4. Even if Canada consents to a subcontract, the Contractor is responsible for performing the Contract and Canada is not responsible to any subcontractor. The Contractor is responsible for any matters or things done or provided by any subcontractor under the Contract and for paying any subcontractors for any part of the Work they perform.

## 2035 07 (2008-05-12) Specifications

1. All Specifications provided by Canada or on behalf of Canada to the Contractor in connection with the Contract belong to Canada and must be used by the Contractor only for the purpose of performing the Work.
2. If the Contract provides that Specifications furnished by the Contractor must be approved by Canada, that approval will not relieve the Contractor of its responsibility to meet all requirements of the Contract.

## 2035 08 (2008-05-12) Replacement of specific individuals

1. If specific individuals are identified in the Contract to perform the Work, the Contractor must provide the services of those individuals unless the Contractor is unable to do so for reasons beyond its control.
2. If the Contractor is unable to provide the services of any specific individual identified in the Contract, it must provide a replacement with similar qualifications and experience. The replacement must meet the criteria used in the selection of the Contractor and be acceptable to Canada. The Contractor must, as soon as possible, give notice to the Contracting Authority of the reason for replacing the individual and provide:
  - a. the name, qualifications and experience of the proposed replacement; and
  - b. proof that the proposed replacement has the required security clearance granted by Canada, if applicable.
3. The Contractor must not, in any event, allow performance of the Work by unauthorized replacement persons. The Contracting Authority may order that a replacement stop performing the Work. In such a case, the Contractor must immediately comply with the order and secure a further replacement in accordance with subsection 2. The fact that the Contracting Authority does not order that a replacement stop performing the Work does not relieve the Contractor from its responsibility to meet the requirements of the Contract.



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## 2035 09 (2008-05-12) Time of the essence

It is essential that the Work be performed within or at the time stated in the Contract.

## 2035 10 (2014-09-25) Excusable delay

1. A delay in the performance by the Contractor of any obligation under the Contract that is caused by an event that
  - a. is beyond the reasonable control of the Contractor,
  - b. could not reasonably have been foreseen,
  - c. could not reasonably have been prevented by means reasonably available to the Contractor, and
  - d. occurred without the fault or neglect of the Contractor,

will be considered an "Excusable Delay" if the Contractor advises the Contracting Authority of the occurrence of the delay or of the likelihood of the delay as soon as the Contractor becomes aware of it. The Contractor must also advise the Contracting Authority, within 15 working days, of all the circumstances relating to the delay and provide to the Contracting Authority for approval a clear work around plan explaining in detail the steps that the Contractor proposes to take in order to minimize the impact of the event causing the delay.

2. Any delivery date or other date that is directly affected by an Excusable Delay will be postponed for a reasonable time that will not exceed the duration of the Excusable Delay.
3. However, if an Excusable Delay has continued for 30 days or more, the Contracting Authority may, by giving notice in writing to the Contractor, terminate the Contract. In such a case, the Parties agree that neither will make any claim against the other for damages, costs, expected profits or any other loss arising out of the termination or the event that contributed to the Excusable Delay. The Contractor agrees to repay immediately to Canada the portion of any advance payment that is unliquidated at the date of the termination.
4. Unless Canada has caused the delay by failing to meet an obligation under the Contract, Canada will not be responsible for any costs incurred by the Contractor or any of its subcontractors or agents as a result of an Excusable Delay.
5. If the Contract is terminated under this section, the Contracting Authority may require the Contractor to deliver to Canada, in the manner and to the extent directed by the Contracting Authority, any completed parts of the Work not delivered and accepted before the termination and anything that the Contractor has acquired or produced specifically to perform the Contract. Canada will pay the Contractor:
  - a. the value, of all completed parts of the Work delivered to and accepted by Canada, based on the Contract Price, including the proportionate part of the Contractor's profit or fee included in the Contract Price; and
  - b. the Cost to the Contractor that Canada considers reasonable in respect of anything else delivered to and accepted by Canada.

The total amount paid by Canada under the Contract to the date of termination and any amounts payable under this subsection must not exceed the Contract Price.

## 2035 11 (2014-09-25) Inspection and acceptance of the Work

1. All the Work is subject to inspection and acceptance by Canada. Inspection and acceptance of the Work by Canada do not relieve the Contractor of its responsibility for defects or other failures to meet the requirements of the Contract. Canada will have the right to reject any Work that is not in accordance with the requirements of the Contract and require its correction or replacement at the Contractor's expense.

2. The Contractor must provide representatives of Canada access to all locations where any part of the Work is being performed at any time during working hours. Representatives of Canada may make examinations and such tests of the Work as they may think fit. The Contractor must provide all assistance and facilities, test pieces, samples and documentation that the representatives of Canada may reasonably require for the carrying out of the inspection. The Contractor must forward such test pieces and samples to such person or location as Canada specifies.
3. The Contractor must inspect and approve any part of the Work before submitting it for acceptance or delivering it to Canada. The Contractor must keep accurate and complete inspection records that must be made available to Canada on request. Representatives of Canada may make copies and take extracts of the records during the performance of the Contract and for up to three years after the end of the Contract.

#### 2035 12 (2013-03-21) Invoice submission

1. Invoices must be submitted in the Contractor's name. The Contractor must submit invoices for each delivery or shipment; invoices must only apply to the Contract. Each invoice must indicate whether it covers partial or final delivery.
2. Invoices must show:
  - a. the date, the name and address of the client department, item or reference numbers, deliverable/description of the Work, contract number, Client Reference Number (CRN), Procurement Business Number (PBN), and financial code(s);
  - b. details of expenditures (such as item, quantity, unit of issue, unit price, fixed time labour rates and level of effort, subcontracts, as applicable) in accordance with the Basis of Payment, exclusive of Applicable Taxes;
  - c. deduction for holdback, if applicable;
  - d. the extension of the totals, if applicable; and
  - e. if applicable, the method of shipment together with date, case numbers and part or reference numbers, shipment charges and any other additional charges.
3. Applicable Taxes must be specified on all invoices as a separate item along with corresponding registration numbers from the tax authorities. All items that are zero-rated, exempt or to which Applicable Taxes do not apply, must be identified as such on all invoices.
4. By submitting an invoice, the Contractor certifies that the invoice is consistent with the Work delivered and is in accordance with the Contract.

#### 2035 13 (2013-03-21) Taxes

1. Federal government departments and agencies are required to pay Applicable Taxes.
2. Applicable Taxes will be paid by Canada as provided in the Invoice Submission section. It is the sole responsibility of the Contractor to charge Applicable Taxes at the correct rate in accordance with applicable legislation. The Contractor agrees to remit to appropriate tax authorities any amounts of Applicable Taxes paid or due.
3. The Contractor is not entitled to use Canada's exemptions from any tax, such as provincial sales taxes, unless otherwise specified by law. The Contractor must pay applicable provincial sales tax, ancillary taxes, and any commodity tax, on taxable goods or services used or consumed in the performance of the Contract (in accordance with applicable legislation), including for material incorporated into real property.
4. In those cases where Applicable Taxes, customs duties, and excise taxes are included in the Contract Price, the Contract Price will be adjusted to reflect any increase, or decrease, of Applicable Taxes, customs duties, and excise taxes that will have occurred between bid submission and contract award. However, there will be no adjustment for any change to increase the Contract Price if public notice of the change was given before bid submission date in sufficient detail to have permitted the Contractor to calculate the effect of the change.
5. Tax Withholding of 15 Percent – Canada Revenue Agency

Pursuant to the [Income Tax Act](#), 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.) and the [Income Tax Regulations](#), Canada must withhold 15 percent of the amount to be paid to the Contractor in respect of services provided in Canada if the Contractor is not a resident of Canada, unless the Contractor obtains a valid waiver from the [Canada Revenue Agency](#). The amount withheld will be held on account for the Contractor in respect to any tax liability which may be owed to Canada.

#### 2035 14 (2010-01-11) Transportation costs

If transportation costs are payable by Canada under the Contract and the Contractor makes the transportation arrangements, shipments must be made by the most direct and economical means consistent with normal shipping practice. The costs must be shown as a separate item on the invoice.

#### 2035 15 (2010-01-11) Transportation carriers' liability

The federal government's policy of underwriting its own risks precludes payment of insurance or valuation charges for transportation beyond the point at which ownership of goods passes to the federal government (determined by the FOB point or Incoterms). Where increased carrier liability is available without charge, the Contractor must obtain the increased liability for shipment.

#### 2035 16 (2014-09-25) Payment period

1. Canada's standard payment period is 30 days. The payment period is measured from the date an invoice in acceptable form and content is received in accordance with the Contract or the date the Work is delivered in acceptable condition as required in the Contract, whichever is later. A payment is considered overdue on the 31st day following that date and interest will be paid automatically in accordance with the section 17.
2. If the content of the invoice and its substantiating documentation are not in accordance with the Contract or the Work is not in acceptable condition, Canada will notify the Contractor within 15 days of receipt. The 30-day payment period begins upon receipt of the revised invoice or the replacement or corrected Work. Failure by Canada to notify the Contractor within 15 days will only result in the date specified in subsection 1 to apply for the sole purpose of calculating interest on overdue accounts.

#### 2035 17 (2008-12-12) Interest on overdue accounts

1. For the purpose of this section:

"Average Rate"

means the simple arithmetic mean of the Bank Rates in effect at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time each day during the calendar month immediately before the calendar month in which payment is made;

"Bank Rate"

means the rate of interest established from time to time by the Bank of Canada as the minimum rate at which the Bank of Canada makes short term advances to members of the Canadian Payments Association;

"date of payment"

means the date of the negotiable instrument drawn by the Receiver General for Canada to pay any amount under the Contract;

an amount becomes "overdue"

when it is unpaid on the first day following the day on which it is due and payable according to the Contract.

2. Canada will pay to the Contractor simple interest at the Average Rate plus 3 percent per year on any amount that is overdue, from the date that amount becomes overdue until the day before the

date of payment, inclusive. The Contractor is not required to provide notice to Canada for interest to be payable.

3. Canada will pay interest in accordance with this section only if Canada is responsible for the delay in paying the Contractor. Canada will not pay interest on overdue advance payments.

#### 2035 18 (2008-05-12) Compliance with applicable laws

1. The Contractor must comply with all laws applicable to the performance of the Contract. The Contractor must provide evidence of compliance with such laws to Canada at such times as Canada may reasonably request.
2. The Contractor must obtain and maintain at its own cost all permits, licenses, regulatory approvals and certificates required to perform the Work. If requested by the Contracting Authority, the Contractor must provide a copy of any required permit, license, regulatory approvals or certificate to Canada.

#### 2035 19 (2008-05-12) Ownership

1. Unless provided otherwise in the Contract, the Work or any part of the Work belongs to Canada after delivery and acceptance by or on behalf of Canada.
2. However if any payment is made to the Contractor for or on account of any Work, either by way of progress or milestone payments, that work paid for by Canada belongs to Canada upon such payment being made. This transfer of ownership does not constitute acceptance by Canada of the Work or any part of the Work and does not relieve the Contractor of its obligation to perform the Work in accordance with the Contract.
3. Despite any transfer of ownership, the Contractor is responsible for any loss or damage to the Work or any part of the Work until it is delivered to Canada in accordance with the Contract. Even after delivery, the Contractor remains responsible for any loss or damage to any part of the Work caused by the Contractor or any subcontractor.
4. Upon transfer of ownership to the Work or any part of the Work to Canada, the Contractor must, if requested by Canada, establish to Canada's satisfaction that the title is free and clear of all claims, liens, attachments, charges or encumbrances. The Contractor must execute any conveyances and other instruments necessary to perfect the title that Canada may require.

#### 2035 20 (2008-05-12) Copyright

In this section, "Material" means anything that is created by the Contractor as part of the Work under the Contract, that is required by the Contract to be delivered to Canada and in which copyright subsists. "Material" does not include anything created by the Contractor before the date of the Contract.

Copyright in the Material belongs to Canada and the Contractor must include the copyright symbol and either of the following notice on the Material: © Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (year) or © Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada (année).

The Contractor must not use, copy, divulge or publish any Material except as is necessary to perform the Contract. The Contractor must execute any conveyance and other documents relating to copyright in the Material as Canada may require.

The Contractor must provide at the request of Canada a written permanent waiver of moral rights, in a form acceptable to Canada, from every author that contributed to the Material. If the Contractor is the author of the Material, the Contractor permanently waives its moral rights in the Material.

## 2035 21 (2008-05-12) Translation of documentation

The Contractor agrees that Canada may translate in the other official language any documentation delivered to Canada by the Contractor that does not belong to Canada under section 20. The Contractor acknowledges that Canada owns the translation and that it is under no obligation to provide any translation to the Contractor. Canada agrees that any translation must include any copyright notice and any proprietary right notice that was part of the original. Canada acknowledges that the Contractor is not responsible for any technical errors or other problems that may arise as a result of the translation.

## 2035 22 (2008-05-12) Confidentiality

1. The Contractor must keep confidential all information provided to the Contractor by or on behalf of Canada in connection with the Work, including any information that is confidential or proprietary to third parties, and all information conceived, developed or produced by the Contractor as part of the Work when copyright or any other intellectual property rights in such information belongs to Canada under the Contract. The Contractor must not disclose any such information without the written permission of Canada. The Contractor may disclose to a subcontractor any information necessary to perform the subcontract as long as the subcontractor agrees to keep the information confidential and that it will be used only to perform the subcontract.
2. The Contractor agrees to use any information provided to the Contractor by or on behalf of Canada only for the purpose of the Contract. The Contractor acknowledges that all this information remains the property of Canada or the third party, as the case may be. Unless provided otherwise in the Contract, the Contractor must deliver to Canada all such information, together with every copy, draft, working paper and note that contains such information, upon completion or termination of the Contract or at such earlier time as Canada may require.
3. Subject to the [Access to Information Act](#), R.S., 1985, c. A-1, and to any right of Canada under the Contract to release or disclose, Canada must not release or disclose outside the Government of Canada any information delivered to Canada under the Contract that is proprietary to the Contractor or a subcontractor.
4. The obligations of the Parties set out in this section do not apply to any information if the information:
  - a. is publicly available from a source other than the other Party; or
  - b. is or becomes known to a Party from a source other than the other Party, except any source that is known to be under an obligation to the other Party not to disclose the information; or
  - c. is developed by a Party without use of the information of the other Party.
5. Wherever possible, the Contractor must mark or identify any proprietary information delivered to Canada under the Contract as "Property of (Contractor's name), permitted Government uses defined under Public Works and Government Services (PWGSC) Contract No. (fill in Contract Number)". Canada will not be liable for any unauthorized use or disclosure of information that could have been so marked or identified and was not.
6. If the Contract, the Work, or any information referred to in subsection 1 is identified as TOP SECRET, SECRET, CONFIDENTIAL, or PROTECTED by Canada, the Contractor must at all times take all measures reasonably necessary for the safeguarding of the material so identified, including those set out in the *PWGSC Industrial Security Manual* and its supplements and any other instructions issued by Canada.
7. If the Contract, the Work, or any information referred to in subsection 1 is identified as TOP SECRET, SECRET, CONFIDENTIAL, or PROTECTED, by Canada, representatives of Canada are entitled to inspect the Contractor's premises and the premises of a subcontractor at any tier for security purposes at any time during the term of the Contract. The Contractor must comply with, and ensure that any subcontractor complies with, all written instructions issued by Canada dealing with the material so identified, including any requirement that employees of the Contractor

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or of any subcontractor execute and deliver declarations relating to reliability screenings, security clearances and other procedures.

#### 2035 23 (2008-05-12) Government Property

1. All Government Property must be used by the Contractor solely for the purpose of the Contract and remains the property of Canada. The Contractor must maintain adequate accounting records of all Government Property and, whenever feasible, mark it as being the property of Canada.
2. The Contractor must take reasonable and proper care of all Government Property while it is in its possession or subject to its control. The Contractor is responsible for any loss or damage resulting from its failure to do so other than loss or damage caused by ordinary wear and tear.
3. All Government Property, unless it is installed or incorporated in the Work, must be returned to Canada on demand. All scrap and all waste materials, articles or things that are Government Property must, unless provided otherwise in the Contract, remain the property of Canada and must be disposed of only as directed by Canada.
4. At the time of completion of the Contract, and if requested by the Contracting Authority, the Contractor must provide to Canada an inventory of all Government Property relating to the Contract.

#### 2035 24 (2008-05-12) Liability

The Contractor is liable for any damage caused by the Contractor, its employees, subcontractors, or agents to Canada or any third party. Canada is liable for any damage caused by Canada, its employees or agents to the Contractor or any third party. The Parties agree that no limitation of liability or indemnity provision applies to the Contract unless it is specifically incorporated in full text in the Articles of Agreement. Damage includes any injury to persons (including injury resulting in death) or loss of or damage to property (including real property) caused as a result of or during the performance of the Contract.

#### 2035 25 (2008-05-12) Intellectual property infringement and royalties

1. The Contractor represents and warrants that, to the best of its knowledge, neither it nor Canada will infringe any third party's intellectual property rights in performing or using the Work, and that Canada will have no obligation to pay royalties of any kind to anyone in connection with the Work.
2. If anyone makes a claim against Canada or the Contractor concerning intellectual property infringement or royalties related to the Work, that Party agrees to notify the other Party in writing immediately. If anyone brings a claim against Canada, according to [\*Department of Justice Act\*](#), R.S., 1985, c. J-2, the Attorney General of Canada must have the regulation and conduct of all litigation for or against Canada, but the Attorney General may request that the Contractor defend Canada against the claim. In either case, the Contractor agrees to participate fully in the defence and any settlement negotiations and to pay all costs, damages and legal costs incurred or payable as a result of the claim, including the amount of any settlement. Both Parties agree not to settle any claim unless the other Party first approves the settlement in writing.
3. The Contractor has no obligation regarding claims that were only made because:
  - a. Canada modified the Work or part of the Work without the Contractor's consent or used the Work or part of the Work without following a requirement of the Contract; or
  - b. Canada used the Work or part of the Work with a product that the Contractor did not supply under the Contract (unless that use is described in the Contract or the manufacturer's specifications); or
  - c. the Contractor used equipment, drawings, specifications or other information supplied to the Contractor by Canada (or by someone authorized by Canada); or
  - d. the Contractor used a specific item of equipment or software that it obtained because of specific instructions from the Contracting Authority; however, this exception only applies if the Contractor has included the following language in its own contract with the supplier of

that equipment or software: "[Supplier name] acknowledges that the purchased items will be used by the Government of Canada. If a third party claims that equipment or software supplied under this contract infringes any intellectual property right, [supplier name], if requested to do so by either [Contractor name] or Canada, will defend both [Contractor name] and Canada against that claim at its own expense and will pay all costs, damages and legal fees payable as a result of that infringement." Obtaining this protection from the supplier is the Contractor's responsibility and, if the Contractor does not do so, it will be responsible to Canada for the claim.

4. If anyone claims that, as a result of the Work, the Contractor or Canada is infringing its intellectual property rights, the Contractor must immediately do one of the following:
  - a. take whatever steps are necessary to allow Canada to continue to use the allegedly infringing part of the Work; or
  - b. modify or replace the Work to avoid intellectual property infringement, while ensuring that the Work continues to meet all the requirements of the Contract; or
  - c. take back the Work and refund any part of the Contract Price that Canada has already paid.

If the Contractor determines that none of these alternatives can reasonably be achieved, or if the Contractor fails to take any of these steps within a reasonable amount of time, Canada may choose either to require the Contractor to do (c), or to take whatever steps are necessary to acquire the rights to use the allegedly infringing part(s) of the Work itself, in which case the Contractor must reimburse Canada for all the costs it incurs to do so.

#### 2035 26 (2008-05-12) Amendment and waivers

1. To be effective, any amendment to the Contract must be done in writing by the Contracting Authority and the authorized representative of the Contractor.
2. While the Contractor may discuss any proposed modifications to the Work with other representatives of Canada, Canada will not be responsible for the cost of any modification unless it has been incorporated into the Contract in accordance with subsection 1.
3. A waiver will only be valid, binding or affect the rights of the Parties if it is made in writing by, in the case of a waiver by Canada, the Contracting Authority and, in the case of a waiver by the Contractor, the authorized representative of the Contractor.
4. The waiver by a Party of a breach of any condition of the Contract will not be treated or interpreted as a waiver of any subsequent breach and therefore will not prevent that Party from enforcing of that term or condition in the case of a subsequent breach.

#### 2035 27 (2008-05-12) Assignment

1. The Contractor must not assign the Contract without first obtaining the written consent of the Contracting Authority. Any assignment made without that consent is void and will have no effect. The assignment will be effective upon execution of an assignment agreement signed by the Parties and the assignee.
2. Assignment of the Contract does not relieve the Contractor from any obligation under the Contract and it does not impose any liability upon Canada.

#### 2035 28 (2014-09-25) Suspension of the Work

1. The Contracting Authority may at any time, by written notice, order the Contractor to suspend or stop the Work or part of the Work under the Contract for a period of up to 180 days. The Contractor must immediately comply with any such order in a way that minimizes the cost of doing so. While such an order is in effect, the Contractor must not remove any part of the Work from any premises without first obtaining the written consent of the Contracting Authority. Within

these 180 days, the Contracting Authority must either cancel the order or terminate the Contract, in whole or in part, under section 29 or section 30.

2. When an order is made under subsection 1, unless the Contracting Authority terminates the Contract by reason of default by the Contractor or the Contractor abandons the Contract, the Contractor will be entitled to be paid its additional costs incurred as a result of the suspension plus a fair and reasonable profit.
3. When an order made under subsection 1 is cancelled, the Contractor must resume work in accordance with the Contract as soon as practicable. If the suspension has affected the Contractor's ability to meet any delivery date under the Contract, the date for performing the part of the Work affected by the suspension will be extended for a period equal to the period of suspension plus a period, if any, that in the opinion of the Contracting Authority, following consultation with the Contractor, is necessary for the Contractor to resume the Work. Any equitable adjustments will be made as necessary to any affected conditions of the Contract.

#### 2035 29 (2014-09-25) Default by the Contractor

1. If the Contractor is in default in carrying out any of its obligations under the Contract, the Contracting Authority may, by giving written notice to the Contractor, terminate for default the Contract or part of the Contract. The termination will take effect immediately or at the expiration of a cure period specified in the notice, if the Contractor has not cured the default to the satisfaction of the Contracting Authority within that cure period.
2. If the Contractor becomes bankrupt or insolvent, makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or takes the benefit of any statute relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors, or if a receiver is appointed under a debt instrument or a receiving order is made against the Contractor, or an order is made or a resolution passed for the winding-up of the Contractor, the Contracting Authority may, to the extent permitted by the laws of Canada, by giving written notice to the Contractor, immediately terminate for default the Contract or part of the Contract.
3. If Canada gives notice under subsection 1 or 2, the Contractor will have no claim for further payment except as provided in this section. The Contractor will be liable to Canada for all losses and damages suffered by Canada because of the default or occurrence upon which the notice was based, including any increase in the cost incurred by Canada in procuring the Work from another source. The Contractor agrees to repay immediately to Canada the portion of any advance payment that is unliquidated at the date of the termination.
4. Upon termination of the Contract under this section, the Contracting Authority may require the Contractor to deliver to Canada, in the manner and to the extent directed by the Contracting Authority, any completed parts of the Work, not delivered and accepted before the termination and anything the Contractor has acquired or produced specifically to perform the Contract. In such a case, subject to the deduction of any claim that Canada may have against the Contractor arising under the Contract or out of the termination, Canada will pay or credit to the Contractor:
  - a. the value, of all completed parts of the Work delivered to and accepted by Canada, based on the Contract Price, including the proportionate part of the Contractor's profit or fee included in the Contract Price; and
  - b. the cost to the Contractor that Canada considers reasonable in respect of anything else delivered to and accepted by Canada.

The total amount paid by Canada under the Contract to the date of the termination and any amount payable under this subsection must not exceed the Contract Price.

5. Title to everything for which payment is made to the Contractor will, once payment is made, pass to Canada unless it already belongs to Canada under any other provision of the Contract.
6. If the Contract is terminated for default under subsection 1, but it is later determined that grounds did not exist for a termination for default, the notice will be considered a notice of termination for convenience issued under subsection 1 of section 30.



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## 2035 30 (2008-05-12) Termination for convenience

1. At any time before the completion of the Work, the Contracting Authority may, by giving notice in writing to the Contractor, terminate for convenience the Contract or part of the Contract. Once such a notice of termination for convenience is given, the Contractor must comply with the requirements of the termination notice. If the Contract is terminated in part only, the Contractor must proceed to complete any part of the Work that is not affected by the termination notice. The termination will take effect immediately or, as the case may be, at the time specified in the termination notice.
2. If a termination notice is given pursuant to subsection 1, the Contractor will be entitled to be paid, for costs that have been reasonably and properly incurred to perform the Contract to the extent that the Contractor has not already been paid or reimbursed by Canada. The Contractor will be paid:
  - a. on the basis of the Contract Price, for all completed work that is inspected and accepted in accordance with the Contract, whether completed before, or after the termination in accordance with the instructions contained in the termination notice;
  - b. the Cost to the Contractor plus a fair and reasonable profit for all work terminated by the termination notice before completion; and
  - c. all costs incidental to the termination of the Work incurred by the Contractor but not including the cost of severance payments or damages to employees whose services are no longer required, except wages that the Contractor is obligated by statute to pay.
3. Canada may reduce the payment in respect of any part of the Work, if upon inspection, it does not meet the requirements of the Contract.
4. The total of the amounts, to which the Contractor is entitled to be paid under this section, together with any amounts paid, due or becoming due to the Contractor must not exceed the Contract Price. The Contractor will have no claim for damages, compensation, loss of profit, allowance arising out of any termination notice given by Canada under this section except to the extent that this section expressly provides. The Contractor agrees to repay immediately to Canada the portion of any advance payment that is unliquidated at the date of the termination.

## 2035 31 (2014-09-25) Accounts and audit

1. The Contractor must keep proper accounts and records of the cost of performing the Work and of all expenditures or commitments made by the Contractor in connection with the Work, including all invoices, receipts and vouchers. The Contractor must retain records, including bills of lading and other evidence of transportation or delivery, for all deliveries made under the Contract.
2. If the Contract includes payment for time spent by the Contractor, its employees, representatives, agents or subcontractors performing the Work, the Contractor must keep a record of the actual time spent each day by each individual performing any part of the Work.
3. Unless Canada has consented in writing to its disposal, the Contractor must retain all the information described in this section for six years after it receives the final payment under the Contract, or until the settlement of all outstanding claims and disputes, whichever is later. During this time, the Contractor must make this information available for audit, inspection and examination by the representatives of Canada, who may make copies and take extracts. The Contractor must provide all reasonably required facilities for any audit and inspection and must furnish all the information as the representatives of Canada may from time to time require to perform a complete audit of the Contract.
4. The amount claimed under the contract, calculated in accordance with the Basis of Payment provision in the Articles of Agreement, is subject to government audit both before and after payment is made. If an audit is performed after payment, the Contractor agrees to repay any overpayment immediately on demand by Canada. Canada may hold back, deduct and set off any credits owing and unpaid under this section from any money that Canada owes to the Contractor at any time (including under other contracts). If Canada does not choose to exercise this right at any given time, Canada does not lose this right.

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## 2035 32 (2008-05-12) Right of set-off

Without restricting any right of set-off given by law, Canada may set-off against any amount payable to the Contractor under the Contract, any amount payable to Canada by the Contractor under the Contract or under any other current contract. Canada may, when making a payment pursuant to the Contract, deduct from the amount payable to the Contractor any such amount payable to Canada by the Contractor which, by virtue of the right of set-off, may be retained by Canada.

## 2035 33 (2008-05-12) Notice

Any notice under the Contract must be in writing and may be delivered by hand, courier, mail, facsimile or other electronic method that provides a paper record of the text of the notice. It must be sent to the Party for whom it is intended at the address stated in the Contract. Any notice will be effective on the day it is received at that address. Any notice to Canada must be delivered to the Contracting Authority.

## 2035 34 (2008-05-12) Conflict of interest and Values and Ethics Codes for the Public Service

The Contractor acknowledges that individuals who are subject to the provisions of the [Conflict of Interest Act](#), 2006, c. 9, s. 2, the *Conflict of interest Code for Members of the House of Commons*, the *Values and Ethics Code for the Public Service* or all other codes of values and ethics applicable within specific organizations cannot derive any direct benefit resulting from the Contract.

## 2035 35 (2008-05-12) No bribe or conflict

1. The Contractor declares that no bribe, gift, benefit, or other inducement has been or will be paid, given, promised or offered directly or indirectly to any official or employee of Canada or to a member of the family of such a person, with a view to influencing the entry into the Contract or the administration of the Contract.
2. The Contractor must not influence, seek to influence or otherwise take part in a decision of Canada knowing that the decision might further its private interest. The Contractor must have no financial interest in the business of a third party that causes or would appear to cause a conflict of interest in connection with the performance of its obligations under the Contract. If such a financial interest is acquired during the period of the Contract, the Contractor must immediately declare it to the Contracting Authority.
3. The Contractor warrants that, to the best of its knowledge after making diligent inquiry, no conflict exists or is likely to arise in the performance of the Contract. In the event the Contractor becomes aware of any matter that causes or is likely to cause a conflict in relation to the Contractor's performance under the Contract, the Contractor must immediately disclose such matter to the Contracting Authority in writing.
4. If the Contracting Authority is of the opinion that a conflict exists as a result of the Contractor's disclosure or as a result of any other information brought to the Contracting Authority's attention, the Contracting Authority may require the Contractor to take steps to resolve or otherwise deal with the conflict or, at its entire discretion, terminate the Contract for default. Conflict means any matter, circumstance, interest, or activity affecting the Contractor, its personnel or subcontractors, which may or may appear to impair the ability of the Contractor to perform the Work diligently and independently.

## 2035 36 (2008-05-12) Survival

All the Parties' obligations of confidentiality, representations and warranties set out in the Contract as well as the provisions, which by the nature of the rights or obligations might reasonably be expected to survive, will survive the expiry or termination of the Contract.

### 2035 37 (2008-05-12) Severability

If any provision of the Contract is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that provision will be removed from the Contract without affecting any other provision of the Contract.

### 2035 38 (2008-05-12) Successors and assigns

The Contract is to the benefit of and binds the successors and permitted assignees of Canada and of the Contractor.

### 2035 39 (2008-12-12) Contingency fees

The Contractor certifies that it has not directly or indirectly, paid or agreed to pay and agrees that it will not, directly or indirectly, pay a contingency fee for the solicitation, negotiation or obtaining of the Contract to any person, other than an employee of the Contractor acting in the normal course of the employee's duties. In this section, "contingency fee" means any payment or other compensation that depends or is calculated based on a degree of success in soliciting, negotiating or obtaining the Contract and "person" includes any individual who is required to file a return with the registrar pursuant to section 5 of the [Lobbying Act](#), 1985, c. 44 (4th Supplement).

### 2035 40 (2012-07-16) International sanctions

1. Persons in Canada, and Canadians outside of Canada, are bound by economic sanctions imposed by Canada. As a result, the Government of Canada cannot accept delivery of goods or services that originate, either directly or indirectly, from the countries or persons subject to [economic sanctions](#).
2. The Contractor must not supply to the Government of Canada any goods or services which are subject to economic sanctions.
3. The Contractor must comply with changes to the regulations imposed during the period of the Contract. The Contractor must immediately advise Canada if it is unable to perform the Work as a result of the imposition of economic sanctions against a country or person or the addition of a good or service to the list of sanctioned goods or services. If the Parties cannot agree on a work around plan, the Contract will be terminated for the convenience of Canada in accordance with section 30.

### 2035 41 (2016-04-04) Integrity provisions—contract

The *Ineligibility and Suspension Policy* (the "Policy") and all related Directives incorporated by reference into the bid solicitation on its closing date are incorporated into, and form a binding part of the Contract. The Contractor must comply with the provisions of the Policy and Directives, which can be found on Public Works and Government Services Canada's website at [Ineligibility and Suspension Policy](#).

### 2035 42 (2008-05-12) Harassment in the workplace

1. The Contractor acknowledges the responsibility of Canada to ensure, for its employees, a healthy work environment, free of harassment. A copy of the [Policy on Harassment Prevention and Resolution](#), which is also applicable to the Contractor, is available on the Treasury Board Web site.
2. The Contractor must not, either as an individual, or as a corporate or unincorporated entity, through its employees or subcontractors, harass, abuse, threaten, discriminate against or intimidate any employee, contractor or other individual employed by, or under contract with Canada. The Contractor will be advised in writing of any complaint and will have the right to

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respond in writing. Upon receipt of the Contractor's response, the Contracting Authority will, at its entire discretion, determine if the complaint is founded and decide on any action to be taken.

#### 2035 43 (2008-05-12) Entire agreement

The Contract constitutes the entire and only agreement between the Parties and supersedes all previous negotiations, communications and other agreements, whether written or oral, unless they are incorporated by reference in the Contract. There are no terms, covenants, representations, statements or conditions binding on the Parties other than those contained in the Contract.

#### 2035 44 (2012-07-16) Access to information

Records created by the Contractor, and under the control of Canada, are subject to the [Access to Information Act](#). The Contractor acknowledges the responsibilities of Canada under the [Access to Information Act](#) and must, to the extent possible, assist Canada in discharging these responsibilities. Furthermore, the Contractor acknowledges that section 67.1 of the [Access to Information Act](#) provides that any person, who destroys, alters, falsifies or conceals a record, or directs anyone to do so, with the intent of obstructing the right of access that is provided by the [Access to Information Act](#) is guilty of an offence and is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

#### 2035 45 (2016-04-04) Code of Conduct for Procurement—Contract

The Contractor agrees to comply with the [Code of Conduct for Procurement](#) and to be bound by its terms for the period of the Contract.