



## Procurement Policy Note 01/22 – Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

### **General**

1. Which public bodies are in scope of this PPN?

All Central Government Departments, their Executive Agencies and Non Departmental Public Bodies. These organisations are referred to in the PPN as 'In-Scope Organisations'. Other public sector contracting authorities should consider applying the PPN. The PPN does not include those public bodies to which section 17 of the Local Government Act 1988 applies. Local government specific FAQs are set out in questions 26-31. The public bodies this applies to are set out in [Schedule 2](#) to the Act. The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities is considering an amendment through secondary legislation to address the issue.

2. Does this policy apply to the Devolved Administrations?

No. The Devolved Administrations will issue separate guidance.

3. What about UK registered suppliers controlled by a 'Russian or Belarusian supplier'?

These can be considered as a 'Russian or Belarusian supplier' when it comes to contract termination. However, for new procurements, In-Scope Organisations must consider whether the supplier is constituted or organised under the law of Russia or Belarus or their 'Persons of Significant Control' information states Russia or Belarus as the place of residency. In those cases, you can exclude the supplier from the procurement or decline to consider their bid, providing that supplier (or any member of their supply chain they rely on to deliver the contract):

- is not registered in the UK (or in a country the UK has a relevant international agreement with reciprocal rights of access to public procurement); and
- does not have significant business operations in the UK (or in a country the UK has a relevant international agreement with reciprocal rights of access to public procurement).

Special consideration should be given where the supplier has a more complex group structure involving parent or group companies based or operating in the UK (or in a country the UK has a relevant international agreement with reciprocal rights of access to procurement).

4. What if my existing supplier has a Russian/Belarusian parent but the supplier's registered office is in a GPA territory or another country with which the UK has an international agreement on procurement?

This would be classed as a Russian/Belarusian supplier for contract termination. However, for new procurements, special consideration should be given where the supplier has a more complex group structure, such as a parent or group companies based in or operating in the UK or in a country the UK has a relevant international agreement with reciprocal rights of access to procurement.

5. Is Russia or Belarus a member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA)?

No, neither Russia or Belarus are members of GPA and the UK does not have any international agreements containing procurement obligations with either country.

6. What sectors are Russian/Belarusian suppliers active in?

Several sectors including oil and gas. However, it should not be assumed they are not involved in other sectors.

7. What reason should I give to the Contractor as to why I am terminating the contract?

The prime contractor should be advised that its contract is being terminated in response to the situation in Ukraine and the resulting sanctions.

### **Existing contracts**

8. Do I have to terminate all in-scope contracts?

There is no central policy mandate to terminate any contracts with Russian/Belarusian prime contractors. The UK government has made a statement which calls on relevant contracting authorities to exit relevant contracts at their earliest convenience, but the decision whether or not to terminate a relevant contract lies with individual contracting authorities. There may be valid financial, operational, national security, or commercial reasons why a contract cannot or should not be terminated.

9. Should I terminate my contracts with Russian/Belarusian suppliers now?

Contracting authorities should consider each contract individually, bearing in mind its criticality, risk profile, value, and the availability and cost of alternative supply, as well as whether the terms of the contract allow termination at will, and the likelihood of any financial penalties or other liabilities, such as intellectual property implications, before making a decision. You should seek legal advice where necessary.

10. Which clauses in my contract can be used to terminate my contract if there are no other performance issues?

We would expect contracts to contain clear termination clauses. These might offer termination with or without notice but without a cost to the contracting authority, e.g. in the form of a break clause, or with notice for convenience, which describes how any payments due are calculated. You must ascertain and assess the consequences of terminating the contract, particularly the cost to the contracting authority, before a decision to terminate is made.

11. My contract requires me to give 90 days notice of termination? What should I do?

Notice to terminate should be given in accordance with the terms of the contract. Where a decision is made to terminate a contract, as a guide, the contracting authority should take the termination option which results in the lowest overall payment to the prime contractor, from a whole life cost perspective. The financial implications of terminating the contract and the impact of different notice periods, and supplier switching costs, should be carefully assessed.

12. Will I incur financial penalties for terminating my contract?

This depends entirely on the terms of the contract. You should consider each contract individually and check whether it allows for termination at will/convenience and whether this will incur any financial penalties. If the termination will incur additional costs, these will need to be covered by the existing budgets.

13. Where might terminating a contract benefit a supplier?

There could be a scenario where it is better to not terminate the contract because the supplier would considerably benefit. For example, a customer might have just started a fixed three year energy contract with a supplier at an agreed price of 50p/therm. The current market price however is much higher. If the customer terminates the contract, the supplier can now sell their energy at a higher rate. Meanwhile, the previous customer might secure a contract with a different supplier but this too is at the higher market rate.

14. What about subcontractors?

Where you identify subcontractors that are Russian or Belarusian suppliers you should start to understand their impact on your supply chain and discuss with your prime contractor their links to Russia or Belarus. There is no requirement at this stage to consider the termination of subcontracts with Russian or Belarusian subcontractors.

15. How do I know if I have Russian/Belarusian suppliers in the supply chain?

Prime contractors should identify their main subcontractors (i.e. those being relied on to deliver the contract) when bidding for the contract so this information should be available to you, for example in their response to the standard supplier questionnaire or in a schedule to the contract. Supply chain mapping can help to identify those suppliers involved in the supply chain, to source (if necessary) to identify risks. The [Companies House Register](#) may be a useful information source.

16. My contract is via a Framework Agreement - how do I access information relating to the supply chain?

You should contact the Framework Agreement owner to request the information if you are not able to get it from your supplier directly. Where your contract is via a Crown Commercial Service (CCS) commercial agreement, you should contact the helpdesk on 0345 410 2222 or [info@crowncommercial.gov.uk](mailto:info@crowncommercial.gov.uk). For other Public Buying Organisations you should contact them directly.

17. Should I map my supply chain to ascertain the risks? / What is supply chain mapping?

It should not be necessary to undertake full supply chain mapping to source, to execute the actions set out in this PPN. However, you should ensure you have sufficient information on which to identify and assess the risks effectively.

Mapping your supply chain means gathering information about your suppliers, their own suppliers, and the people who work in your supply chain to create a global map of your supply network. Its primary function is to identify and manage risk at all levels of the supply chain. Supply chain mapping involves working collaboratively with your prime contractor to gather data on subsequent tiers to manage risks particularly where a supplier is unable to deliver or has become unreliable as a result of sanctions, inability to travel or other disruptions.

18. Who should I consult if I am unsure whether to recommend termination?

The decision as to whether to terminate a contract is for the contracting authority to make. Legal, financial and commercial advice will assist decision making.

19. Who should make the decision to terminate the contract?

The decision whether to terminate a contract is for each contracting authority to make. Recommendations to terminate should be well-documented and be approved by your Commercial Director and Accounting Officer. If the termination is contentious, central government departments should seek approval from their Permanent Secretary.

20. What if the contract I want to terminate is critical / there are no alternative suppliers?

You should always carefully consider the risks associated with terminating a contract before taking any action. Critical contracts should not be terminated before there is a suitable alternative solution available that can be implemented without incurring disproportionate costs. Contracts with no alternative source of supply should not be terminated unless the contracting authority is assured the risk in doing so is manageable.

## **New Contracts**

21. Can I let a new contract to a Russian/Belarusian supplier?

It is possible to not consider Russian or Belarusian suppliers in new procurements in certain cases. Suppliers who are constituted or organised under the law of Russia or Belarus or their 'Persons of Significant Control' information states Russia or Belarus as the place of residency can be excluded, as long as the supplier or any member of their supply chain they rely on to deliver the contract:

- is not registered in the UK or in a country the UK has a relevant international agreement with reciprocal rights of access to public procurement; and
- does not have substantive business operations in the UK or in a country the UK has a relevant international agreement with reciprocal rights of access to public procurement.

If either of these two criteria are met, the supplier should not be automatically excluded from a new procurement, as the non-discrimination, equal treatment and remedy provisions contained within the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 apply. Where the supplier has a more complex group structure involving parent or group companies

based or operating in the UK or in a country the UK has a relevant international agreement with reciprocal rights of access to procurement, you should consider the specific circumstances and take legal advice where appropriate.

22. Do I have to check whether an exclusion ground applies?

Excluding a supplier from a procurement in this context does not rely on the exclusion grounds in the Public Contracts Regulations 2015. It is not necessary to consider these exclusion grounds since duties under the Regulations do not extend to Russian or Belarusian suppliers.

23. How do I treat a Russian/Belarusian supplier who has submitted a bid for a new contract?

It is possible to decline to consider bids from Russian or Belarusian suppliers in certain circumstances. For suppliers who are constituted or organised under the law of Russia or Belarus or their 'Persons of Significant Control' information states Russia or Belarus as the place of residency, the supplier's bid can be discounted as long as the supplier or any member of their supply chain they rely on to deliver the contract:

- is not registered in the UK or in a country the UK has a relevant international agreement with reciprocal rights of access to public procurement; and
- does not have significant business operations in the UK or in a country the UK has a relevant international agreement with reciprocal rights of access to public procurement.

If either of these criteria are met, the supplier's bid should not be automatically discounted, as the non-discrimination, equal treatment and remedy provisions contained within the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 apply. Where the supplier has a more complex group structure involving parent or group companies based or operating in the UK or in a country the UK has a relevant international agreement with reciprocal rights of access to procurement, you should consider the specific circumstances and take legal advice where appropriate.

24. How do I confirm if a bidder is Russian/Belarusian?

This information should be provided at the selection stage of the procurement process, where the bidder is required to set out details of their registered office address. It will also require them to set out details of their supply chain and their Persons of Significant Control (i.e. beneficial owner). You can use this information to validate whether or not they are Russian/Belarusian.

25. What is a Person of Significant Control?

A person with significant control (PSC) is someone who owns or controls a company. They're sometimes called 'beneficial owners'. UK registered companies must identify their PSCs and tell Companies House who they are. A company can have one or more PSCs. Most PSCs are those who hold:

- more than 25% of shares in the company;
- more than 25% of voting rights in the company; or

- the right to appoint or remove the majority of the board of directors.

A PSC might influence or control a company through other means. This could be directly, or on behalf of someone else. For example, someone may influence or control the actions of directors or shareholders. This condition will only apply in limited circumstances. The [full PSC guidance](#) has more information on the meaning of 'significant influence or control'.

If a company is controlled by a trust or firm without 'legal personality':- This condition will only apply in limited circumstances. If a trust or firm meets any nature of control, all trustees or members/partners of the firm should be recorded as PSCs of the company and this information registered at Companies House.

26. How do I verify the information I receive?

You should conduct due diligence in the usual way to check supplier details, for example from the [Companies House Register](#) and other open information sources, or seek verification directly from the supplier.

### **Local Government Specific FAQs**

27. What is Section 17 of the Local Government Act 1988?

Section 17 prohibits certain public bodies (listed in [Schedule 2](#) to the Act) from taking non-commercial considerations into account and defines the scenarios where this applies. It includes taking into account non-commercial considerations (including the location or country of origin of a supplier) when entering into or terminating contracts, and in decision making in procurements. The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities is considering an amendment through secondary legislation to address the issue and may issue further guidance in due course.

28. Can local government still terminate contracts for commercial reasons?

Local authorities covered by the Act may be able to terminate contracts where there are concerns about the supplier's capacity to deliver the service or the financial stability of the supplier e.g. the supplier is unable to deliver or has become unreliable as a result of sanctions, inability to travel or other disruptions. This will depend on the terms of the contract. Local authorities should take specific legal advice before terminating on these grounds.

29. What are the non-commercial considerations that affect local government which are relevant to this PPN?

Local authorities are subject to section 17 of the Local Government Act 1988 (listed in [Schedule 2](#) to the Act) and with regard to their procurement functions may not take into account 'non-commercial considerations' in deciding whether to terminate existing contracts or letting new contracts. This includes for reasons relating to the location or country of origin of a supplier. However, contracts may be terminated for legitimate commercial reasons, e.g. the supplier is unable to deliver or has become unreliable as a result of sanctions, inability to travel or other disruptions. Local authorities should take legal advice before terminating on these grounds.

30. What are the Best Value considerations that local government should take into account in relation to this PPN?

Local authorities have a Best Value Duty under section 3 of the Local Government Act 1999, which is a duty to secure continuous improvement in the exercise of their functions, having regard to economy, efficiency and effectiveness. Terminating contracts for non-commercial reasons, or paying any significant termination charges, or terminating contracts for a more expensive alternative, could be incompatible with the Best Value Duty, depending on the contractual arrangements and the circumstances.

31. Will local government's social value considerations apply to this PPN?

Section 1 of the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 requires local authorities to consider how they might use their procurement to improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of their local area. This applies only at the pre-procurement stage and so should be considered for new procurements if existing arrangements are due to expire, but does not apply to contract termination.

32. Does Section 17 of the Local Government Act 1988 apply to contracts let under Framework Agreements?

Yes. Section 17 of the Local Government Act 1988 applies to all 'procurement functions', which includes functions relating to proposed or subsisting contracts for public supply, services or works and does apply to call offs from framework agreements.