## **HOMBURGER**

24. April 2009 David Rosenthal

# Negotiating Software and IT Contracts – A Primer for Non-IT Lawyers



#### Getting Started

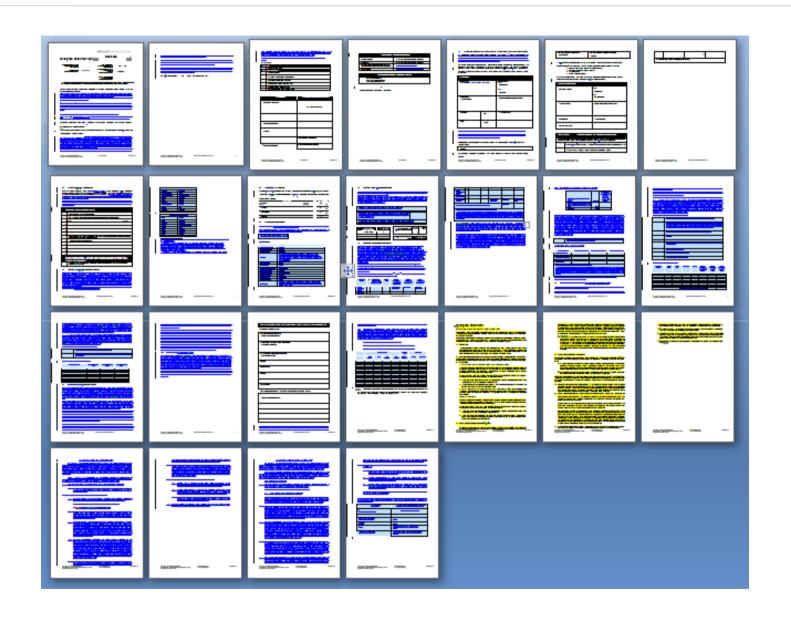
- What we are talking about
  - Software license and maintenance agreements
  - Software development agreements
  - Outsourcing agreements
- Legal qualification
  - In most cases: Work contracts, mandates and mixed contracts dominate
  - Regularly: License contracts
  - Rarely: Employment contracts, purchase contracts, lease agreements, simple partnerships
  - Go for Swiss law it is reasonable and will cost you less time and money

#### Why bother?

- Benefits of a well-negotiated IT contract for customers
  - You can better understand the provider and its capabilities
  - You can avoid (some) surprises later on
  - You can avoid (some) dependencies
  - You can save money
  - You can ensure priority treatment in case of problems
  - You can secure bargaining power
  - But you will hardly ever fight in court
  - Providers know the pitfalls much better than their customers

#### General points to consider

- Bridge the gap
  - Many pitfalls in IT contracts relate to technical and procedural issues, not the law
  - IT specialists are usually not precise when drafting or reviewing contracts
  - You cannot seriously review and negotiate an IT contract without understanding the key issues and risks from your IT colleagues (they can tell you!)
- Get the full picture
  - Contractual relationships are often governed by a multitude of contracts (frame agreements, license agreements, statements of work, service descriptions, service level agreements, escrow agreements, maintenance agreements, etc.)
  - Providers usually want to use their templates, but are often ready to amend them



#### Negotiating IT contracts

- Homework for your colleagues in IT
  - Precisely define what is needed and expected to be provided
  - Consider future changes (re technology, company structure, business, needs, etc.)
  - Understand the provider's business model (how does it make money?)
  - Know the market (rates, service levels, etc.)
- Only three rules for you
  - Expect poor performance
  - Prepare for your own weaknesses
  - Avoid dependencies

#### Rule 1: Expect poor performance

- Typical issues
  - Late deliveries, untested software, poor quality
  - Implied expectations are not fulfilled (or cost more)
  - Lack or loss of skilled and competent personnel
- Ways how to address them
  - Precisely define not only what you expect, but also how it should be fulfilled
  - Broad warranties and duties of care to cover for the rest
  - Keep control over key personnel; be careful when defining skill-based hourly rates
  - Provide for provisions that will hurt the provider in case of poor performance (strict deadlines, substitute performance, damages, penalties, full or partial termination) and use ordinary Swiss law as a fall-back

#### Rule 2: Prepare for your own weaknesses

- Typical issues
  - Duty to cooperate and other customer "obligations"
  - User requirements and expectations change throughout a project
  - Poor testing of deliveries on the customer's part; late notices of defects
- Ways how to address them
  - Avoid back doors; require the provider to issue warnings
  - Define a change request procedure that avoids surprises
  - Limit the effects of acceptance on what has been tested by you; productive use or payment should not trigger acceptance
  - Provide for realistic time periods to complain about defects

#### Rule 3: Avoid dependencies

- Typical issues
  - Exorbitant costs for supplemental licenses
  - Single source for maintaining a particular software
  - Early termination difficult and costly
- Ways how to address them
  - Define your licensed rights broadly and carefully (including defined terms)
  - Agree on future formation of prices and secure maintenance early on
  - Flexible termination rights, including defined exit and post-exit support
  - Retain your flexibility to undertake corporate restructurings & carve-outs

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# Thank you for your attention.

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