(e) Proposed purchaser's name, address, and trade name (if any) under which it is doing business.

(f) If a corporation, give name of State and date of incorporation, and name and address of:

(1) Each holder of 25 percent or more of the corporate stock;

(2) Each subsidiary; and

(3) Each company under common control with proposed purchaser.

(g) If a partnership, give:

(1) Name and address of each partner;

(2) Other business connections of each partner.

(h) Nature of proposed purchaser's business, indicating whether its scope is local, statewide, regional, or national.

(i) Estimated dollar sales volume of proposed purchaser (as of latest calendar or fiscal year).

(j) Estimated net worth of proposed purchaser.

(k) Proposed purchaser's intended use of property.

[30 FR 2930, Mar. 6, 1965, as amended at 54 FR 38676, Sept. 20, 1989]

§101–45.311 Assistance in controlling unauthorized transport of property.

In order to help alleviate the problems associated with unauthorized transport of property sold by the Government, and to assist the Interstate Commerce Commission in improving control of transportation for hire, the following information shall be made known to all purchasers and shall be included as a ''Special Instruction to Bidders'' in all formal invitations requesting bids or offers for the sale of personal property:

Attention is invited to the fact that the Interstate Commerce Act makes it unlawful for anyone other than those duly authorized pursuant to that Act to transport this property in interstate commerce for hire. Anyone aiding or abetting in such violation is a principal in committing the offense (49 U.S.C. 301–327 and 18 U.S.C. 2).

§101–45.312 [Reserved]

§101–45.313 Procedures and forms concerning contingent or other fees for soliciting or securing contracts.

§101–45.313–1 Purpose.

For the purpose of promoting uniformity among executive agencies with respect to the required use of the ''covenant against contingent fees'' and with respect to the procedure for obtaining information concerning contingent or other fees paid by contractors for soliciting and securing Government contracts, the Department of Defense and GSA have developed cooperatively and agreed upon the required use of the ''covenant against contingent fees'' and the form, procedure, principles, and standards described in this section.

§101–45.313–2 Objectives and methods.

(a) *Objectives.* The requirements of §101–45.313 have as their objective the prevention of improper influence in connection with the obtaining of Government contracts, the elimination of arrangements which encourage the payment of inequitable and exorbitant fees bearing no reasonable relationship to the services actually performed, and prevention of the reduction in return to the Government which inevitably results therefrom. Improper influence means influence, direct or indirect, which induces or intends to induce consideration or action by any employee or officer of the United States with respect to any Government contract on any basis other than the merits of the matter.

(b) *Methods.* The methods used to achieve the above objectives stated in paragraph (a) of this section are the requirement for disclosure of the details of arrangements under which agents represent concerns in obtaining Government contracts, and the prohibiting, by use of the covenant against contingent fees, of certain types of contractor-agent arrangements. The Criminal Code will apply in any case involving actual criminal conduct.