Where you sell: how to work out where a contract was made

	Scenarios					What do
On-premises Please note that this is a 'catch all' category and covers every contract that does not fall within the 'off- premises' or 'distance' categories. It does not necessarily relate to where the contract is made.	Customer visits trader's store, selects and buys a washing machine, then pays for it at the checkout.	Customer buys a set of pans from a trader's market stall (regular pitch).	Trader demonstrates mobility aid in a customer's home, leaves quotation or sends it later. Customer does not immediately agree the contract. Note: it doesn't matter if the customer later agrees by phone or email, it's still on-premises; the reason for this is that both off- premises and distance contracts have strict definitions, and anything that doesn't fall within those definitions counts as on- premises.	Customer visits a golf club and pays for a single round of golf.	Customer visits mobile phone store and trader carries out in-store credit top-up.	 inform day tr right t no ad agree helpli delive respo
Off-premises	Trader visits customer at home and customer signs contract for replacement fascias and guttering.	Trader visits customer at home and customer proposes a price for a contract for fitting a kitchen. Trader agrees the contract later. Note: this is very unusual because it is normally the trader who proposes the price.	Trader gives sales pitch on the street and persuades customer to buy a pressure washer. Customer is taken immediately to the trader's shop and buys the item.	Trader calls at customer's home and contract agreed for non- urgent roof repairs to be carried out.	Customer buys school uniform from trader who has organised an excursion to the school to promote and sell school-wear.	 inform cance right t effect repair imme offend cance no ad agree helpli delive respo inertia
Distance	Customer orders and pays for clothing from an online trader.	Trader delivers homeware catalogue to customer's home and customer phones to place and pay for order.	Customer views jewellery on interactive TV programme and orders and pays by phone.	Customer visits online dating agency website and pays for a subscription via the website.	Customer downloads or streams: music, films, books and/or apps from online traders.	 inform requirelectrelectre disclowhen right t effecte no ad agree helpli delivee respo inertia

Note: once you know where you make sales, you'll need to read the relevant guides on on-premises, off-premises and distance sales to find out how to implement the requirements summarised above.

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rmation requirements (unless it is a day-to-

- transaction that is performed immediately)
- it to cancel does not apply
- added 'extras' unless customer clearly ees
- pline charges at basic rate
- ivery arrangements
- ponsibility for goods

- ormation requirements
- cellation forms
- t to cancel (if it applies)
- ects of right to cancel
- air or maintenance services carried out
- nediately
- ence of failure to give notice of the right to icel
- added 'extras' unless customer clearly ees
- pline charges at basic rate
- ivery arrangements
- ponsibility for goods
- rtia selling
- ormation requirements
- uirements when contract concluded
- ctronically
- close identity and purpose of phone call
- en concluding a distance contract
- it to cancel
- ects of right to cancel
- added 'extras' unless customer clearly
- ees
- pline charges at basic rate
- ivery arrangements
- ponsibility for goods
- rtia selling