



TENDERING AND PROCUREMENT POLICY

June 2026

PASSMORES CO-OPERATIVE LEARNING COMMUNITY

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Statement of intent

Passmores Co-Operative Learning Community aims to achieve value for money on all its tendering and procurement activities by ensuring that a competitive tendering policy, compliant with the Procurement Act 2023, is consistently applied. The Trust will ensure it is able to show that public funds have been used as intended by Parliament. This policy establishes procedures to ensure all members of staff involved in tendering and procurement are aware of the standards that they are expected to follow.

Preferred suppliers will be used, wherever possible, as the academy has had previous positive interactions with these suppliers. During tendering and procurement processes, the following five key objectives will always be kept in mind:

- **Achieving value for money** – including the cost of goods and services, the quality of goods and services, and administrative costs.
- **Ensuring fairness and integrity** – ensuring that all parties are treated equitably, avoiding conflicts of interest.
- **Promoting public benefit** – ensuring that procurement decisions contribute positively to the wider public good, sustainability, and innovation.
- **Establishing accountability** – taking responsibility for expenditure and the conduct of staff.
- **Allowing probity** – ensuring there is no private gain from the academy's financial affairs.

1. Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- The Academies Act 2010
- Equality Act 2010
- Procurement Act 2023 (Replacing Public Contract Regulations 2015)
- DfE 'Academy trust handbook'
- HM Treasury (2012) 'Review of the tax arrangements of public sector appointees'
- DfE (2022) 'Buying procedures and procurement law for schools'
- The Public Procurement (Agreement on Government Procurement) (Thresholds) (Amendment) Regulations 2021

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Data Protection Policy
- Finance Policy
- Reserves and Investment Policy

2. Using a framework agreement

Where possible, the trust will use a framework agreement to purchase goods, works or services. Each framework agreement has:

- Details of the products and services available.
- An agreed pricing structure.
- Details of the suppliers.
- Instructions on how to buy.
- An agreed set of terms and conditions.

When using a framework agreement, the trust has two options:

1. Select a supplier direct from a framework agreement
2. Run a 'mini-competition' – where suppliers are asked to send a bid and the best one is chosen

The framework agreement will state whether the trust can select a preferred supplier itself or if a mini-competition must be run. If the trust can select a supplier itself, the framework agreement will set out the rules for doing so which the trust will follow.

When running a mini-competition, the trust will:

- Comply with the terms of the framework agreement.
- Decide how it will assess bids, following any rules the framework has.
- Decide the level of service required.
- Decide if it wants to run an expression of interest process.
- Send an invitation to tender to all suppliers who can provide what the trust needs.
- Fairly assess all bids received.
- Choose the supplier that offers the best value for money.

- Award the contract to the winning supplier.

3. Procurement and spending decisions

Procurement basics

The trust will ensure that:

- Spending is for the purpose intended and there is probity in the use of public funds.
- Spending decisions represent value for money and promote public benefit.
- Internal delegation levels exist and are applied.
- A competitive tendering policy is in place and applied, and Procurement Act 2023 rules and thresholds are observed.
- Professional advice is obtained where appropriate.
- Where quality and safety is not compromised and value for money can be obtained, local suppliers will be used to provide goods and services.

Procurement thresholds

The trust will run a Public Procurement compliant buying process if:

- It cannot get what is needed through one of the DfE's recommended deals for schools or a framework agreement.
- Something is being bought that is over the Procurement Act thresholds.

The following thresholds are in place in relation to how goods, works or services can be procured:

Order Value	Process Required
£5,000 - £10,000 (low)	Framework agreement or at least three quotes from suppliers
£10,001 - £50,000 (medium)	Framework agreement or at least three quotes from suppliers
Over £50,001 and up to Procurement Act thresholds (high)	Framework agreement or advertise a contract and run a buying process
Over Procurement Act thresholds:	
Goods – £220,000	Framework agreement or Procurement Act-compliant buying process
Works – £5,700,000	Procurement Act-compliant buying process
Most services – £220,000	Procurement Act-compliant buying process (unless covered under the 'light-touch regime', where the threshold is £680,000)

Introduction of the Competitive Flexible Procedure (Updated for Procurement Act 2023)

Under the Procurement Act 2023, the Trust will adopt the Competitive Flexible Procedure as an alternative to the traditional open or restricted procedures. This allows the Trust to design procurement processes that best suit its needs while ensuring fairness, transparency, and proportionality.

When using the Competitive Flexible Procedure, the Trust will:

- Set out clear selection and award criteria.
- Ensure adequate transparency through notices and publication on government procurement platforms.
- Engage with suppliers openly and fairly throughout the process.

Transparency & Reporting (Updated for Procurement Act 2023)

- The Trust will publish contract notices and award notices via the central digital procurement platform.
- Procurement data will be made available to the public where appropriate.
- The Trust will maintain detailed audit trails of procurement decisions and justification.

Exclusions & Debarment (Updated Rules Under Procurement Act 2023)

- Suppliers may be excluded based on previous poor performance, misrepresentation, modern slavery violations, fraud, and other integrity-related breaches.
- A new central debarment list will be checked to ensure compliance before awarding contracts.
- The Trust reserves the right to exclude suppliers that pose a reputational or financial risk.

Specifications

No matter what procurement process is followed, a specification will always be written outlining what the trust wants to procure. All specifications will include:

- A precise description of the goods, work or services required and what it should do.
- The amount required and when it is needed.
- The expected quality of the goods, work or services.

4. Small and medium purchases

Any purchase or service estimates below £10,000 are considered to be 'small' purchases, and any below £50,000 are considered to be 'medium' purchases. Purchases below £50,000 will not require approval from the board of trustees.

Where possible, the trust will use a framework agreement to purchase small and medium goods, works or services. And will look to guidance from the Find the right Route to buy supplied by the government ([Buying for schools: how to buy what you need - Find the right route to buy - Guidance - GOV.UK](#)).

Where it is not possible to procure small and medium purchases through a framework agreement, quotes from at least three suppliers will be obtained where the price is over £10,001. All suppliers will be sent the same information, as follows:

- Specification
- Deadline for submitting the quote
- When the trust will make a decision
- How the supplier can ask questions about what the trust is buying or its process
- A link to the trust's terms and conditions, if needed

Award criteria will be set before any suppliers are contacted.

To avoid legal challenges, the trust:

- Does not open any bids before the deadline.
- Does not open any late bids.
- Treats all bids fairly and equally.
- Keeps confidential, secure and, auditable records.
- Buys from the highest scoring supplier.

Where a relevant approved supplier list exists, approved suppliers are used unless written permission is received from the board of trustees outlining the reasons for using an alternative supplier.

The trust ensures that at least two people assess each bid. When they compare scores, they:

- Discuss where they have scored differently.
- Reach an agreed score.

The CFO is responsible for overseeing the arrangements for the delivery of goods and checking items upon delivery.

The trust sends a contract, such as a purchase order, to the chosen supplier, including:

- What has been purchased.
- The total cost.
- The delivery address.
- The delivery date and any other important dates.
- When the trust will pay the cost.

All receipts and invoices will be kept in the central teams office for a period of 18 months after the initial purchase. The CFO will process each receipt and ensure they are available for inspection where necessary.

Goods will be inspected upon delivery. Any items that are either not part of the order, damaged or not fit for purpose will be returned. When goods are returned, the office manager will record:

- The name and product code of the item.
- The cost of the item.

- If damaged, photographic proof.
- Details of the item.
- The reason for rejection.

A record of goods rejected and delivered is kept in the central teams office.

5. High-value purchases

The trust seeks legal advice before making large purchases.

Any purchase or service estimated to cost over £50,000 is put to purchased using a approved framework or via a formal tender process. In the case of major building works or construction, the services of an architect are sought before the tendering process is undertaken.

Large purchases under the procurement thresholds

When the trust makes purchases with a value under the procurement threshold, it:

- Assesses the market.
- Prepares the contract and tender documents.
- Advertises in the right places.
- Considers using an expression of interest to cut the number of bids needed to assess later.
- Sends an invitation to tender to people who reply to the advert.
- Fairly assesses all the bids received, using the same process.
- Chooses the bid that offers the best value for money.
- Awards the contract to the highest scoring bidder.

Large purchases over the procurement threshold

When the trust makes purchases with a value over the procurement threshold, it:

- Assesses the market.
- Checks the relevant frameworks to see if the purchase is available via an alternative route.
- Prepares the contract and invitation to tender.
- Considers whether to use the restricted procedure to reduce the number of bids to assess later, or the open procedure to let anyone bid.
- Advertises a contract notice using the e-notification service Find a Tender (FTS).
- Makes the invitation to tender and all other documents available electronically from the time that the contract notice is published.
- Assesses all the bids fairly, using the same process.
- Chooses the supplier that offers the best value for money.
- Awards the contract to the highest scoring bid supplier.

6. Types of tender

Open tender

Open tender is the trust's preferred method of tender due to its open and competitive nature. Open tender is used for all goods or services under £5,000.

All interested suppliers are invited to tender, with the CFO making a recommendation to the headteacher. The headteacher has the final say in selecting the successful tender.

Advertisements in trade publications will be used to attract bids for tender.

Restricted tender

Where a restricted tender is used, only specified suppliers chosen by the CFO are invited to bid. The trust establishes a shortlist of up to five bids during the restricted tender.

Restricted tender is used in any of the following circumstances:

- There is a need to maintain a balance between the contract value and administrative costs
- The service required is specialised
- The cost of public advertisement outweighs the potential benefits of open tender

Negotiated tender

Where a negotiated tender is used, the terms of the contract are negotiated with the supplier. Negotiated tender is only used in any of the following circumstances:

- Other types of tender have been used and have not found any suitable suppliers
- Very few suppliers are available
- There is an urgent need for a service

Non-Competitive Purchases

There are occasions when it would be impractical to follow the normal competitive procedure. Examples would include for emergency repairs, or where there is a legitimate reason to continue working with the existing supplier (i.e. where a change of supplier could cause reputational damage, or where there is no other supplier in the local or national area to offer the service etc). Under these circumstances a non-competitive purchase request will be made to the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee and in an emergency, this may be approved via email.

7. Preparation for tender

In preparing for a tender, the CFO considers the following:

- The overall objective of the project
- Any technical skills required to complete the project
- Any after-sales services required

- The form of the contract

8. Invitation to tender

The trust makes all necessary documents available online when the advert has been placed in the FTS. These include:

- A covering letter
- A timeline
- How to ask questions
- How to submit a bid
- Specifications
- A list of things the trust requires prices for
- The award criteria
- The level of service required
- Any contract management needs, such as regular meetings or contact
- If needed, an invitation for suppliers to give a demonstration
- The standard selection questionnaire
- The proposed contract drafted as far as possible

9. Tender evaluation

When making purchases, the trust:

- Decides the method of assessing the bids.
- Gets bids from at least three suppliers.
- Assesses all the bids received fairly and according to the specification.
- Chooses the supplier that offers the best value for money.

When evaluating a tender, the following financial implications are considered:

- Lower costs may not necessarily be the most favourable, e.g. when they result in a reduced service
- The price being considered should be the total cost, without extra fees or hidden costs
- Where there is scope for negotiation, the CFO needs to ensure the best possible value for money

When evaluating a tender, the following technical requirements are considered:

- Certificates of conformity
- Conformity of standards
- The qualifications and experience of the supplier
- Descriptions of technical services and facilities
- Quality control procedures

- Details of previously delivered services
- References from previous customers

When considering a tender, the following other requirements are considered:

- Pre-sales demonstrations
- After-sales service
- The financial viability of the supplier

10. Tender acceptance

Invitations to tender always state the date and time the completed tender documents are to be received by the CFO.

Suppliers are required to submit documents in marked brown envelopes clearly stating they are tender documents. All envelopes are clearly marked upon arrival and securely stored in the central team office.

Tender documents received after deadlines are not considered, unless the supplier provides proof of exceptional circumstances.

Informing unsuccessful bidders

The trust provides a letter including the following information to all unsuccessful bidders at the same time:

- The name of the winning bidder
- The award criteria used
- The scores for the winning bid
- The reasons for the decision, including the characteristics and relative advantages of the successful tender
- When the standstill period ends
- Their scores and feedback

The trust provides information regarding the cost of the winning bid upon request, provided it does not reveal any commercially sensitive information.

Informing the successful bidder

The trust provides a letter including the following information when informing the successful bidder that they have won:

- The award criteria used
- Their scores
- Why the trust thinks their bid is the most economically advantageous
- When the standstill period ends

The trust uses the letter as an invitation to finalise a contract. The letter makes it clear that:

- The trust will only award them the contract if the standstill period passes without a challenge from another supplier.
- There are no commitments, and no work should begin, until both sides have signed the contract.

11. Tender opening

All offers for tender are opened at the same time, with a minimum of two members of staff present, one of whom is the CFO.

A record is kept of all the suppliers who submitted tenders, along with the amount tendered. A record is signed by all members of staff who are present at the opening of a new tender. The records are stored in line with the trust's Records Management Policy.

12. Staff involvement in evaluating offers for tender and quotes

The CFO is responsible for ensuring that none of the members of staff involved in the tender process are subject to conflicts of interest.

Members of staff who are involved in decision making never accept gifts or hospitality from suppliers.

A full record of the evaluation process is maintained by the CFO.

13. Contracts

Non-routine tenders or purchases, such as leases, are subject to a contract, which is signed before the work begins or goods are delivered.

All contracts include the following details:

- The scope of the work including accurate specifications
- The timeline and completion date of the work
- Quality control measures
- The agreed fees or charges
- The payment date
- Specifications of the goods or service

Copies of all contracts are securely stored in the central record located in the central site office.

The trust ensures it places a contract award notice in the FTS within 30 days of awarding the contract.

Challenges from unsuccessful bidders

The trust maintains the following minimum standstill period between notifying the winning bidder and awarding the contract, depending on the means of communication used to transmit the standstill notice:

- Notices communicated by electronic means: 10 calendar days
- Notices communicated by non-electronic means: 15 calendar days

If this period ends on a non-working day, this is extended to the end of the next working day.

During the standstill period, if an unsuccessful bidder challenges the fairness of the contract award decision or process, the trust contacts them and explains the assessment process was conducted fairly and that the trust has maintained good records – legal advice may be sought depending on the nature or seriousness of the challenge.

If an unsuccessful bidder makes a legal challenge, the trust will not finalise the contract, and will seek legal advice before proceeding.

14. Related party transactions

The principles the trust adheres to:

- Trustees avoid any conflicts of interest, declare their interest in proposed transactions and arrangements, and do not accept benefits from third parties
- All members, trustees, local governors and senior employees complete the register of interests
- No member, trustee, local governor, employee or related individual will use their connection to the trust for personal gain, including payment under terms that are preferential to those that would be offered to an individual or organisation with no connection to the trust
- Payments to trustees by the trust are only made where permitted by its articles of association, or by the authority of the Charity Commission, and comply with any relevant agreement with the Secretary of State
- The trust considers its obligations where payments are made to other businesses who employ a trustee, are owned by a trustee or in which the trustee holds a controlling interest
- Where the trust believes a significant advantage exists in paying a trustee for acting as a trustee, the Charity Commission's approval will be obtained prior to payment.
- The trust adheres to 'at cost' requirements..
- The chair of trustees and the accounting officer ensure their capacity to control and influence does not conflict with related party transaction requirements
- Personal relationships with related parties are managed in a manner that avoids both real and perceived conflicts of interest, promotes integrity and openness, and is in accordance with '[The Seven Principles of Public Life](#)'
- The trust is aware of relationships with related parties that may attract greater public scrutiny, such as:
 - Transactions with individuals in a position of control and influence, including the chair of the board of trustees and the accounting officer.

- Payments to organisations with a profit motive, as opposed to those in the public or voluntary sectors.
- Relationships with external auditors beyond their duty to deliver a statutory audit.

Record keeping

The trust keeps sufficient records, and makes sufficient disclosures in the annual accounts, to show that related party transactions have been made in accordance with accountability and transparency standards.

Approval by the DFE

The trust obtains the DFE's approval for related party transactions that are novel, contentious or repercussive. Transactions involving the chair of trustees or the accounting officer are carefully considered against this requirement.

The trust obtains the DFE's prior approval for contracts supplying goods or services by related parties agreed on or after 1 April 2019 where any of the following limits apply:

- A single proposed contract or agreement with a related party exceeds £20,000
- A proposed contract or agreement of any value means the total value of contracts or agreements with the same related party exceeds £20,000 in a financial year

For the purposes of reporting to, and approval by, the DFE, related party transactions do not include salaries and other payments made by the trust to a person under a contract of employment through the trust's payroll.

When seeking approval, the trust ensures it has the relevant information about the supplier, including the supplier's name, address and company number. The trust also:

- Confirms the statement which best describes the relationship between the supplier and the trust.
- Confirms that the supplier is listed in the trust's register of interests.
- Confirms that the trust has a statement of assurance from the supplier.
- Confirms that the trust has an open-book agreement with the supplier.
- Provides a short description of the goods or service, details of the proposed cost and the start and end date of any contract or agreement.

In addition, the trust provides evidence of the following:

- How the trust agreed to the related party transaction, e.g. minutes of meetings where it was discussed
- That the trust followed this policy
- That the trust tested the market before making a decision
- How the trust managed any conflicts of interest

The trust provides a copy of the agreement or proposed contract. The trust uploads any additional documents the trust feels are relevant as part of its submission.

The trust ensures the information and documentation listed in the 'Academy trust handbook' has been received before the trust completes the online related party transaction form.

Register of interests

The trust documents all relevant business and pecuniary interests of members, trustees, local governors and senior employees, including:

- Directorships, partnerships and employments with businesses.
- Trusteeships and governorships at other educational institutions and charities.
- For each interest, the name of the business, the nature of the business, the nature of the interest and the date the interest began.

The register of interests identifies all relevant material interests from close family relationships between the trust's members, trustees or local governors. It also identifies relevant material interests arising from close family relationships between those individuals and employees.

The trust considers any other interests for inclusion on the register of interests – if there is any doubt about whether an interest should be registered, it is registered.

The board of trustees keeps the register of interests up-to-date.

The trust publishes on its website the relevant business and pecuniary interests of members, trustees, local governors and accounting officers. The publication of interests belonging to any other individuals named on the register is at the discretion of the trust.

'At cost' requirements

The trust will not pay more than 'cost' for goods or services provided by the following:

- Any member or trustee of the trust
- Any individual or organisation related to a member or trustee of the trust, namely:
 - A relative of a member or trustee: defined as a close member of the family, or member of the same household, who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, the person. This includes, but is not limited to, a child, parent, spouse or civil partner.
 - An individual or organisation conducting business in partnership with the member, trustee or a relative of the member or trustee.
 - A company in which a member or the relative of a member (taken separately or together), and/or a trustee or the relative of a trustee (taken separately or together), holds more than 20 percent of the share capital or is entitled to exercise more than 20 percent of the voting power at any general meeting of that company.
 - An organisation which is controlled by a member or the relative of a member (acting separately or together), and/or a trustee or the relative of a trustee (acting separately or together) – an organisation is controlled by an individual or organisation if that individual or organisation is able to secure that the affairs of the body are conducted in accordance with the individual's or organisation's wishes.

- Any individual or organisation given the right under the trust's articles of association to appoint a member or trustee of the academy trust, or any body connected to the individual or organisation
- Any individual or organisation recognised by the Secretary of State as a sponsor of the trust, or any body connected to the individual or organisation

A body is connected to an individual or organisation if it is controlled by the individual or organisation, controls the organisation, or is under common control with the individual or organisation, namely any of the following:

- Holding a greater than 20 percent capital share or equivalent interest
- Having the equivalent right to control management decisions of the body
- Having the right to appoint or remove a majority of the board or governing board

'At cost' requirements apply to contracts for goods and services from a related party agreed on or after 7 November 2013.

'At cost' requirements apply to contracts for goods and services from a related party exceeding £2,500, cumulatively, in any one financial year. Where a contract takes the trust's cumulative annual total with the related party beyond £2,500, the element above £2,500 must be at no more than cost.

'At cost' requirements apply to legal advice or audit services when the organisation's partner directly managing the service is a member or trustee of the trust, but not in other cases.

The trust will ensure that any agreement with an individual or organisation which is classed as being a related party transaction is:

- Procured through an open and fair process.
- Supported by a statement of assurance from the individual or organisation to the trust confirming their charges do not exceed the cost of the goods or services.
- On the basis of an open-book agreement including a requirement for the supplier to demonstrate clearly, if requested, that their charges do not exceed the cost of supply.
- The cost will be the full cost of all the resources used in supplying the goods or services and will not include any profit. Full cost includes:
 - All direct costs – the costs of any materials and labour used directly in producing the goods or services.
 - Indirect costs – a proportionate and reasonable share of fixed and variable overheads.

Reporting

The trust reports all related party transactions taking place on or after 1 April 2019 to the DFE in advance of the transaction taking place, using the DFE's online form.

15. Monitoring and review

This policy is reviewed annually by the CFO and the CEO. All changes to this policy are communicated with the relevant stakeholders.

The policy was approved by the Finance, Audit & Risk Committee on 22nd June 2026.