



Australian Government
Department of Finance

Selling to Government

An introduction to Australian Government procurement for suppliers

01 July 2026

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Purpose

This session is intended as an introductory session to help potential suppliers understand how to participate in Australian Government procurement and contracting opportunities.

It will cover:

- Why you may want to sell to the Australian Government
- What the Australian Government buys
- Procurement methods
- Where to start
- Responding to an Approach to Market
- What to expect if you do or don't win a contract
- Feedback

This session complements resources and information available on the [Selling to Government website](#).

If you are interested in supplying to the Australian Government, visit sellingtogov.finance.gov.au to find out more.

For consistency in language, we'll refer to Australian Government procuring officials, who conduct procurement activities on behalf of the Commonwealth, as 'buyers', throughout the document.

Why sell to the Australian Government?

To continue to deliver service to Australian people and communities and support Government and public service operations, the Australian Government needs to procure a wide range of goods and services. These procurements take place right across the country and include businesses in a range of sectors and of all sizes – from sole traders to large businesses.



Selling to the Australian Government may be an opportunity to expand your client base, increase your income, employ more people, help deliver vital services and grow your business



In addition, the Australian Government recognises the significant social, economic and environment benefits that public sector procurement can deliver and has implemented measures to encourage participation and make it easier for you to work with us



The Supplier Pay On-Time or Pay Interest Policy requires most Australian Government entities must pay suppliers within maximum payment terms (either within 5 calendar days for eInvoices, or within a maximum of 20 calendar days in all other circumstances)

Sourcing commitments

The Australian Government has a commitment for non-corporate Commonwealth entities (NCEs) to procure at least 25 per cent of contracts by value from small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for contracts with a value of up to \$1 billion.

In addition, the Australian Government has a target to of non-corporate Commonwealth entities procuring 40 per cent by value, for contracts with a value of up to \$20 million.

Provisions to directly source from Australian businesses, SMEs, Indigenous businesses, and supported employment providers

The **Commonwealth Procurement Rules** (CPRs) were updated late last year, to prioritise Australian businesses for certain Australian Government procurements¹.

The **Indigenous Procurement Policy** (IPP) sets out requirements for officials to approach Indigenous businesses to tender for work prior to a general approach to market².

The CPRs also include exemptions for direct engagement of supported employment providers, Indigenous businesses, and SMEs³.

¹ Certain thresholds apply, refer to the Commonwealth Procurement Rules (CPRs)

² Certain thresholds apply, refer to the Indigenous Procurement Policy (IPP)

³ Certain thresholds apply, refer to the CPRs

Defintions:

Under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, there are two types of Commonwealth entities: non-corporate Commonwealth entities (NCEs) and corporate Commonwealth entities (CCEs).

A non-corporate Commonwealth entity is a Commonwealth entity that is not a body corporate. It is part of the Australian Commonwealth government, legally and financially. They usually have Department in their name, such as Department of Finance or Department of Defence.

On the other hand, a corporate Commonwealth entity is a body corporate and legally separate from the Commonwealth. Corporate Commonwealth entities tend to have more financial autonomy, such as the Australian War Memorial or the CSIRO.

The CPRs define an Australian business as a business, including any parent business, that has 50% or more Australian ownership, or is principally traded on an Australian equities market; and is an Australian resident for tax purposes; and is a business that has its principal place of business in Australia.

The CPRs define a SME as a business in Australia or New Zealand that employs fewer than 200 people on a Full-Time Equivalent basis. When assessing the number of employees a firm has, employees of any associated entities to the firm are included. Associated entities to a firm include a firm's parent company, a firm's subsidiaries, and any related bodies corporate to the firm.

The Government announced changes to the IPP to strengthen eligibility criteria for businesses. Transitional arrangements will apply for the 2026-27 financial year. Under these arrangements, Indigenous businesses will be eligible if they meet either 50% Indigenous ownership (the original eligibility criteria) or 51% Indigenous ownership and control (the strengthened criteria).

These arrangements seek to ensure Indigenous businesses have sufficient time to obtain verification under the new criteria if they choose to. At the end of the transition period, Indigenous businesses must meet the strengthened IPP criteria to access the IPP.

What does the Australian Government buy?



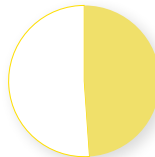
Australian Government organisations purchase a variety of goods and services for delivery across Australia, including in regional and remote areas.

There is no one Australian Government buyer.

Each Australian Government organisation has its own needs and makes its own purchasing decisions to meet its requirements.

Top 5 categories for SMEs in 2024–25

Management and Business Professionals
and Administrative Services



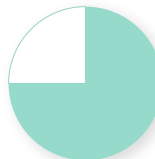
SMEs account for 13,822 contracts
or 49% of total contracts

Engineering and Research and
Technology Based Services



SMEs account for 5,999 contracts
or 53% of total contracts

Politics and Civic Affairs Services



SMEs account for 3,462 contracts
or 75% of total contracts

Commercial and Military and Private Vehicles
and their Accessories and Components



SMEs account for 2,983 contracts
or 54% of total contracts

Information Technology Broadcasting
and Telecommunications



SMEs account for 2,828 contracts
or 44% of total contracts

Value of SME contracts

In 2024-25 there were a total of 86,926 contracts awarded, valued at a total of \$104.9 billion. 93.8% by volume and 88.3% by value of the contracts were awarded to businesses with an Australian address.

Over 45,500 of the total contracts were awarded to SMEs at a total of \$14.7 billion¹.

Contracts

45,446

86926

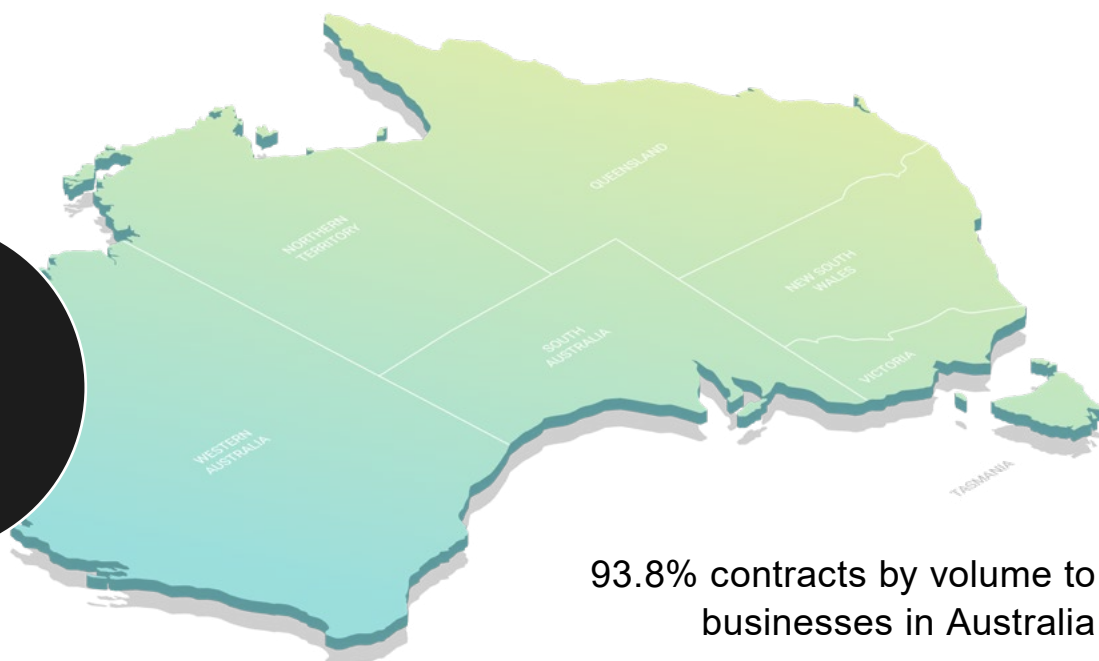
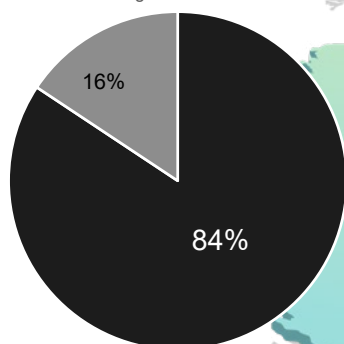
Value

\$14.7B \$104.9B

■ SME ■ total

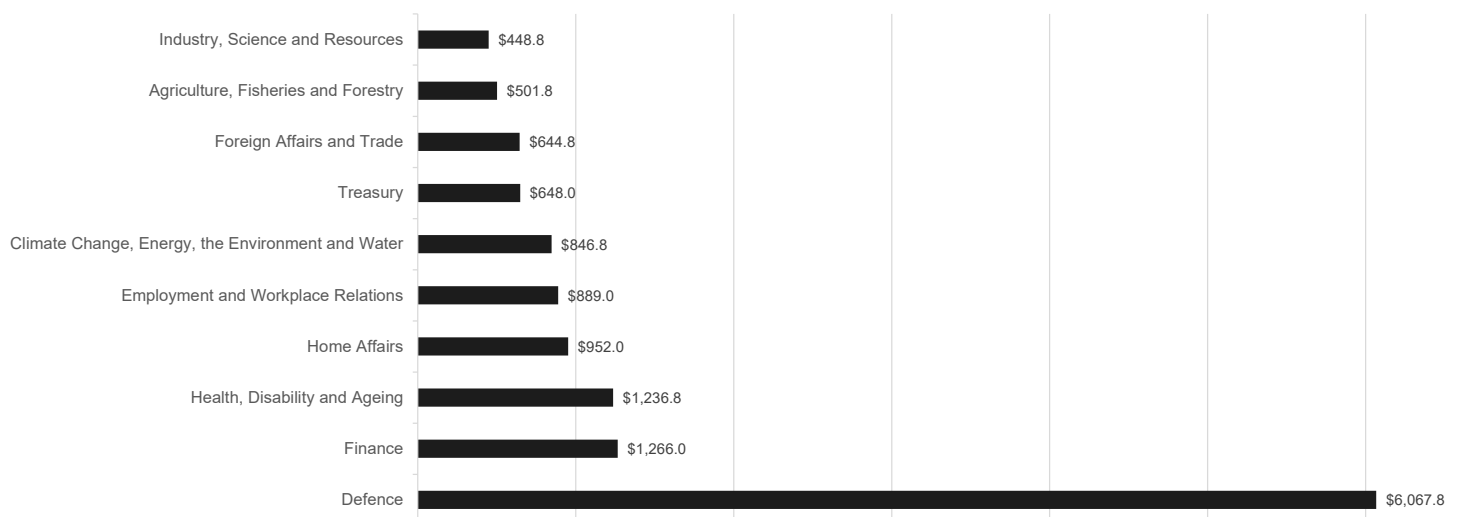
Business Participation

■ SMEs ■ Large Business



93.8% contracts by volume to businesses in Australia

Estimated value of SME contracts by portfolio



AusTender



AusTender (tenders.gov.au) is the Australian Government's central procurement information system, providing a single point of discovery for most Australian Government procurements and contracts.

The Australian Government publishes current business opportunities and notices of standing offers and successful contracts, valued at or above \$10,000, on the AusTender.

All Australian Government entities must have an Annual Procurement Plan which indicates the procurements they are planning to undertake each financial year.

You can use AusTender to:

- Register for free and be notified of business opportunities that match your business profile
- See upcoming opportunities in annual procurement plans
- Download tender documents
- Lodge a tender response
- Find details about successful tenderers and existing contracts.



New to AusTender? Check out the Become a Registered User page to see how to freely register and receive notifications of when relevant business opportunities become available.

Visit the AusTender Help and Information Centre (help.tenders.gov.au) to learn how to find business opportunities and see answers to frequently asked questions including how to lodge a tender response.

How does the Australian Government buy?

Commonwealth Procurement Rules

The Australian Government is accountable for how its entities spend taxpayers' money. The [Commonwealth Procurement Rules](#) (CPRs) set out expectations and rules for relevant Australian Government buyers to ensure the proper use of public funds and that processes are open, fair, and ethical.

The CPRs focus on achieving value for money when procuring goods and services.



The CPRs are split into two divisions, Division 1, and Division 2.

Division 1

Relevant Australian Government buyers must comply with Division 1.

The core focus of Division 1 is achieving value for money.

Division 2

Division 2 contains additional rules that apply to procurements valued at or above the relevant procurement threshold.

The procurement thresholds are:

- \$125,000 for NCEs
- \$400,000 for prescribed CCEs as outlined in the CPRs
- \$7.5 million for construction services.

Unless specific exemptions apply, purchases above these thresholds must comply with additional rules outlined in Division 2 of the CPRs.

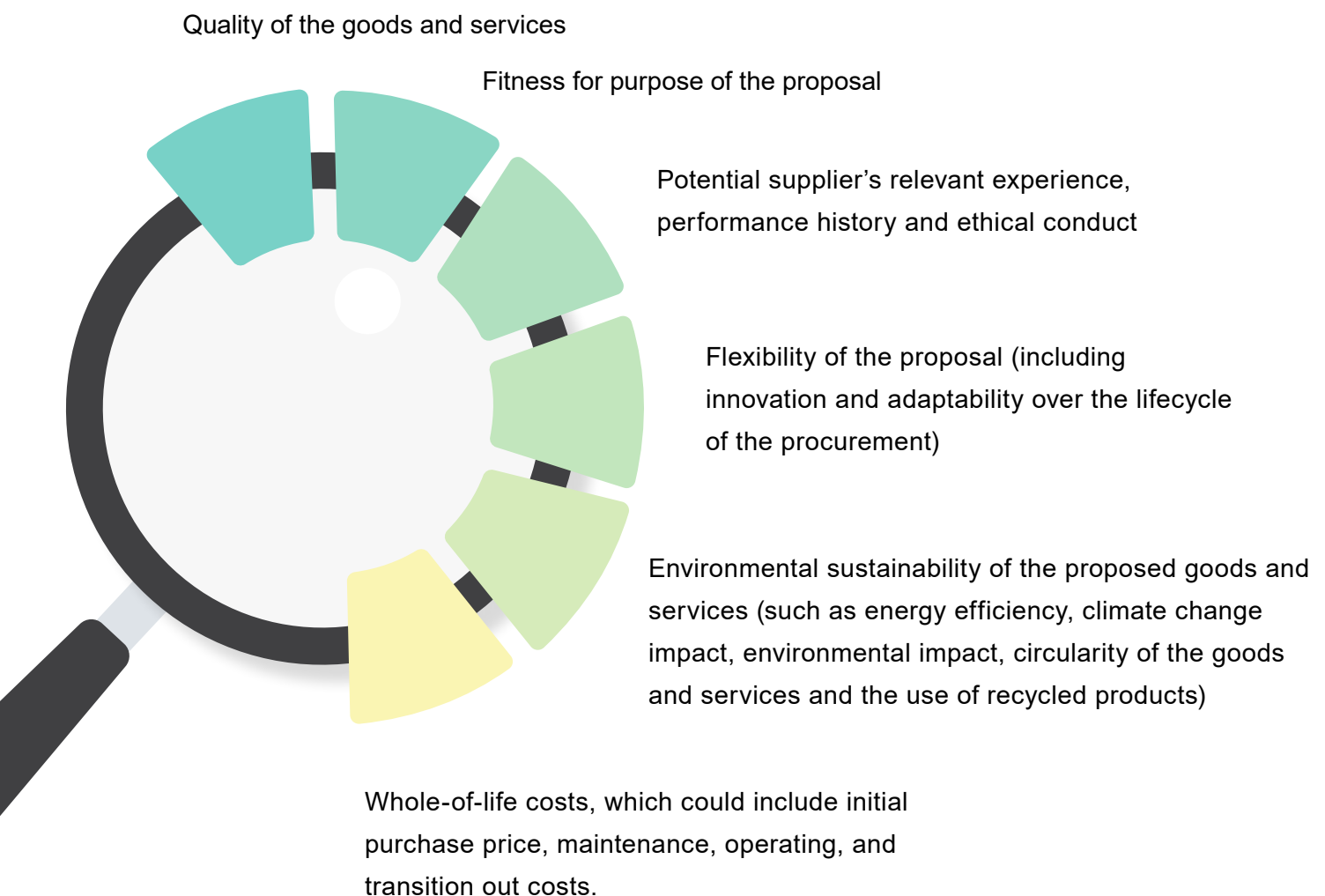
An Australian Government buyer will take the relevant procurement threshold for their entity into account when approaching the market to procure goods and services

Value for money

Value for money is not just about price.

Australian Government buyers will make decisions based on assessment of all the costs and benefits for each quote or tender response against the originally specified business need they approached the market for.

Australian Government buyers must consider the relevant financial and non-financial aspects of each quote or tender response, including, but not limited to:



Procurement Connected Policies

There are a number of Australian Government [Procurement Connected Policies](#) (PCPs) that seek to support government policy objectives through Commonwealth's use of procurement activities.

Where these policies are relevant, the related requirements will be clearly outlined in tender documentation. There are typically thresholds relating to contract value or business size that determine whether a policy applies.

PCPs that may be relevant to your business

Australian Skills Guarantee

National targets for apprentices, trainees, paid cadets, and women on relevant Australian Government procurements.

Targets will apply to new Australian Government procurement processes for major building and construction and maintenance services (construction) and information and communications technology (ICT) procurements with a total contract value of \$10 million or more.

Workplace Gender Equality Procurement Principles

Businesses with 100 or more employees in Australia must supply a letter of compliance if the procurement exceeds the thresholds outlined in the CPRs.

Letters of compliance are issued by the Workplace Gender Equality Agency and demonstrate that the entity complies with requirements under the *Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012*.

Indigenous Procurement Policy

Minimum Indigenous participation requirements for suppliers with contracts valued over \$7.5 million in certain sectors.

Australian Industry Participation

Applies to suppliers with contracts valued at \$20 million or more.

Payment Times PCP

Applicable to large businesses awarded contracts valued over \$4 million.

Environmentally Sustainable Procurement Policy

Applies to suppliers with construction services contracts valued at or above \$7.5 million from 1 July 2024, and furniture, ICT goods and textiles at or above \$1 million from 1 July 2025.

Shadow Economy PCP

Shadow Economy PCP Businesses tendering for contracts as part of Australian Government procurements valued at \$4 million or more (GST inclusive) are required to provide all Statements of Tax Record for their entity type from the ATO showing they have a satisfactory tax record.

Note: this requirement is often included in ATMs to establish or refresh panel arrangements.

Detailed information on each PCP and what [minimum requirements](#) they place on businesses responding to tenders is available on the minimum requirements section of the Selling to Government website.

Procurement methods

Australian Government buyers use either an open or limited procurement method for an Approach to Market (ATM) to procure goods and services.

Open tender



- Publicly advertised on AusTender and any supplier can respond to the ATM.
- Default approach for procurements above the relevant thresholds outlined in the CPRs. For example, procurements valued at or above \$125,000 for all NCEs (or \$400,000 for prescribed CCEs).

Limited tender



- Involves inviting one or more potential suppliers being invited to respond to the ATM. The ATM is only accessible to suppliers who are invited to submit a response.
- Permitted for procurements below \$125,000 (or \$400,000 for prescribed CCEs).
- Permitted for procurements under specific conditions or exemptions outlined in the CPRs (for example, procurements from Indigenous businesses or SMEs).
- Under the CPRs, for procurements at or above \$10,000 and below the relevant procurement thresholds, NCEs must invite only Australian businesses to make submissions.

Procurement method pathways

Open tender ATM – step-by-step process

1

Buyer must publicly advertise the ATM on AusTender

- The ATM may also be shared via other methods, such as entity websites, journals, or newspapers.
- Any interested suppliers may respond to the ATM.
- Lodgement timelines and processes are clearly outlined in ATM documentation – responses are generally lodged via AusTender unless otherwise specified.
- Buyers must ensure the approach is consistent and fair to all potential suppliers.

2

Businesses must respond by the specified deadline as outlined in ATM documentation

- Make sure to ask questions and clarify any requirements before responding to the ATM. The process for asking questions will be outlined in the ATM documentation.
- To be considered, responses must meet any minimum requirements set out in the ATM.
- Responses must demonstrate value for money against the evaluation criteria specified in the ATM.

3

Buyer assesses responses

- Buyers may contact businesses to clarify details in their response.
- Tender responses must be assessed against the evaluation criteria provided.
- Value for money must be demonstrated to justify commitment of public money.

4

Contract may be awarded, or negotiated with the preferred supplier

- Where applicable, the procuring entity will indicate its intent to conduct negotiations in the ATM documentation.
- A draft version of the contract should also be included in the ATM documentation.

5

Buyer must notify unsuccessful tenderers

- All respondents are entitled to request a debriefing to seek feedback on their response.

Limited tender ATM – step-by-step proces

1

Buyer researches and identifies potential businesses

- Suppliers may be found via market research, or exploring existing channels, resources, registers and networks.

2

Buyer approaches one or more businesses directly to request a quote or a formal tender response

- Not all procurements require a formal approach to market and tender response process. This is dependent on the complexity and risk of the procurement.
- Generally, for purchases under \$10,000, buyers will seek a quote.
- Buyers must ensure the approach is commensurate with the scale, scope and risk of the procurement, and consistent and fair to all potential suppliers.

3

Buyer assesses quotes or responses

- If provided, businesses must respond using any required templates or formats.
- All quotations and tender responses received will be assessed against the evaluation criteria provided.
- Value for money must be demonstrated to justify procurement decisions.
- Buyer and the preferred supplier may conduct contract negotiation prior to entering into a contract.

4

Buyer must notify unsuccessful tenderers

- All respondents are entitled to request a debriefing to seek feedback on their response.

Standing offers



Australian Government buyers may also approach suppliers through a 'standing offer' (or 'panel') established through a previous procurement process.

A standing offer is an arrangement with an Australian Government entity, or group of Australian Government entities, that sets out the **terms and conditions** under which a supplier agrees to provide a range of **goods or services** for a specified period.

Where there are multiple suppliers under a standing offer, it is commonly called a 'panel'.

The Australian Government buyer should, where possible, approach multiple suppliers on the panel to respond to a quote request and select the supplier whose response represents the best value for money.

Being on a panel is not a guarantee that you will be approached for a quote request.

New panels are usually established and periodically refreshed through an open tender ATM advertised on AusTender. If your response to the ATM is considered to represent value for money, your business may be invited to enter into a deed of standing offer and be appointed to the panel.

A panel is usually established for at least three years and may contain options to extend the arrangement.

Whole of Australian Government arrangements

There are certain [Whole of Australian Government \(WoAG\) arrangements](#) that most Australian Government buyers must use for categories of commonly purchased goods and services.

Examples include WoAG arrangements for:

- Advertising
- ICT
- Legal services
- Property services
- Travel and accommodation services
- Stationery and office supplies
- Management advisory services
- Labour hire.

These arrangements may be contracts, or standing offer and panel arrangements, and are usually established via open tender.

Where established, these arrangements are mandatory for NCEs to use. Only suppliers that are covered by the arrangement may be approached for work.

In accordance with the November 2025 CPRs update, for procurements with an expected value below \$125,000 from the Management Advisory Services Panel, the People Panel, or any standing offer managed by the Digital Transformation Agency (DTA), NCEs must invite only SMEs on the relevant standing offer to make submissions.

With respect to standing offers managed by the DTA, where relevant, the requirements under the IPP must first be satisfied, before an SME is approached.

Other market engagement activities



Market research

Before undertaking a procurement, Australian Government buyers must first identify a potential need to approach the market.

To ensure the market has the capability and capacity to provide the goods or services required, buyers often conduct market research or engage with industry/businesses to help them understand market conditions.

Effective and timely market research or industry engagement can also help buyers determine the most effective approach to a procurement.

Market research and industry engagement should focus on gathering collective market information, not selecting preferred suppliers. If you are not sure whether someone is approaching you for market research, or to seek a quote, seek clarification.



Industry briefings

During the procurement process, Australian Government buyers may hold briefing session/s to provide potential suppliers with an opportunity to engage, ask any questions, and increase their understandings of tender requirements and processes.

Briefings for open tenders may be advertised on AusTender alongside the ATM documentation.

You may also ask the contact officer outlined in the ATM documentation any questions to clarify tender requirements and processes.

To ensure everyone has the same information, responses to questions raised at industry briefings or received through direct queries are de-identified and provided to all potential suppliers, usually via an addendum.



Other activities advertised on AusTender

Australian Government buyers may also publish via AusTender:

- Requests for Information – used to gather information about suppliers' capabilities and products that may form a solution or contribute to future procurement requirements.
- Expressions of Interest – used to identify suppliers capable of meeting procurement requirements and potentially provide a shortlist for a later approach to market.
- Industry Consultation – used to seek feedback from industry on a proposed procurement need, a draft statement of requirement, or even draft contractual terms and conditions. These processes assist buyers to be better informed if they do formally approach the market.

These processes are not a commitment by the Australian Government to procure the goods or services outlined in the request and do not guarantee you work.

These requests are often used to assist buyers to scope future procurements.

Where can I start?

Selling to the Australian Government is an important commercial decision – you should critically assess and be fully informed before deciding if it is the right business decision for you.



Tips for all businesses

- Register on AusTender for free and set up notifications.
- Understand the process and the buyer.
- Each Australian Government entity has its own needs and purchasing processes. You can check individual websites to learn what each Australian Government entity does. The online Australian Government directory (directory.gov.au) can also assist with understanding portfolios and entity structures.
- Know your value proposition and be prepared to meet common minimum requirements.
- Build connections and utilise networks.
- Have an easy to find and user-friendly website, to make sure buyers can find you and can easily learn more about your capabilities, service offerings and what sets you apart from your competitors!
- Attend industry events and trade shows.



Tips for sector specific businesses

- Indigenous businesses can register on Supply Nation's Indigenous Business Database at supplynation.org.au.
Australian Government buyers will generally look there first to find Indigenous owned businesses.
- Businesses in the ICT sector may wish to explore panels available on the BuyICT platform at BuyICT.gov.au
- Businesses interested in the defence industry may wish to engage with the Office of Defence Industry Support at defence.gov.au/ODIS

Responding to an ATM

Common elements in ATM documentation

Element	Contents
Statement of Requirement	Typically includes: • the nature and scope of the work. • deliverables or the expected outcomes. • technical specifications, including standards that are required to be met. • any PCP requirements that are applicable to the procurement • timeframes for delivery and information on any industry briefings.
Conditions for participation	May request relevant licenses, qualifications, standards, or insurance to ensure your business has the legal, commercial, technical and financial abilities to meet the requirements of the procurement. Where applicable, will include any requirements under Procurement Connected Policies. If you do not meet these requirements, your tender will not be considered.
Evaluation criteria	Used by buyers to assess tenders and should be detailed in the ATM documentation for transparency. There is no standard set of criteria as they vary depending on what the buyer is looking for. Examples of evaluation criteria include demonstrated capability and capacity to provide the goods/services and pricing.
Minimum content and format requirements	Detail what information your tender response must contain and the format you need to use. Examples include written in English, providing certificates, using specific templates, schedules or tables to assist in the response, or submitting a response electronically.
Process rules	Outline how the tender will be run and how the responses will be evaluated.
Draft contract	Allows you to clearly understand requirements, terms, and conditions.



You can visit the AusTender website (tenders.gov.au) to download a current ATM document – you will need to register for an account beforehand.

AusTender's Help and Information Centre (help.tenders.gov.au) also lets you practice lodging a response and provides a helpful checklist to assist you with your preparation.

This may be good practice before responding to an ATM you are interested in as you can get an idea of what you may be asked to provide and how long it might take to complete.

Steps for how to respond to an ATM

1

Review the documentation carefully.

- Each ATM is different so read the instructions and requirements carefully. Reach out to the procurement officer listed as the contact if you have any questions.
- Note the closing time and date – you must meet the deadline as late tenders will not be accepted.
- Understand what goods/services are requested and any required timeframes for delivery.
- Make sure you can meet all the conditions for participation if there are any.

2

Prepare documents needed to meet any conditions of participation and minimum content and format requirements.

- In some instances, you can prepare documents to meet common requirements well before closing dates or even before you start a tender application.
- For example, if the procurement is subject to the Shadow Economy PCP, you will be required to submit a satisfactory Statement of Tax Record, which you can obtain before a tender process begins.

3

Frame your response around the Statement of Requirement and against the evaluation criteria.

- To competitively respond to a tender, it is critical to tailor your submission to the requirements and address all evaluation criteria set out in the ATM documentation. You must demonstrate your capability and capacity to deliver what is being procured. Each tender response will be assessed against these requirements.
- Evaluation criteria will vary for each procurement so make sure you read the ATM carefully.

4

Value for money proposition

- Buyers must consider the relevant financial and non-financial costs and benefits of each submission, so it is important to highlight value for money aspects in your response.

5

Meet the deadline

- Make sure you submit your response before the ATM closing date and time
- Late tenders cannot be accepted unless the submission is late as a consequence of mishandling by the buyer

6

Submit your response in the format requested

What if I win a contract?

All businesses, including those who successfully win a contract, are entitled to request a debriefing. Contracts valued over \$10,000 must be reported on AusTender by the Australian Government buyer within 42 days of the agreement being entered into.

Contract management

The Australian Government entity should appoint someone to oversee management of the contract, including point of contact, acceptance of deliverables, payment of invoices and other administration.

Contract management can involve governance, performance management, rendering of invoices, milestone reporting requirements and potential contract variations.

The contract sets out the roles and responsibilities of all parties, including how, when and to what standard the deliverable/s identified in the contract are to be delivered.

The contract will also contain provisions for how the entity will monitor outputs and outline your rights and obligations, including details such as managing conflicts of interest, managing confidential and personal information, auditing arrangements, liability and indemnification and dispute resolution.

Payment terms will be contained in the contract and can be negotiated. Where applicable, the payment term specified in the contract should be consistent with the Supplier Pay On-Time or Pay Interest Policy to avoid confusion and potential disputes.



Contract documentation for purchases under \$200,000 is generally consistent, and you may wish to view the standard contract documentation via the [Commonwealth Contracting Suite](#) to understand what to expect and your obligations

Working successfully with Australian Government entities



The most important thing is to deliver the goods or services on time, on budget and in a professional manner.

Make sure you understand and comply with the [Commonwealth Supplier Code of Conduct](#), which outlines the Commonwealth's minimum expectations of suppliers and their subcontractors while under contract with the Australian Government. More details on the Commonwealth Supplier Code of Conduct are available on the Finance website.

Fill in the paperwork for your contract promptly and give the Australian Government contract manager any information that they need as soon as you can.

Keep your contract manager informed – you might do this by phone, email or attending meetings – regular meetings relevant to the contract are good practice.

Don't be afraid to advise of issues – this may include performance, delivery or financial issues. For example, you may talk about the payment schedule and any adjustments needed. A professional contract manager would prefer to work with you to prevent issues rather than try to fix them afterwards.

Ensure that all deliverables and contractual obligations have been met, including any reporting requirements, within the timeframes specified in the contract

What if I don't win a contract?

Every tenderer is entitled to request a debriefing after the completion of the procurement process. The CPRs require procuring officials to make debriefings available, on request, to successful and unsuccessful tenderers.

Tenderer debriefing



The purpose of a debriefing is not to justify the selection of the successful tender but rather give you feedback on your response.

Aspects of another tenderer's response or submission cannot be discussed with you.

Typical themes that may be covered in a debriefing are:

- comparison of your submission to the evaluation criteria
- strengths and weaknesses of your submission
- suitability of your experience and qualifications
- an indication of cost competitiveness
- referee reports or past performance
- understanding of the Australian Government procurement process.



It is strongly recommended that you request a debriefing to receive feedback on your tender response.

A debriefing can help you to compete more effectively in future processes

How do I raise a compliant?



After a tender process is over, you may have concerns that the process was flawed, or the evaluation was inaccurate or unfair.

Requesting a debriefing is good practice as you can obtain feedback about your submission and gain a better understanding of the process.

If you feel a matter is unresolved (including any feedback provided to you by the procuring entity, either in writing or by debrief), you should indicate this clearly to the procuring entity before making a formal complaint. This may be directly with the contact officer listed in the ATM, or more formally through the entity's procurement complaints process.

Complaints should only relate to the process followed by the entity and its consistency with the requirements of the Commonwealth Procurement Framework, including the CPRs.

The fact that your submission was not selected does not provide sufficient grounds for a complaint.

If you are not happy with the outcome of a procurement complaint after discussing it with the procuring entity, you can consider seeking through other mechanisms such as the Australian Government Procurement Coordinator, the Commonwealth Ombudsman, or seeking recourse through Federal Circuit Court or the Federal Court of Australia.

For procurement processes that meet the criteria of the *Government Procurement (Judicial Review) Act 2018* (the Act), there may be recourse through the courts* (including payment of compensation).

[Resource Management Guide 422](#) on the Finance website details the operation of the Act and includes useful case studies.

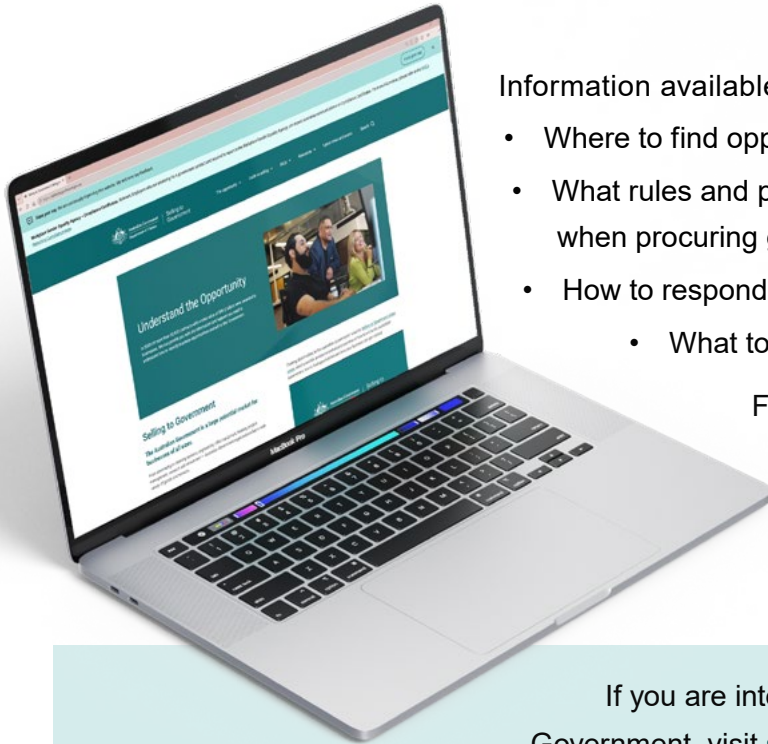
Remember to seek Legal Advice where appropriate, particularly if you are considering whether to make an application to the court.

Finance has published guidance on its website for procurement complaints for businesses

Resources and contacts

Finance's Selling to Government website

sellingtogov.finance.gov.au provides information to support businesses to understand how to participate in Australian Government procurement and contracting opportunities.



Information available includes:

- Where to find opportunities to sell to the Australian Government
- What rules and processes Australian Government entities follow when procuring goods and services
- How to respond to an Approach to Market
 - What to expect if you are awarded a contract.

Finance is continuously updating the website to improve information for suppliers.

If you are interested in supplying to the Australian Government, visit sellingtogov.finance.gov.au to find out more.

Feedback

Finance is interested in feedback on this session's content. We are committed to providing the most useful resources to businesses wanting to know about supplying to the Australian Government.

If you would like to provide feedback, please submit a short survey response online via the [Workshop Feedback Form](#).

Have further questions or want to get in touch?

Please submit all queries via the Selling to Government website's [Contact Us Form](#).