# Subcontracting

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## Principles on the new EU directives

- Promotion of SME's in public procurement
  - subcontracting is a method
- Option to rely on capacities of subcontractors
  - In that case joint liability may be required



#### Protection of subcontractors

- Option to stipulate direct payments to subcontractors if payments due

#### Transparency is a must

- Subcontractors have the same obligations as main contractors re social, labour or environmental law
  - Replacement required if mandatory grounds of exclusion occur
- Information about subcontractors must be given to contracting authority







### **Current regulation in Estonia**

- Subcontracting very slightly regulated, mostly a contractual matter
- Bidder's option to rely on subcontractors' qualification:
  - reference
  - resource
- However, no obligation (or option) to control subcontractors' qualification by the contracting authority
- Security clearance if applicable
- Prohibited to be a bidder and a subcontractor (to another bidder) in the same procurement to hinder cartels





#### **Estonian draft law**

- More precise regulation re reliance on subcontractors' qualification and how it must be reflected in performance of the contract. If so:
  - Contracting authority may request joint liability
  - Mandatory check of grounds for exclusion
- Option to request information about:
  - share of subcontracting and subcontractors
  - check their <u>qualification</u> and <u>grounds for exclusion</u> + obligation to <u>replace subcontractor</u> if grounds for exclusion occur
- No direct prohibition to be a subcontractor and a bidder in the same procurement (?)





### **Estonian draft law**

#### Rules to be postponed till 2019

- Stricter rules in construction works procurements:
  - Contracting authority must collect data on who is at the construction site on an ongoing basis
  - Check of grounds for exclusion of all subcontractors
- No direct payments but option to halt payments to the main contractor by reasoned request of a subcontractor (!)
  - Legal consequences unclear!







## **Current regulation and case law in Lithuania**

- Obligation to indicate subcontractors. Indication of share of the contract intended to subcontract is optional
- Specific rules regarding restriction to subcontract for the essential works indicated by the contracting authority (declared unlawful by the ECJ last month)
- Change of a subcontractor only in cases specifically allowed under the contract or with the consent of the PPO
- Frequent restrictions in the tenders for a subcontractor to participate in more than 1 bid





## **Current regulation and case law in Lithuania**

- "Unofficial" subcontractors are being used in some cases
- Restrictions to engage quasi-subcontractors (?), future employees
- Subcontractors are not being blacklisted although local regulation of the blacklisting is very strict







## **New regulation in Lithuania (from July 1)**

- When relying regarding economic and financial standing, the contracting authority may require joint liability
- More detailed rule regarding indication of share of the contract intended to subcontract and proposed subcontractors
- Direct payments to the subcontractor (under trilateral agreements)
- After the award change of a subcontractor is to be performed under the contract conditions (conditions has to be included into the contract)









## **LATVIA: Subcontracting**

- Exclusion grounds apply to subcontractors whose share of work is at least 10% of the contract price
- Contracting authority must request disclosure of subcontractors whose share of work is at least 10%, but may request disclosure of all subcontractors
- Share of work is determined by adding share of work of subcontractors which are 'related' in the meaning of Group of Companies Law.
- Change of a subcontractor or involvement of a new subcontractor must be approved by the Contracting authority
  - Contracting authority may ask subcontractor's opinion about reasons for change





### **LATVIA: Subcontracting**

- Contracting authority should not accept a change of a subcontractor if:
  - The proposed subcontractor does not qualify
  - Change of a subcontractor would lead to change of the initial proposal of a tenderer which could influence a decision on award of a contract
- Contracting authority should not accept involvement of a new subcontractor
  if this would lead to change of the initial proposal of a tenderer which could
  influence a decision on award of a contract

• In case of works and services contract, or if supply contract includes installation or works, involvement of subcontractors in 'particularly important' tasks may be limited due to required technical and professional skills.





## **LATVIA: Subcontracting**

- Direct payments to subcontractors are possible:
  - subject to a request by a subcontractor
  - in works contracts
  - if the general contractor has accepted the works, supplies and services but delays payment to a subcontractor
  - with prior consultations with the general contractor
  - procedure must be described in the contract
- Subcontractor may be a party to the contract





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