# Joint tenders

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### Joint tendering – demands from the new law

#### New Public Procurement does not give much directions:

- Solidary liability
- Obligation to decide on the authorised party
- Normally, no right to demand for foundation of a joint company
- Right to rely on each other's qualifications
- Contracting authority may demand that the proportion of each tenderer is published

### What to consider when making a joint tender:

- No right to offer as a consortium all legal persons are different tenderers
- Competition law may prohibit joint tendering
  - Forbidden if possible to bid alone
- Liability between the joint tenderers should be agreed on in advance
  - Fulfilment of the contract, damages, penalties etc.





## **Estonian courts on joint tendering**

- Joint tenderers are not exactly joint (Supreme Court 3-2-1-56-13)
  - Grounds for exclusion regarding one tenderer does not mean that the whole joint tenderer should be left out
  - The other part of the joint tenderer who was not left out, may continue as a sole tenderer
    - Raises questions about possible breaches of competition law again
- It does not matter who gets the money from the previous procurement contract (Circuit Court 3-16-924)
  - Joint tenderer relied on a subcontractors experience who participated in a joint tender
  - It was claimed that the subcontractor does not have the needed previous experience because the money for the works was transferred to the other joint tenderer
  - Court stated that transferring the money is unimportant as long as the subcontractor participated and can prove it







## Regulation and case law in Lithuania (1)

 Contracting authority should calculate joint capacities of joint venture partners, and only in specific cases should request capacity of each partner separately (according to the PPO recommendations)

In line with the case law, limitations for joint venture are forbidden

(number of partners etc. should not be limited)

- Competition law should be taken into account
- Formation of the joint venture depends on the tender conditions
  - Establishment of a legal person
  - Agreement
  - Declaration etc.





## Regulation and case law in Lithuania (2)

Partners are jointly liable before the contracting authority.

Each and every partner
 can be blaclisted in case of failure



- Freedom of contract applies as long as the agreement corresponds to the tender conditions:
  - Liability among each other
  - Proportions in the joint venture
  - Distribution of profit and losses
  - Communication rules etc.





## Regulation and case law in Lithuania (3)

- Indication of leading (main) partner is usual requirement
  - Responsibility for communication, delivery, acceptance of funds etc.
- However, in line with the case law, each partner has independent right to apply to the court, dispute decisions of the CA









### Joint tenders

- Tenderers are allowed to join capabilities in order to qualify
- Usually capabilities of members of joint tenders are counted together
- Contracting authority is prohibited to require concrete legal arrangement
- Two possibilities: sub-contracting or consortium
- Freedom to agree on anything as long as legal and complies with the rules of the tender in question
- Exclusion grounds apply to the following persons:
  - Members of consortium (including prior non-fulfilment of a contract with the same contracting authority)
  - Sub-contractors with share of work of at least 10%
- Contracting authority should request to change the non-compliant member of a consortium or sub-contractor



### Joint tenders

- In case of a consortium:
  - Conclude a consortium agreement
  - **Register a partnership** in the Registry of Companies
  - Joint and several liability of partners to the contracting authority,
    except if a limited partnership
  - Usually 1 partner is nominated to represent the consortium
- However, a contracting authority may require joint and several liability
  of a sub-contractor together with the general contractor in case of
  reliance on its economical and/or financial capabilities
- Sub-contractor is not liable to the contracting authority





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