

Public procurement

Public procurement in Ukraine today is one of the most important tools for fair and transparent use of budget funds and for meeting wartime needs of the state. Public procurement also creates conditions for the establishment of the most financially secure and stable market for goods and services for both Ukrainian and foreign companies.

The experts of DLF attorneys-at-law have many years of experience in supporting participants in public procurement in Ukraine. A practical knowledge of public procurement procedures, extensive experience of working with foreign companies and an understanding of the legal regulation of public tenders in other jurisdictions allow DLF attorneys-at-law to effectively adapt our clients' capacities to the requirements of Ukrainian legislation and to protect their interests.

As part of the public procurement practice, we provide our clients with a wide range of services at all stages of tenders in Ukraine, including the following:

- Pre-submission Due Diligence:analysing tender documentation for compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation and in terms of the client's interests;
- analysing tender proposals and potential bidders' legal status for compliance with Ukrainian legal requirements;
- verification of the compliance of the client being a potential bidder with the requirements of the current legislation;
- preparing requests to a procuring entity to clarify specific conditions of the relevant tender documentation;
- preparing complaints and appeals for the elimination of discriminatory requirements and conditions, as well as requirements that violate the rights and interests of a potential participant when determining the tender winner.

Submission assistance:reviewing tender proposals against the requirements of tender documentation;

drawing up information sheets and obtaining certificates required under the terms of a tender.

Claims and appeals:protecting interests of companies that intent to participate in a tender but, due to certain conditions of tender documentation, cannot expect objective and unbiased consideration of their proposals or are unable to participate because of discriminatory requirements (appeal against tender documentation);

protecting interests of bidders whose tender proposals have been unreasonably rejected;

appealing against another participant's application, which should have been rejected but was accepted in violation of the principle of objectivity and non-discrimination (appeal against the decisions taken after evaluation of tender proposals);

legal support in concluding a contract based on the results of the tender.