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Turkmenistan

Public Procurement and Tenders: *2026* Guide

Public tenders, oil and gas procurement and foreign company participation

A practical guide for foreign suppliers, contractors and service companies preparing to bid in Turkmenistan or working on oil and gas projects.

SCOPE AND THRESHOLDS
Tender Law, sector procedures and exemptions

FOREIGN COMPANY PARTICIPATION
Eligibility, qualification and restrictions

PROCEDURE AND CONTRACT
Tender methods, deadlines, evaluation and contract

OIL, GAS AND SUBCONTRACTING
Contractor procurement, subcontractor status and disputes

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About this guide and its sources

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This issue provides a practical overview of public procurement and selected sector procurement in Turkmenistan. It draws on Turkmenistan's laws and regulations and official tender notices. Editorial update: 1 November 2026. Appendix E identifies the versions consulted, individual source review dates and review limitations; Appendix C sets out matters that could not be conclusively confirmed.

This publication is for general information and does not constitute individual legal, tax, customs or other professional advice. Bilermen Hyzmatdashlar LLP is a consulting company and does not provide legal services requiring a licence.

The rules for a particular procurement depend on the applicable legislation, the organiser, the funding source and the tender documents. Before submitting a bid or signing a contract, check current requirements against primary sources and seek qualified advice where necessary.

How to use this guide

This guide is for a company considering a tender in Turkmenistan for the first time: an equipment supplier, a construction contractor or an oilfield service company. It addresses practical questions: whether tender rules apply, who conducts the tender, whether a foreign company can bid, what time and costs to allow, and what to do if you disagree with a decision.

We rely on two laws: the Law of Turkmenistan on Tenders for the Supply of Goods, Performance of Works and Provision of Services for State Needs, dated 20 December 2014, No. 158-V (the Tender Law), and the Law of Turkmenistan on Hydrocarbon Resources (the Hydrocarbon Resources Law). Article references without a law title refer to the Tender Law. The subordinate legislation cited is listed in Appendix E. A superscript in references such as “Art. 27^{1}” or “para. 7^{1}” forms part of the provision number; it is not a footnote.

We distinguish three types of information. Statements directly supported by the law carry an article reference. Questions unanswered by either the law or the subordinate legislation we found appear in an **“Unconfirmed”** box. Observations from our work appear in a **“Practice”** box: these are not legal rules, and a particular tender may differ. The Tender Law expresses almost all periods in **working days**, and we retain that distinction throughout.

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CHAPTER 01

Key findings

1. **First identify the applicable regime.** The Tender Law applies to supplies for state needs funded wholly or partly from state funds (Art. 1, point 7). It excludes supplies governed by the Hydrocarbon Resources Law, a contractor's engagement of subcontractors, and consulting services other than independent investment consultants and experts engaged for projects of state significance (Art. 2(2)).
2. **Thresholds and procedures vary by sector.** Specific thresholds and procedures, each with its own scope, were found for budget-funded entities (from 20,000 manats) and the transport and communications sector (from 200,000 manats). No thresholds for other sectors were found in our search; ask the organiser for the applicable regulatory instrument and the threshold it sets.
3. **Foreign bidders are eligible, subject to restrictions.** The organiser may restrict participation to local companies or, conversely, foreign companies. Restrictions must be announced before procedures begin and cannot subsequently be withdrawn (Art. 13).
4. **Allow for short deadlines.** The statutory minimum bid period is 30 working days for an open tender, 20 for a restricted tender and 15 where the Ministry of Finance and Economy is the organiser (Arts. 22, 27^{1}).
5. **The winner is selected using a combination of criteria**; the organiser may negotiate a price reduction (Art. 25).
6. **The terms of the tender documents cannot be challenged** (Art. 31(3)). Raise questions through a clarification request before the submission deadline.
7. **The contract cannot alter the substance of the bid** (Art. 28(4)). Price, timing and adjustment mechanisms must be included in the bid.
8. **Participation costs and tender fees.** Bid preparation costs are not reimbursed, and the tender fee is non-refundable unless the tender is cancelled. Performance security (no more than 10% of the contract value) is returned after full performance (Arts. 29, 32).
9. **Different rules apply in oil and gas.** A contractor's procurement terms are governed by its Contract with the Concern; the contractor must give preference to competitive Turkmen products. Subcontractors have a separate customs and tax regime, and the contractor confirms their status for each contract separately (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Arts. 25, 33, 47, 48; 2021 Procedure).
10. **The organiser considers complaints**, but the law sets no review period. Where the organiser is a public authority, the general administrative procedure may apply; its applicability and deadlines need separate assessment (Chapter 11). Keep everything in writing: oral arrangements have no effect in a tender (Arts. 8, point 9; 31; 33).

CHAPTER 02

Legal framework and scope

What the Tender Law governs

The Tender Law was adopted on 20 December 2014 and has applied since 1 July 2015 (Art. 34). The latest amendments listed in the publicly accessible Turkmen text are those of 3 June 2023, No. 28-VII. The law governs the selection of suppliers and contractors for goods, works and services for state needs. For its purposes, a supply includes goods, works or services funded wholly or partly from state funds (Art. 1, point 7). Mixed funding therefore does not take procurement outside the law.

The law provides a framework. It delegates much to the Cabinet of Ministers: setting sector thresholds above which tendering is mandatory and approving tender procedures for each organiser or sector (Art. 5, points 2–3; Art. 17(1)). The Cabinet may also impose additional bidder requirements (Art. 12(1)) and designate other tender organisers (Art. 1, point 2).

Thresholds and sector procedures

The sources reviewed contain two Presidential Resolutions setting thresholds and tender procedures with reference to the Tender Law. The limitations of our review of Resolution No. 1865 are set out in Appendices C and E:

1. **Budget-funded entities.** Resolution No. 14602 of 12 February 2016 (as amended in 2018) sets a threshold of 20,000 manats and approves a Tender Procedure. It applies to funding from the State Budget, including budget-funded organisations' extra-budgetary funds, subject to the same exceptions as Art. 1, point 2 of the law (Procedure, para. 2).
2. **Transport and communications sector.** Resolution No. 1865 of 13 June 2026 approves the sector Procedure (Resolution, para. 1) and sets a threshold of 200,000 manats (para. 2). The Procedure covers procurement for the Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Road Transport, Ministry of Railway Transport, Türkmenhowaýollary State Service, State Service of Maritime and River Transport, and their subordinate institutions and enterprises (Procedure, para. 1). Tendering is mandatory from 200,000 manats (para. 3). As a general rule, a resolution enters into force on signature but becomes applicable upon official publication or other promulgation provided for by law (Law on Legal Acts, Art. 42(1), (3), point 3). Official publication may be in the Collection of Acts of the President and Decisions of the Government, the newspaper Türkmenistan, or electronically in the Reference Bank of Regulatory Legal Acts (Art. 39). The date of first official publication of No. 1865 has not been established (Appendix C).

Regime	Threshold	Instrument and provision	Scope
General Tender Law regime	Set by the Cabinet of Ministers	Art. 5, point 2; Art. 2(2), point 3 of the law	Supplies for state needs funded from state funds (Art. 1, point 7)
Budget-funded entities	20,000 manats	No. 14602 of 12 February 2016, para. 1; Procedure, para. 2	State Budget funding, including budget-funded organisations' extra-budgetary funds
Transport and communications sector	200,000 manats	No. 1865 of 13 June 2026, para. 2; Procedure, para. 3	The five named ministries and services and their subordinate institutions and enterprises (Procedure, para. 1), subject to the exemptions in para. 4
Other sectors	Not found	—	Ask the organiser to identify the applicable instrument

Paragraph 4 of Procedure No. 1865, referring to Art. 2(2) of the law, lists contracts outside its scope: state secrets; emergencies; below-threshold amounts; consulting (other than independent investment consultants and experts for projects of state significance); supplies under clearing arrangements for transport and communications services pursuant to Cabinet decisions; barter and other contracts authorised or approved by the Cabinet; a contractor's engagement of subcontractors; urgent operational need approved by the Cabinet; goods, works and services at Cabinet-set prices; and procurement by self-financing agencies from entities within the Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations system. Matters not addressed by the Procedure are governed by the law and other instruments (para. 75). Resolution No. 1865 does not state that it repeals other instruments.

Paragraph 4 does not reproduce all the exemptions in Art. 2(2). It omits supplies governed by the Hydrocarbon Resources Law (point 4 of the law) and budget-funded institutions' purchases from state producers (point 11), while substituting clearing for transport and communications services for gas export clearing. Statutory exemptions apply by virtue of the law itself: the Procedure was approved by a Presidential Resolution, which ranks below a law and cannot conflict with it (Law on Legal Acts, Art. 8(2)–(4); Art. 20(1)). This does not exempt every oil- or gas-related purchase by a transport agency: the exemption concerns only supplies governed by the Hydrocarbon Resources Law, namely Petroleum Operations under a Contract with the Concern (Chapter 12).

Do not extend these thresholds to other procurement. Where a transport body's procurement is funded from the State Budget, including budget-funded institutions' extra-budgetary funds, and falls outside the exceptions in Art. 1, point 2, the statutory organiser is the Ministry of Finance and Economy. Applying Budget Procedure No. 14602 in that case is our reading of the combined provisions: the texts reviewed do not expressly delineate the two procedures.

UNCONFIRMED

No thresholds or procedures for construction, local administrations, state concerns or other sectors were found in the legislation and publicly accessible sources reviewed. For such procurement, ask the organiser to identify the applicable regulatory instrument and its threshold: a notice and tender documents do not replace a regulatory basis.

The provisions still in force of Presidential Resolution No. 5551 of 5 March 2002 on the Procedure for Conducting Tenders to Select Suppliers and Contractors concern only the interdepartmental tender commission: paras. 1–2 were repealed by Resolution No. 13034 of 4 June 2013.

What the law excludes

Article 2(2) lists twelve exemptions. Five are particularly relevant to a foreign company. The law does not apply to supplies:

1. governed by the Hydrocarbon Resources Law (point 4), namely procurement within Petroleum Operations (see Chapter 12);
2. where a contractor engages subcontractors for works or services (point 8): the law does not require a tender to select a subcontractor. However, qualification requirements cover everyone a bidder intends to engage as a subcontractor or co-performer, unless the organiser waives them in a request for quotations (Art. 12(3)); the documents may also restrict subcontracting volumes (Art. 16(3), point 9);
3. of consulting services, except independent investment consultants and experts for projects of state significance (point 5; Art. 17(5), point 2);
4. below the thresholds set for individual sectors (point 3);
5. under Cabinet decisions or with Cabinet approval: barter and other contracts, exceptional supplies to meet urgent operational needs, and goods at Cabinet-set prices (points 7, 9, 10).

Other exemptions concern state secrets, emergencies, gas export clearing, purchases by budget-funded institutions of products manufactured by state enterprises and organisations with a state share of at least 50%, and procurement by self-financing agencies from entities within the Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations system (points 1, 2, 6, 11, 12).

The organiser may not split procurement to bring it below the threshold (Art. 2(3)).

> **OUTSIDE THIS ISSUE'S SCOPE**
>
> Public–private partnership (PPP) projects are governed by the separate Law on Public–Private Partnership and are not covered in this guide.

> **PRACTICAL TAKEAWAY**
>
> Before preparing a bid, identify who pays and under which contract. If funding is public and the buyer is a ministry, local administration or state enterprise, the Tender Law is likely to apply. Procurement within Petroleum Operations is discussed separately in Chapter 12. A contractor's engagement of subcontractors for works and services falls within the exemption above. Determine the regime for each supply by its subject matter and applicable contract.

CHAPTER 03

Who conducts the tender

The law distinguishes the tender organiser, the procuring entity and the tender commission. Organisers are ministries, agencies, local administrations of the velayats (regions) and the cities of Ashgabat and Arkadag, and legal entities without a superior organisation (Art. 1, point 2). The procuring entity is the state enterprise, organisation or institution requiring goods, works or services (Art. 1, point 3). The organiser conducts the tender at the procuring entity's request (Art. 8, point 1).

The organiser chooses the tender method, sets supply terms, performance security and the tender fee, prepares the documents, publishes the notice or sends invitations, considers complaints and decides

whether to conclude the contract (Art. 8). It also ensures anti-money laundering measures and retains bids and tender records for five years (Art. 8, point 11).

For each tender, the organiser appoints a tender commission of at least five members (Art. 9(1)). It receives and registers bids, opens envelopes, evaluates bids, selects the winner and approves the results in a formal record (Art. 9(2)). It may assess bidders' good faith and bar a bidder acting in bad faith for a specified period, notifying other organisers (Art. 9(3)).

When the Ministry of Finance and Economy is the organiser

For procurement funded from the State Budget, including budget-funded institutions' extra-budgetary funds, the organiser is the Ministry of Finance and Economy. The exceptions are chemicals, agents and reagents, medicines (including veterinary medicines), medical and laboratory equipment, construction and reconstruction, major repairs and design works (Art. 1, point 2). For these categories, the sector organiser conducts the tender.

Special rules apply to Ministry tenders (Art. 27^1). The procuring entity takes part in the procedure: it prepares the tender request, sets supply terms and security, and conducts prequalification. The minimum bid period is reduced to 15 working days for both open and restricted tenders; exceptionally, a restricted tender may be shorter. The tender commission decides whether to conclude the contract.

The Budget Procurement Procedure (Resolution No. 14602) gives further detail. It repeats the 15-working-day minimum (para. 10, subpara. 14), requires at least two bidders for each type of supply in an open tender (para. 19) and at least three in a request for quotations (para. 22). Contract delivery may not exceed two years from the tender date, except for works and services taking more than one year to perform (para. 51).

Projects of state significance

Projects of state significance require additional approval. A restricted tender is permitted (Art. 18(2), point 3). With Cabinet approval, the organiser engages independent investment consultants or experts (Art. 17(5), point 2). The tender results record must be approved by the Cabinet of Ministers (Art. 5, point 4; Art. 8, point 8).

Bidders should read two provisions together. Article 17(5), point 2 describes the consultant's or expert's opinion as reliable and advisory for the organiser. Article 25(5) provides that the supplier for a project of state significance is selected on the basis of a results record approved by the Cabinet and a favourable opinion from the investment consultant or expert.

CHAPTER 04

Can a foreign company participate

The law defines a potential supplier as an individual entrepreneur or legal entity entitled to supply goods, perform works and provide services in Turkmenistan (Art. 1, point 4). It does not expressly require a foreign company to register locally to bid, but neither does it expressly exempt it. Consider three stages separately: bidding, signing the contract and performing it in Turkmenistan. The instruments found provide no universal rule for all three.

> **UNCONFIRMED**
>
> The law does not establish whether a foreign company needs registration in Turkmenistan through a branch, representative office or subsidiary to bid. The answer depends on the particular tender documents and the organiser's interpretation of the “right to supply in Turkmenistan”.

PRACTICE

The 2024–2026 notices we reviewed (Türkmengaz and Türkmennebit concerns, the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, and the CNPC International and Tatneft branches) ask bidders for their country of registration and corporate details; the notices themselves do not require local registration. This is not an exemption: the full document list is supplied with the tender documents. CNPC stands for China National Petroleum Corporation; the notice register uses the name CNPC International.

The transport and communications Procedure expressly mentions foreign participants: a potential supplier is a person entitled to supply in Turkmenistan, "including foreign individuals and legal entities" (Procedure No. 1865, para. 2, subpara. 5). Yet the same Procedure requires certified copies of the charter, licence and extract from Turkmenistan's Unified State Register of Legal Entities in the bid (para. 27, subpara. 4).

UNCONFIRMED

Procedure No. 1865 does not explain how a foreign company without local registration can provide an extract from the local register. Ask the organiser through a clarification request before bidding.

Separately from bidding, the Law on Entrepreneurial Activity prohibits business activity without state registration (Art. 3). Under the Law on Foreign Investments, the establishment, state registration and liquidation of a foreign legal entity's branch or representative office follow Turkmenistan's legislation (Art. 12). The instruments found do not conclusively establish whether, and in what form, a foreign supplier needs registration to perform a contract in Turkmenistan, for example for installation or construction.

Restrictions on eligible bidders

The organiser may restrict participation in either direction (Art. 13(1)). If there are sufficient domestic suppliers, it may admit only Turkmen suppliers or give priority to state enterprises and public organisations of persons with disabilities. If domestic suppliers are insufficient, it may instead limit participation to enterprises with foreign investment, foreign legal entities and their branches.

Where the goods, works or services are produced in Turkmenistan, the organiser may admit only Turkmen small and medium-sized enterprises and require exclusively local labour, raw materials and supplies (Art. 13(2)).

The organiser must announce restrictions before procedures begin and cannot later withdraw them (Art. 13(3)). A prequalification notice must contain an unalterable statement of eligibility regardless of country of origin or of the restriction imposed (Art. 16(3), point 5). The results record states the grounds for restrictions (Art. 27(1), point 8).

The law prohibits restrictions based on whether a bidder is an individual or legal entity, its legal form or form of ownership (Art. 13(4)).

PRACTICAL TAKEAWAY

First locate the eligibility statement in the tender or prequalification notice. If the tender is limited to Turkmen suppliers, a foreign company cannot bid directly. The law does not expressly say whether its branch or an enterprise with foreign investment qualifies: Art. 13(1) lists them in the second group. Participation as a local bidder's subcontractor or co-performer remains an option (Art. 12(1), point 1), subject to its own conditions and restrictions.

Foreign subcontractors on investment projects

Where the investment project client is a state organisation or an organisation with state participation, it may consent to the contractor's engagement of foreign legal entities, their branches, representative offices or enterprises with foreign investment as subcontractors only upon a favourable opinion from the Agency for Protection of the Economy against Risks under the Ministry of Finance and Economy (Presidential Resolution No. 174 of 28 April 2017, paras. 1–2). A foreign company planning to join through a local contractor must allow for this separate approval stage.

Local construction companies in international tenders

Presidential Resolution No. 10544 of 24 July 2009 permits local enterprises, regardless of ownership, to compete on equal terms with foreign companies in international tenders for construction, installation, repair and reconstruction works (para. 1). Ministries, agencies and local administrations contract with successful local enterprises with Cabinet approval and set prices by agreement (para. 2). The Central Bank is instructed to ensure manat conversion for these winners to import necessary goods and equipment (para. 4). Foreign construction contractors therefore face direct local competition. The Resolution predates the Tender Law; the open text shows no amendment marks, but we have not checked its relationship with the current law.

CHAPTER 05

Qualification requirements and exclusion

Article 12(1) sets basic bidder requirements. A bidder must have legal capacity and capacity to act, and the licences, certificates or other permits required by legislation for the supply. Agreements with authorised co-performers or subcontractors may replace its own licences. It must have professional and technical competence, experience, reputation, finances, equipment and qualified staff. It must have no persistent tax or other mandatory budget-payment arrears exceeding three months, signs of bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganisation proceedings, or conflict of interest. The Cabinet may impose additional requirements in specific cases.

The requirements also cover everyone the bidder intends to engage as subcontractors or co-performers (Art. 12(3), point 2). The organiser may waive them in a request for quotations (Art. 12(3)). It may request supporting qualification documents; the bidder bears the burden of proof (Art. 12(2), (4)).

The law does not require three years' experience in Turkmenistan. The three-year period in Art. 14 is a lookback for adverse events: cancellation of a bid or contract for deliberately false information, and improper performance or cancellation of a supply contract (Art. 14(1), point 1(b), (f)). Lack of a local contract history is not listed as a ground for exclusion. Experience requirements are set in the documents; Transport Procedure No. 1865 requires information on the past five years' experience without limiting it to Turkmenistan (para. 27, subpara. 7).

> **UNCONFIRMED**
> The law does not explain how a foreign company that is neither registered nor a taxpayer in Turkmenistan proves that it has no persistent arrears to Turkmenistan's State Budget (Art. 12(1)). This is usually addressed through the qualification documents' required-document list.

Grounds for exclusion

The commission excludes bidders in the cases listed in Art. 14(1): late submission; failure to prequalify or comply with the documents; deliberately false information that caused a bid or contract to be

cancelled in the past three years; refusal to acknowledge or correct arithmetic errors identified by the commission; failure to meet qualification requirements; affiliation with another bidder; refusal to sign the contract; or improper performance or cancellation of a supply contract in the past three years, except for force majeure. A bid is cancelled if the bidder used confidential information from the organiser's officials or manipulated the market.

However, inaccurate or incomplete qualification information alone is not a ground for exclusion if corrected within the period set by the commission (Art. 14(2)). This is an important safeguard for a foreign company preparing documents under unfamiliar requirements.

Conflicts of interest and prequalification

Civil servants may not participate as suppliers. A person related to a bidder by close kinship or marriage, or employed by it during the three years before the notice, may not represent the organiser (Art. 15).

Register of violators in the transport sector

Procedure No. 1865 introduces a register of violators maintained by each organiser in the transport and communications sector (paras. 50–59); bidders must not be listed (para. 7, subpara. 6). There are five grounds for listing (para. 51). Three entail a three-year tendering ban (para. 52): withdrawal of the successful bid after written approval during its validity period, except for force majeure; changing the goods' main technical specifications to lower quality after the winner is announced; and deliberate submission of forged documents or knowingly false information (para. 51, subparas. 1–3).

The other two violations are unilateral termination by the winner before delivery (except for force majeure) and incomplete or improper performance (para. 51, subparas. 4–5). Liability follows the contract (para. 53), and removal from the register follows full payment of contractual penalties (para. 57); the three-year period does not apply. From the date of the commission's record, a listed bidder is barred from tenders announced by the transport and communications sector, and its bids in ongoing sector tenders are rejected (para. 55); it may complete existing contracts (para. 56). The ban also covers participation jointly with another legal entity or under another name (para. 59). Listing and removal are reported to the Cabinet (paras. 54, 58). This sector rule does not extend to other procurement.

Prequalification is mandatory for restricted tenders and optional in other cases upon a reasoned decision by the organiser (Art. 16(1)). The notice must specify, among other matters, evaluation criteria, the permitted foreign language, and the types and maximum volumes of work that may be subcontracted (Art. 16(3)). Only prequalified bidders are admitted; each is notified of the result within three working days of the decision (Art. 16(4)–(5)).

CHAPTER 06

Tender methods and deadlines

The law provides three methods: unrestricted participation (open tender), restricted participation (restricted tender) and request for quotations. A tender may be held with or without prequalification and may be an initial or repeat tender (Art. 17(3)–(4)).

Method	When used	Minimum bid period
Open tender	The default method; no limit on bidder numbers (Art. 18(1)).	30 working days from publication of the notice (Art. 22(1), point 1)
Restricted tender	Evaluating many bids would be disproportionate to the procurement value; the subject is complex and available from few suppliers; or the project is of state significance. At least two prequalified bidders must be invited (Art. 18(2)–(3)).	20 working days from dispatch of the invitation (Art. 22(1), point 2)
Request for quotations	Procurement to specifications with defined parameters or quality standards; at least three suppliers are approached; each supplier submits one quotation, which cannot be changed (Art. 19).	No specific period in Art. 22
Ministry of Finance and Economy tender	State Budget funding, except as provided in Art. 1, point 2 (Art. 27^1).	15 working days for open and restricted tenders; exceptionally shorter for restricted tenders

The tender commission decides bid periods and extensions (Art. 9(2), point 1); the organiser sets the exact closing date and time (Art. 22(1); for Ministry tenders, Art. 27^1, point 4). Transport Procedure No. 1865 uses different wording. A potential supplier bids “within thirty working days” of publication in the mass media; for a restricted tender, the period is at least twenty working days from dispatch of the invitation (para. 27). The law sets a minimum, while the Procedure describes the open-tender submission period itself; the commission may extend it at its discretion or a candidate's request (para. 39). The commission decides bid periods and extensions (Procedure, para. 6, subpara. 1; para. 39). Whether the organiser may initially allow more than 30 working days is not expressly settled: the law sets a minimum; the Procedure sets a thirty-day period with possible extension. Follow the notice's closing date and any extension announcements.

Where tenders are published

Depending on the method, the organiser either publishes a notice in the mass media and on an information and telecommunications network or sends an invitation or request for quotations in writing or through the network (Art. 8, point 5). A public notice is therefore not mandatory for every method: a restricted tender or request for quotations may be communicated only by invitation.

UNCONFIRMED

The law names no single electronic public procurement portal; its existence was not confirmed by the sources reviewed. The Transport Procedure mentions publishing deadline extensions on the “organiser's website” (para. 39).

PRACTICE

Oil and gas tender notices appear on the Nebit-Gaz newspaper website, oilgas.gov.tm. The notices reviewed calculate deadlines differently: from publication in Neutral Turkmenistan (Türkmennebit), in Nebit-Gaz (Tatneft branch), or in the mass media (CNPC International branch), or by a specified calendar date (Türkmengaz). Links are in Appendix E.

CHAPTER 07

Tender documents, language and clarification

The organiser must send the documents within three working days of a bidder's request. In a restricted tender, they accompany the invitation; after prequalification, they go to all successful candidates (Art. 21(1)). No additional charge may be made for documents or clarification (Art. 32(3)), although the law permits a tender fee.

> **PRACTICE**
>
> The notices reviewed provide documents after payment for participation. Türkmengaz, tender No. T/GAZ-18 (2025): 500 US dollars (USD) or the manat equivalent per lot, excluding value added tax (VAT) and bank charges. Türkmennebit, international tender No. 203 (2026): USD 1,725 including VAT or the manat equivalent per lot. CNPC International branch, tender No. CIT-25126-SR (2026): an invoice for the tender document package (called ITB in the notice), with no amount stated. Ministry of Health and Medical Industry (2024): a deposit and special fee, with no amounts stated. These are individual notice terms, not statutory rules; see Appendix E. Allow for these costs in the bidding budget.

Article 21(2) lists 24 mandatory document elements. Particularly relevant to foreign companies are: non-price evaluation criteria; price calculation and inclusions; the method of comparing prices for bids in freely convertible currency; amount and form of performance security and tender fee; bid validity; permitted foreign language; contract form, essential terms and signing deadlines; and notice of appeal rights. If the documents permit, a bidder may bid for a separate part or lot at a price no lower than the threshold (Art. 21(2), point 10).

Language

Tender documents are prepared in the state language. The organiser may also permit a foreign language (Art. 17(6)); the documents then specify which foreign language must or may be used alongside the state language (Art. 21(2), point 20). There is no automatic right to bid in English alone.

Clarification

The documents may not be amended before the submission deadline (Art. 21(3)). A bidder may request clarification. The organiser must reply in writing within three working days and circulate the reply to all document recipients without identifying the questioner. If a bidder meeting is held, a record must be prepared and circulated to all (Art. 21(4)).

This is the bidder's main tool. Tender and qualification document requirements and terms cannot be challenged (Art. 31(3)), and amendment before the submission deadline is prohibited (Art. 21(3)). If a condition is unclear, contradictory or impossible for a foreign company to meet, the statutory way to obtain the organiser's position is a written clarification request before closing. The reply also goes to other document recipients without naming the questioner (Art. 21(4)). Clarification records the organiser's position; it does not amend the tender documents.

CHAPTER 08

Submission, opening, evaluation and negotiation

A bid must be submitted in writing, signed and stamped by the bidder, in a sealed envelope, or sent to the organiser's email address authenticated by an electronic digital signature (EDS) (Art. 22(2)). Electronic submission was introduced in 2021. Late envelopes are returned unopened (Art. 22(3)).

Foreign companies should note that an EDS with a foreign certificate is recognised under Turkmenistan's international treaties (Law on Electronic Documents, Electronic Document Management and Digital Services, No. 226-VI of 14 March 2020, Art. 38). Equivalence to a handwritten signature depends on Art. 29, including authentication against the certificate. The law does not establish recognition of a particular foreign EDS. Until the organiser confirms acceptance in writing, a sealed-envelope submission is the more reliable option.

Bids may be amended or withdrawn before closing (Art. 23(2)). The documents set bid validity, running from envelope opening (Art. 23(1)); the law sets no uniform period.

Envelopes are opened at the submission deadline. The opening record states each bidder's name and address, price, security form and amount, and other material bid terms (Art. 24).

How the winner is selected

The winning bid must substantially meet the documents' requirements and be the most economically advantageous across criteria including qualification, price, work and payment schedules, quality and others (Art. 25(3)). Price matters, but is not decisive alone. All else equal, Turkmen public organisations of persons with disabilities receive priority (Art. 11(3)).

A bid may not be made less favourable after opening, but the organiser may negotiate a price reduction and clarification of specific provisions (Art. 25(2)). A foreign company should prepare for this and determine its pricing flexibility in advance.

Bidders must acknowledge and correct arithmetic errors found by the commission. Refusal is a ground for exclusion (Art. 14(1), point 1(ç)).

The winner must be notified within three working days of the decision; other bidders are notified of rejection within the same period (Art. 25(4)). Transport Procedure No. 1865 allows five working days to communicate rejection of an offer (para. 47); the text does not establish whether this concerns the same event or an earlier evaluation stage.

Transport and communications: different requirements

Procedure No. 1865 adds submission requirements. Bids must be in paper and electronic form (para. 27), signed and stamped, in a sealed envelope or envelopes (para. 28). The law itself permits either an envelope or email with an EDS (Art. 22(2)). Whether mandatory dual submission is compatible with this statutory alternative is unclear. The Procedure gives neither version legal priority if they differ. A cautious approach is to prepare identical versions, avoid electronic-only submission and ask the organiser in writing before closing which version controls.

The bid includes: a letter of intent to participate; documents stating the bidder's name, address and contacts, registration date and place, and registering authority; information on all potential supply costs; certified copies of the charter, licence and extract from Turkmenistan's Unified State Register of Legal Entities; financial and bank details; proof of tender fee payment; and information on work experience over the past five years (para. 27, subparas. 1–7).

The offer is submitted in two sealed envelopes: the first contains the original priced offer; the second contains two copies of the technical offer. Both must show the bidder's name, address and contacts (para. 33). Prices are in foreign currency or manats as specified by the tender terms, separately for goods, works, services and other costs (para. 34).

If required attachments are incomplete or non-compliant at opening, the bidder is not admitted (para. 40). Within ten working days after opening and review, the commission prepares a list of bidders passing preliminary evaluation (para. 41). Main evaluation areas include price, quality and delivery

time, production and financial capacity, reliability and reputation, environmental impact, technical and organisational features, and payment terms (para. 43).

In our reading, Procedure para. 40 and Art. 14 can be applied consistently by distinguishing situations. A missing mandatory document or non-compliance with tender requirements is already a statutory ground for exclusion (Art. 14(1), point 1(a)); para. 40 repeats it. The law allows inaccurate or incomplete qualification information to be corrected within the commission's deadline (Art. 14(2)); the subordinate Procedure cannot remove that right (Law on Legal Acts, Art. 8(3); Art. 20(1)). Failure to meet qualification requirements is a separate ground (Art. 14(1), point 1(d)), not cured by correcting information. Deliberately false information is also not curable: in the transport sector it leads to listing in the register of violators (Procedure, para. 51, subpara. 3).

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The Procedure does not define the boundary between a missing document and incomplete qualification information; the commission decides. Submit a complete para. 27 package. If the commission identifies a qualification-information gap, request time to correct it in writing, citing Art. 14(2).

FOR TRANSPORT SECTOR SUPPLIERS

Check that the buyer is one of the five named bodies or a subordinate organisation, the value is at least 200,000 manats and the contract is outside the para. 4 exemptions. Prepare paper and electronic versions together, separate price and technical offers into two envelopes and check para. 27 attachments before submission: an incomplete package at opening leads to exclusion. Clarify the local register extract, language and foreign-company document format in writing. Also consider the register of violators (Chapter 5) and performance security (Chapter 10).

CHAPTER 09

Tender outcomes

A tender is declared unsuccessful if no bids are submitted, all are rejected, the lowest price exceeds allocated funds or procedural conditions are breached, including disclosure of bidder and bid information (Art. 26(1)). It is cancelled if procurement is no longer needed, including because of force majeure (Art. 26(2)). An unsuccessful tender may be repeated (Art. 26(6)).

The commission may reject any bid on justified grounds (Art. 26(3)). Within three working days of declaring a tender unsuccessful or cancelling it, the organiser must notify all bidders, giving reasons but without having to prove their justification (Art. 26(4)). If all bids are rejected, the organiser bears no financial or other liability to bidders (Art. 26(5)).

The results record states the procurement subject, bidders and prices, evaluation criteria and reasons for selection, grounds for restricting participation and choosing a restricted tender, clarification requests, complaints, consultants engaged, and the winner (Art. 27(1)). The signed record, additionally approved by the Cabinet for projects of state significance, is the basis for concluding the contract (Art. 27(2)).

PRACTICAL TAKEAWAY

The results record is the main document to rely on if you disagree with the outcome. The law does not require the organiser to provide it to bidders, but it must state the reasons for selection.

CHAPTER 10

Contract, security and costs

The winner is entitled to contract on its bid terms (Art. 11(1)). The contract must be in writing, based on the results record (Art. 27(2); Art. 28(1)). If the winner refuses to sign or fails to provide performance security, the next bidder whose bid and qualifications best meet the requirements may be selected, or the tender repeated (Art. 28(2)). Other bidders must be notified of the winner and contract price within three working days of signing (Art. 28(3)).

A signed contract cannot be amended so as to change the bid on which selection was based (Art. 28(4)). For a foreign supplier, price adjustment mechanisms, currency clauses, deadlines and delivery terms needed during performance should therefore be in the bid and draft contract from the outset. The draft contract forms part of the documents (Art. 21(2), point 23); review it before bidding.

New Civil Code. Turkmenistan's new Civil Code has applied since 1 January 2026 (adopted and brought into effect by Law No. 162-VII of 28 June 2025). It permits a demand to adapt a contract to clearly changed circumstances or, if that is impossible, to withdraw from it (Art. 420). The texts do not explain its relationship with Tender Law Art. 28(4), so do not rely on it instead of a contractual price adjustment mechanism. A penalty agreement must be in writing; the penalty may exceed potential loss, but a court may reduce a disproportionately high penalty (Arts. 439, 441). For pre-2026 contracts, check the implementing law's transitional rules.

Exchange registration of contracts

A contract within the List approved by Presidential Resolution No. 252 of 9 June 2017, unless exempt under that List, must be registered with the State Commodity and Raw Materials Exchange of Turkmenistan (SCRME) and takes effect after registration. For public procurement, List para. 1 is relevant: state legal entities' foreign trade contracts for goods, including those incorporating works and services. Check the subject, parties and exemptions. Registration takes up to five working days, extendable to ten; approval time with superior organisations is excluded. The contract must be in the state language (Procedure approved by Order No. 01/05-13 of the SCRME Chairman dated 15 August 2019, paras. 4–5). Contracts within Petroleum Operations are exempt under Hydrocarbon Resources Law Art. 47(3). List para. 1 does not mention contracts unrelated to acquiring goods.

Performance security

Security is mandatory for investment projects or where advance payment is provided (Art. 29(1)). Permitted forms are a bank guarantee, suretyship or earnest money in national currency; the documents specify the form (Art. 29(2)). Security may not exceed 10% of supply value. It remains valid until full performance and is then returned (Art. 29(3)–(4)).

Transport and communications Procedure No. 1865 repeats these rules. The winner provides security for an investment project or advance payment (para. 66). Forms are a bank guarantee, suretyship or earnest money in national currency, as specified in the documents (para. 67). The maximum is 10% of the value of goods, works or services (para. 68): a ceiling, not a mandatory rate. Security lasts until full performance and is then returned (para. 69). It differs from the tender fee, which is non-refundable unless the tender is cancelled (para. 73).

UNCONFIRMED

Neither the law nor the procedures found provide a general rule on acceptance of foreign bank guarantees as performance security. For a particular procurement, first identify the applicable regime and the guarantee's purpose, then check the documents.

The Civil Code does not limit guarantors to domestic banks: a bank, other credit institution or insurer may issue a guarantee (Art. 961). A guarantee is irrevocable unless it states otherwise (Art. 964), takes effect on issue (Art. 966), and must be called in writing before expiry, with the specified documents (Art. 967). Acceptance of a particular foreign bank's guarantee depends on the tender documents; include this in a clarification request.

For comparison, a separate Türkmengaz transaction under Resolution No. 1861 of 12 June 2026 provides a 25% advance after a first-class foreign bank guarantees repayment if contractual obligations are not fulfilled. This is a transaction-specific advance payment guarantee, not Art. 29 performance security capped at 10%.

Participation costs

Bidders bear preparation and submission costs, with no reimbursement regardless of outcome (Art. 32(1)–(2)). The organiser's costs are covered by the tender fee, which it sets (Art. 8, point 3(d); Art. 32(3)). The fee is non-refundable regardless of outcome unless the tender is cancelled (Art. 32(4)).

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The law sets no tender fee amounts; Chapter 7 gives examples from notices.

Presidential Resolution No. 517 of 22 December 2017 requires contracts with local construction enterprises for construction or reconstruction of buildings and structures commissioned by ministries, agencies, other state bodies, enterprises, organisations and local administrations, regardless of ownership or funding, to provide that 5% of the value of completed works excluding VAT is payable only after commissioning, approval of the state acceptance commission's certificate and expiry of a warranty period of at least one year. This concerns a local construction enterprise's contract; it does not automatically extend to a foreign subcontractor's contract.

If officials or bidders' representatives disclose trade or other protected secrets, the party at fault must compensate the loss (Art. 30(1)). Participants must maintain confidentiality (Art. 7(2)).

CHAPTER 11

Complaints and disputes

Tender disputes are resolved through bidder complaint procedures or in court (Art. 31(1)). The organiser considers complaints (Art. 8, point 9); its decision is attached to the results record (Art. 31(2)). The documents must notify bidders of the right to challenge the commission's and organiser's actions and decisions (Art. 21(2), point 22).

Actions and decisions during the tender may be challenged, but tender and qualification document requirements and terms may not (Art. 31(3)).

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The law sets no complaint submission or review period and does not specify the consequences of a successful complaint. Budget Procedure No. 14602 repeats the general complaint provisions (paras. 56–58); Transport Procedure No. 1865 merely requires complaints to be recorded (para. 48, subpara. 12). Neither sets deadlines. Our search found no separate regulatory instrument governing tender complaint review.

Detailed court procedures are outside this guide. The general provisions below require separate verification for a particular tender decision.

Possible general procedure. In our reading, a tender decision by a ministry, agency or local administration may be subject to the Law of Turkmenistan on Administrative Procedures, No. 566-V of 3 June 2017 (as amended by Law No. 155-VII of 12 April 2025). It covers executive and local self-government bodies (Art. 1, point 1; Art. 3(1)); procurement is not among the Art. 3(2) exemptions. A complaint goes to the superior body within 30 days of the act entering into force (Art. 44(1)). If submitted to the issuing body, it must grant it or forward it within five days (Art. 47(1)); the superior body reviews it within ten days (Art. 48(1)). Filing generally suspends the challenged act's enforcement (Art. 46(1)). If no timely decision is made or the applicant disagrees, it may go to court (Art. 48(2)); an action challenging an administrative act must be filed within one month of its announcement (Administrative Procedure Code, Art. 23(1)).

The texts do not expressly establish whether a tender commission's decision is an administrative act under Art. 1, point 2, or how the general procedure relates to Tender Law Art. 31; we found no practice. It probably does not cover decisions by organisers that are not public authorities, such as state enterprises without a superior organisation. File complaints promptly and in writing. Separately establish the general procedure's applicability, the deadline and its triggering event; do not automatically count from receipt of the decision.

Notices, applications, records and opinions are valid only in writing or as electronic documents (Art. 33). **Practical takeaway:** record every position, question and objection in writing and keep proof of dispatch.

CHAPTER 12

Oil and gas: contractor and subcontractor procurement

Procurement within Petroleum Operations governed by the Hydrocarbon Resources Law is outside the Tender Law (Art. 2(2), point 4). This does not exclude all oil and gas concerns' procurement. The Hydrocarbon Resources Law, in turn, prevails over other legislative rules in relations arising from Petroleum Operations (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 2(2)).

Two different kinds of tender

In oil and gas, distinguish licence tenders from procurement for Petroleum Operations. Under the first mechanism, the Concern awards a Petroleum Operations licence by tender or direct negotiation and determines the method and tender procedure itself (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Arts. 10–11). The procedure for such tenders was approved by Joint Order No. 203-Iş/164/Ö of the heads of the concerns dated 5 November 2020. A foreign legal entity receives a licence only after opening and registering a Turkmen branch (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 13(3); Procedure, para. 53). Applications from candidates registered in jurisdictions on the Ministry of Finance's offshore list are not considered (para. 33). This concerns entry as a contractor, not procurement. The second mechanism is procurement of

goods, works and services for Petroleum Operations, governed by the Contract between the Concern and contractor (Art. 25(1)). This second mechanism matters to suppliers and service companies.

The statutory Concerns are the state concerns Türkmennebit (called Turkmenneft in the Russian text) and Türkmengaz (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 1, point 7). The 2020 Procedure itself distinguishes the regimes: it excludes both contractors' tenders under production sharing agreements and supplier or contractor selection for the oil and gas sector under the Tender Law (Procedure, para. 3).

The concerns' own procurement

PRACTICE

Türkmengaz and Türkmennebit notices from 2025–2026 cite the Tender Law and their own Tender Rules; the notices reviewed provide for access to an extract from those rules. Major 2026 purchases from foreign suppliers were authorised by individual Presidential Resolutions allowing the concern to contract with a named company using its own funds, for example Nos. 1861 and 1862 of June 2026.

UNCONFIRMED

The legal status of the concerns' Tender Rules has not been established: our search did not locate them among the regulatory legal acts reviewed. The texts do not establish whether competitive selection precedes transactions authorised by individual resolutions or whether they fall within Art. 2(2) exemptions. Determine each concern's procurement regime by its subject matter, funding and statutory exemptions.

Contractors' statutory procurement obligations

Contractors must prefer equipment, materials and finished products made in Turkmenistan if competitive in quality, price, operating parameters and delivery terms (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 33, point 5). They must also prefer Turkmen citizens when recruiting and provide training (Art. 33, point 6). One year after the Contract takes effect, foreign staff may not exceed 30% of the contractor's workforce. The Concern may approve a higher quota if qualified Turkmen citizens are unavailable and a training programme is in place (Art. 56(2)). The staffing rule also applies to subcontractors (Art. 56(4)).

Contractors must require subcontractors to maintain the types and amounts of insurance prescribed by subcontracts and insurance legislation (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 55(2), point 2). Procurement prices are also controlled: if costs exceed actual market prices by more than 10%, tax authorities may adjust the contractor's and subcontractor's taxable profit (Art. 48(7), point 2).

Subcontractor status and its benefits

A subcontractor supplies goods, performs works or provides services to a contractor for particular Petroleum Operations under its Contract. This includes a person performing Petroleum Operations for another subcontractor (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 1, point 28). Subcontractors may be Turkmen residents or non-residents (2021 Procedure, para. 7).

Status confirmation follows the Procedure approved by Joint Order of the heads of Türkmengaz and Türkmennebit and the Minister of Finance and Economy dated 25 May 2021. The contractor issues confirmation on the prescribed form for each contract separately; one copy goes to the subcontractor within three working days (paras. 12–13, 17). A separate chain applies to lower-tier subcontracts (para. 14). Status arises on contract conclusion regardless of confirmation date (para. 18). Providers of insurance, banking, utilities, audit, consulting, legal and similar services are not subcontractors (para. 9).

The law links confirmation to the purposes of Art. 48 on taxation (Art. 48(17)). The 2021 Procedure uses broader wording: a basis for "special tax and other treatment" under the Tax Code and Hydrocarbon Resources Law (para. 3), expressly citing zero-rate VAT and Art. 48(3) (para. 16). Articles 9 and 47 establish their own exemptions; the texts do not establish whether status confirmation is required for them.

Subcontractor benefits	Content	Hydrocarbon Resources Law
No licence required	Petroleum Operations under a contract with a contractor or another subcontractor within the Contract require no licence, other permits, opinions or approvals.	Art. 9(2)
Customs relief	Goods, materials and equipment for Petroleum Operations are exempt from customs duties and charges; other activities are not exempt.	Art. 47(2), (5), (6)
No exchange registration	Contracts for import and export of goods, materials and equipment, works and services, and sale and purchase within Petroleum Operations are not registered with the State Commodity and Raw Materials Exchange.	Art. 47(3), (6)
Taxes	A corporate subcontractor pays only profit tax on Petroleum Operations; other activity is taxed under general rules. A foreign subcontractor without a permanent establishment is taxed on payments received without deductions, and the tax may not increase the cost of works.	Art. 48(5), (6), (9)
Currency	Right to hold accounts and make payments in national and foreign currency, including under contracts with Turkmen persons.	Art. 46(3)–(5)

The special regime does not exempt subcontractors from fines, financial sanctions or late-payment penalties; Petroleum Operations and other activities require separate accounting (Art. 48(13), (20)).

Disputes

The Hydrocarbon Resources Law provides international arbitration for disputes between the Concern and contractor (licensee). If unresolved within three months of a party's written referral, either party may, after written notice to the other, refer the dispute to international arbitration under the Contract (Art. 59(1)–(2)). Turkmen courts hear all other disputes, including those involving the contractor or Concern and other Turkmen persons (Art. 59). The Art. 59 right to international arbitration does not automatically extend to a subcontract.

> **UNCONFIRMED**
> The law does not conclusively establish whether a foreign subcontractor may agree international arbitration with the contractor in a subcontract, given Hydrocarbon Resources Law Art. 59(3).

CHAPTER 13

Working procedure: from notice to contract

The steps below concern an open tender under the Tender Law. The table distinguishes minimum bid periods from deadlines for particular actions. Periods are in working days (wd). For a restricted tender, the general minimum is 20 working days from dispatch of the invitation, preceded by mandatory prequalification. Special Ministry of Finance and Economy and transport sector rules are addressed separately.

Stage	Bidder's action	Provision and timing
1. Identify the regime	Who pays and under which contract: state needs, Petroleum Operations, subcontracting or PPP.	Art. 1, point 7; Art. 2(2)
2. Find the notice	Check the method, organiser, eligibility statement and submission deadline.	Art. 8, point 5; Art. 13(3); Art. 16(3), point 5
3. Obtain documents	Request the documents; budget for the tender fee.	Within 3 wd of the request (Art. 21(1))
4. Prequalification	If required, submit qualification documents and check subcontracting limits.	Results within 3 wd of the decision (Art. 16(5))
5. Questions	Request written clarification on unclear terms, language, currency, guarantees and contract.	Reply within 3 wd of the request (Art. 21(4)); ask before closing
6. Prepare the bid	Price allowing for negotiation, currency, validity, security and subcontractor documents.	Arts. 12, 21, 23, 25, 29
7. Submit	Signed and stamped envelope or electronic submission with EDS.	At least 30 wd from notice (Art. 22); Ministry tender: at least 15 (Art. 27^{1}); transport sector: Procedure No. 1865, para. 27
8. Opening and evaluation	Be ready to correct arithmetic errors and negotiate price.	Opening at the submission deadline (Art. 24); Arts. 14, 25
9. Outcome	Receive award or rejection notice; if disputing it, complain to the organiser in writing.	3 wd from award (Art. 25(4)) or unsuccessful tender or cancellation decision (Art. 26(4)); complaints: Art. 31
10. Contract	Sign on the bid terms and provide security.	Arts. 28, 29; others notified within 3 wd of signing (Art. 28(3))

Scenario A. Equipment supply to a ministry

A ministry needs equipment funded from the State Budget. Unless the equipment falls within the exceptions in Art. 1, point 2, the Ministry of Finance and Economy conducts the tender and the ministry acts as procuring entity. Budget Procedure No. 14602 applies; the bid period may be just 15 working days (Art. 27^{1}). A foreign supplier's contract within List No. 252, unless exempt, must be exchange-registered and has no effect before registration. Check eligibility, bid language, pricing currency and security immediately; send questions soon after receiving the documents so replies arrive before closing.

Scenario B. Construction for a project of state significance

A project of state significance may use a restricted tender, with mandatory prequalification and at least two invitees (Art. 16(1); Art. 18). The Cabinet approves the results record, and selection requires that record and a favourable independent consultant's or expert's opinion (Art. 25(5)). For a foreign company subcontracting to a local contractor, the client consents only with a favourable opinion from the Agency for Protection of the Economy against Risks (Resolution No. 174).

Scenario C. Service subcontract on an oil and gas project

A service company is invited by a contractor under a Petroleum Operations contract. The Tender Law does not apply: selection follows the contractor's Contract with the Concern (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 25(1)) and its own rules. Confirm that the services are Petroleum Operations under the Contract: licence exemptions (Art. 9(2)) and customs relief (Art. 47) depend on this. For tax treatment, the contractor confirms status under the 2021 Procedure for each contract separately; consulting, legal, banking and insurance services do not qualify. Also allow for local product preference and the foreign staffing quota.

APPENDIX A

Key provisions

Summary of the provisions underlying this guide. References without a law title refer to the Tender Law; the final section refers to the Hydrocarbon Resources Law.

Provision summary	Article
Scope and legal basis	
The law governs selection of suppliers and contractors for goods, works and services for state needs; effective from 1 July 2015.	Preamble; Art. 34
The Cabinet sets sector thresholds above which tendering is mandatory; the law does not apply below them. Thresholds found: 20,000 manats for budget-funded entities and 200,000 manats for transport and communications.	Art. 5, point 2; Art. 2(2), point 3; Resolution No. 14602, para. 1; Resolution No. 1865, para. 2
Exemptions include state secrets, emergencies, Hydrocarbon Resources Law supplies, consulting (except Art. 17(5), point 2), gas export clearing, barter and contracts under Cabinet decisions, a contractor's engagement of subcontractors, urgent operational need approved by the Cabinet, goods at Cabinet-set prices and other categories.	Art. 2(2), points 1–12
Splitting procurement to bring it below the threshold is prohibited.	Art. 2(3)
The Cabinet approves tender procedures for each organiser or sector; these must include requirements for innovative and high-technology goods, works and services.	Art. 5, point 3; Art. 8, point 7^1; Art. 17(1); Resolutions Nos. 14602, 1865
Participants in the procedure	
Organisers: ministries, agencies, local administrations of the velayats and the cities of Ashgabat and Arkadag, and legal entities without a superior organisation; the Cabinet may designate others.	Art. 1, point 2
For State Budget funding, the organiser is the Ministry of Finance and Economy, except for chemicals, agents, reagents, medicines (including veterinary), medical and laboratory equipment, construction, reconstruction, major repairs and design. In Ministry tenders, the procuring entity prepares the request, supply terms, security amount and prequalification itself.	Art. 1, point 2; Art. 27^1
Tender commission: at least five members; may bar a bidder acting in bad faith for a period and notify other organisers and state bodies.	Art. 9(1), (3)
Foreign bidders	
If domestic suppliers are sufficient, the organiser may admit only Turkmen suppliers or prefer state enterprises and public organisations of persons with disabilities. If insufficient, it may limit participation to enterprises with foreign investment, foreign legal entities and their branches.	Art. 13(1)
For goods, works and services produced in Turkmenistan, participation may be limited to Turkmen small and medium-sized enterprises, with exclusively local labour, raw materials and supplies required.	Art. 13(2)
Restrictions must be notified before procedures begin and cannot later be withdrawn. The prequalification notice contains an unalterable statement of eligibility regardless of origin or of the restriction imposed.	Art. 13(3); Art. 16(3), point 5

Provision summary	Article
Restrictions based on individual or legal entity status, legal form or ownership are prohibited; only those under Art. 13(1)–(2) are permitted.	Art. 13(4)
Qualification and exclusion	
Requirements: legal capacity; licences, certificates or other permits required for the supply (or agreements with authorised subcontractors); experience, specialists and finances; no persistent tax arrears exceeding three months; no bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganisation; no conflict of interest. The Cabinet may impose additional requirements.	Art. 12(1)
Requirements extend to the bidder's subcontractors; the bidder bears the burden of proving qualification. The organiser may waive these requirements for requests for quotations.	Art. 12(3), point 2; (3), second subparagraph; (4); Art. 17(3), point 3
Exclusion grounds include late submission, affiliation with another bidder, refusal to contract, and improper performance or cancellation of a supply contract in the three years before the notice, except for force majeure.	Art. 14(1)
Inaccurate or incomplete qualification data do not justify exclusion if corrected within the commission's deadline.	Art. 14(2)
Conflicts of interest: civil servants may not bid as suppliers; the organiser may not be represented by a person related to a bidder by close kinship or marriage, or employed by it in the three years before the notice.	Art. 15
The prequalification notice states the types and maximum volumes of works and services that may be subcontracted; each bidder must receive the result within three working days.	Art. 16(3), point 9; (5)
Tender methods and deadlines	
Methods: open (unrestricted), restricted, and request for quotations; with or without prequalification; initial or repeat.	Art. 17(3), (4)
Restricted tenders are permitted for disproportionate evaluation costs, technical complexity or a limited supplier pool, and projects of state significance; at least two prequalified bidders must be invited.	Art. 18
Request for quotations: to specifications, from at least three suppliers; one quotation per supplier, which cannot be changed.	Art. 19
Minimum bid periods: open tender, 30 working days from publication; restricted tender, 20 from dispatch of invitation. For Ministry of Finance and Economy tenders, 15 for either method; exceptionally shorter for restricted tenders.	Art. 22(1); Art. 27^{1}, point 4(ç)
Depending on the method, the organiser publishes a notice in the media and on an information and telecommunications network, or sends a written or network invitation or request for quotations. Public notices are not mandatory for every method.	Art. 8, point 5
Documents, language and clarification	
Tender documents are in the state language; the organiser may also permit a foreign language.	Art. 17(6); Art. 21(2), point 20
Documents must be sent within three working days of request; with the invitation for restricted tenders; to all successful candidates after prequalification. No additional document or clarification charge is permitted; a tender fee is allowed.	Art. 21(1); Art. 32(3)

Provision summary	Article
Documents may not be amended before the submission deadline.	Art. 21(3)
The documents may permit bids for separate parts or lots at a price no lower than the sector threshold.	Art. 21(2), point 10
For bids in freely convertible currency, documents specify a price comparison method where necessary; the law sets no conversion rate.	Art. 21(2), point 12
Documents must state the contract form, essential terms and signing deadlines: review the draft before bidding.	Art. 21(2), point 23
Written clarification reply within three working days, copied to all document recipients without naming the questioner; bidder meetings require a record.	Art. 21(4)
Submission, opening and evaluation	
Bids are submitted in a signed, stamped sealed envelope or by email with EDS (since 2021).	Art. 22(2)
Late envelopes are returned unopened. Bids may be amended or withdrawn before closing.	Art. 22(3); Art. 23(2)
Documents set bid validity from envelope opening; the law sets no uniform period.	Art. 23(1)
Opening coincides with closing; prices and material terms are entered in the opening record.	Art. 24
The winner is the most economically advantageous bid across qualification, price, work and payment schedules, quality and other criteria, not price alone.	Art. 25(3)
A bid may not be made less favourable, but the organiser may negotiate a price reduction and clarification of provisions.	Art. 25(2)
Independent investment consultants or experts are engaged for projects of state significance; their opinion is deemed reliable and advisory. Selection nevertheless requires a Cabinet-approved results record and a favourable consultant's or expert's opinion.	Art. 17(5), point 2; Art. 25(5)
Award notice to the winner and rejection notices to others within three working days of the decision.	Art. 25(4)
Tender outcomes	
A tender is unsuccessful if no bids are received, all are rejected, the lowest price exceeds allocated funds or procedural conditions are breached.	Art. 26(1)
The commission may reject any bid on justified grounds. Within three working days of declaring a tender unsuccessful or cancelling it, the organiser notifies all bidders with reasons but need not prove their justification. It is not liable to bidders if all bids are rejected.	Art. 26(3)–(5)
If procurement is no longer needed, including because of force majeure, the tender is cancelled; an unsuccessful tender may be repeated.	Art. 26(2), (6)
The results record states evaluation criteria and selection grounds, grounds for restricting bidders and using a restricted tender, and complaints.	Art. 27(1)
Contract, security and costs	
The contract is based on the signed results record. If the winner refuses to sign or fails to provide security, another bidder may be selected or the tender repeated.	Art. 27(2); Art. 28(2)
The signed contract may not be amended so as to alter the bid's substance.	Art. 28(4)

Provision summary	Article
Other bidders are notified of the winner and contract price within three working days of signing.	Art. 28(3)
A participant disclosing trade or other protected secrets must compensate the resulting loss.	Art. 30(1)
Performance security is mandatory for investment projects or advance payment. Forms: bank guarantee, suretyship or earnest money in national currency; no more than 10% of value; valid until full performance and then returned.	Art. 29
Bidders bear bid costs. The tender fee is non-refundable unless the tender is cancelled; the organiser sets its amount.	Art. 32(1), (2), (4); Art. 8, point 3(d)
Complaints and disputes	
Disputes follow complaint procedures or go to court; the organiser reviews complaints and attaches its decision to the results record.	Art. 8, point 9; Art. 31(1), (2)
Tender and qualification document requirements and terms cannot be challenged. Practical takeaway: raise disputed terms through clarification before closing.	Art. 31(3)
Only written or electronic notices, applications, records and opinions are valid.	Art. 33
Transport and communications: Procedure No. 1865	
The Procedure covers the five transport and communications ministries and services and their subordinate institutions and enterprises; tendering is mandatory from 200,000 manats; para. 4 lists exemptions.	Resolution No. 1865, para. 2; Procedure, paras. 1, 3, 4
Paper and electronic bids within 30 working days of media publication; restricted tender: at least 20 working days from invitation.	Procedure, para. 27
Two sealed envelopes: original priced offer and two technical copies. Incomplete or non-compliant documents lead to exclusion.	Procedure, paras. 33, 40
Three-year exclusion applies only to para. 51, subparas. 1–3; subparas. 4–5 entail contractual liability. The restriction concerns transport and communications tenders.	Procedure, paras. 51–53, 55, 57
Performance security for investment projects or advance payment; maximum 10% of supply value.	Procedure, paras. 66–69
Oil and gas: Hydrocarbon Resources Law	
Tender terms for procurement of goods, works and services for Petroleum Operations are governed by the Contract with the Concern.	Art. 25(1)
A subcontractor includes a person performing particular Petroleum Operations for another subcontractor. Specific exemptions and treatment depend on Arts. 9, 47 and 48; status is confirmed for each contract under the 2021 Procedure.	Art. 1, point 28
Petroleum Operations licence tenders (Arts. 10–11, procedure set by the Concern) are separate from contractors' procurement tenders.	Arts. 10, 11
Contractors must prefer Turkmen-made equipment, materials and products if competitive in quality, price, parameters and delivery terms.	Art. 33, point 5
Contractors must also prefer Turkmen citizens in recruitment and train them under the Contract.	Art. 33, point 6
Contractors and subcontractors may hold accounts and pay in national and foreign currency, including under contracts with Turkmen persons.	Art. 46(3)–(5)

Provision summary	Article
Subcontractors need no licence, other permits, opinions or approvals for Petroleum Operations under contracts with a contractor or another subcontractor within the Contract. Other company activities are not exempt.	Art. 9(2)
Petroleum Operations contracts for import, export, works, services and sale and purchase of goods, materials and equipment are exempt from SCRME registration; Art. 47 customs treatment extends to subcontractors.	Art. 47(3), (6)
Goods and equipment for Petroleum Operations are exempt from customs duties and charges; activities outside Petroleum Operations are not. The rule also covers subcontractors.	Art. 47(2), (5), (6)
A corporate subcontractor pays only profit tax on Petroleum Operations; other activities follow general taxation. A foreign subcontractor without a permanent establishment is taxed on payments received without deductions under the Tax Code, and the tax may not increase work costs.	Art. 48(5), (6), (9)
If procurement costs exceed market prices by more than 10%, tax authorities may adjust contractors' and subcontractors' taxable profit.	Art. 48(7), point 2
Separate accounting for Petroleum Operations and other activities is mandatory; profit tax may be paid in freely convertible currency; fines and late-payment penalties remain payable.	Art. 48(13), (15), (20)
The contractor confirms subcontractor status per contract under the Procedure approved by the 2021 Joint Order of the concerns and the Ministry of Finance and Economy.	Art. 48(17); 2021 Procedure, paras. 12–18
Foreign staff: no more than 30% one year after the Contract takes effect. A higher quota requires Concern approval, absence of qualified Turkmen citizens and a training programme. The rule also covers subcontractors.	Art. 56(2), (4)
Contractors must require subcontractors to maintain insurance types and amounts prescribed by subcontracts and legislation.	Art. 55(2), point 2
International arbitration is provided for Concern–contractor (licensee) disputes: if unresolved within three months of written referral, either party may refer it to international arbitration under the Contract after written notice to the other. Turkmen courts hear other disputes, including contractor disputes with Turkmen persons. This does not automatically extend to subcontracts.	Art. 59

APPENDIX B

Questions for a foreign bidder

"Addressed" means the legislation expressly answers the question, not necessarily affirmatively. "Partly addressed" means general rules exist but details depend on the procurement. "Not addressed" means the provisions reviewed give no direct answer.

Question	Regulatory position	Basis or gap
Does the Tender Law cover our oil and gas project procurement?	Partly addressed	Art. 2(2), point 4; Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 25(1)
Above what value is tendering mandatory?	Partly addressed	Art. 5, point 2; thresholds found for budget-funded entities (20,000 manats) and transport (200,000 manats)
Can we bid without local registration?	Not addressed	Art. 1, point 4; Art. 13(1) give no direct answer
May the organiser restrict foreign bidders or prefer local ones?	Addressed	Art. 13
What qualifications are required, and can we rely on a licensed subcontractor?	Partly addressed	Art. 12
Is prequalification required, and how much can be subcontracted?	Partly addressed	Art. 16
Where are tenders published? Is there a single portal?	Partly addressed	Art. 8, point 5; the law names no portal
What tender methods and minimum periods apply?	Addressed	Arts. 17–19, 22, 27[1]; transport: Procedure No. 1865, para. 27
Can we submit electronically?	Partly addressed	Art. 22(2); recognition of a foreign EDS needs checking. Transport requires paper and electronic forms together (Procedure No. 1865, para. 27); see Chapter 8
Can we bid in English alone?	Partly addressed	Art. 17(6)
Can prices be in dollars or euros? How are bid prices compared?	Partly addressed	Art. 21(2), points 11–12
Selection criteria and price negotiations?	Partly addressed	Art. 25(2)–(3); Art. 21
Tender fee amount and refund?	Partly addressed	Art. 8, point 3; Art. 32; no amounts set
What security is required? Are foreign bank guarantees accepted?	Partly addressed	Art. 29
Can we challenge rejection? How long will review take?	Partly addressed	Art. 31; no specific deadlines. Possible general administrative procedure: Chapter 11

Question	Regulatory position	Basis or gap
Does a service subcontractor need a licence?	Addressed	Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 9(2): exemption for Petroleum Operations under the Contract
Must the contractor prefer local equipment?	Addressed	Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 33, point 5
Do subcontractor customs and tax benefits apply to us?	Partly addressed	Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 1, point 28; Arts. 47, 48; status confirmed per contract under the 2021 Procedure
Can we pay in foreign currency?	Partly addressed	Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 46
What proportion of foreign staff is permitted?	Addressed	Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 56

APPENDIX C

Unconfirmed matters and possible changes

The issue date does not mean that every statement remains current when read. Below are questions the laws do not answer and instruments we could not fully verify.

Question	Why unconfirmed	Where to check
Thresholds and procedures outside budget-funded procurement and transport	Not found in subordinate legislation or sources reviewed	Notice; organiser
Relationship between budget and transport procedures	No express rule; our reading is in Chapter 2	Organiser
The concerns' Tender Rules	Not found in our legislative database search; notices reviewed provide access to an extract	Organiser
Register extract for a foreign bidder in a transport tender	Procedure No. 1865 does not explain	Clarification request
Boundary between a missing document (No. 1865, para. 40) and incomplete qualification information (law, Art. 14(2))	Not defined by the Procedure; our reading is in Chapter 8	Clarification request
Compatibility of dual submission (No. 1865, para. 27) with the alternative in Art. 22(2); which version controls if they differ	No express answer or priority rule	Clarification request
May a transport organiser initially allow more than 30 working days for bids?	Not expressly regulated: statutory minimum versus a 30-day period with extension (paras. 27, 39)	Notice; organiser
Adoption date of No. 1865: 12 or 13 June 2026	The turkmenistan.gov.tm announcement of 12 June 2026 reports signature; the act itself is dated 13 June 2026. This issue uses the act's particulars	Official publication
Official publication and applicability date of No. 1865	The Collection issue is known (2026, No. 6, item 1259), but not its calendar date. It includes an act dated 20 June 2026 and cannot predate that. Reference Bank posting counts as official publication (Art. 39(2)), but the Adalat record gives no posting date or publication history. Entry into force is on signature; applicability begins with first official publication (Art. 42)	Official publication
Does the rule delaying applicability for at least 30 days after publication cover Procedure No. 1865 (Law on Legal Acts, Art. 42(7))?	The rule concerns acts approving qualification requirements for particular activities and lists of supporting documents. The Procedure sets bidder requirements (para. 7) and bid documents (para. 27), but the rule does not name tender participation as an activity; no conclusion established	Organiser; Ministry of Adalat (Justice) of Turkmenistan

Question	Why unconfirmed	Where to check
Amendments to No. 1865 after June 2026	The database's "amendments through 1 October 2026" label is common to all acts. On 29 October 2026, it contained no Presidential Resolutions later than June 2026 (sector acts through September). No amending acts were found; this does not prove no changes occurred in July–October 2026	Legislative database; official publication
Local registration for a foreign bidder	No express answer in the law (Art. 1, point 4)	Documents; clarification request
How an unregistered foreign company proves absence of budget arrears	Not specified (Art. 12(1)); Art. 14's three-year period concerns violations, not experience	Qualification documents
Single electronic procurement portal	Not named in the law	Organisers' websites
Tender fee amount	Set by the organiser (Art. 8, point 3)	Notice
Foreign bank guarantees	The law is silent (Art. 29)	Documents; clarification request
Complaint review periods and procedure	No specific Tender Law deadlines or separate act found (Art. 31). Check applicability of the general administrative procedure (Chapter 11)	Documents; organiser
Status confirmation for subcontractor exemptions under Arts. 9 and 47	No express answer in the texts	Contractor; customs
Basis for offshore restrictions in ordinary procurement	Rule found only for licence tenders (2020 Procedure, para. 33)	Organiser
Procurement by concerns authorised by individual resolutions	The texts do not mention a tender	Concern
General administrative procedure applicability and complaint period trigger	Chapter 11 gives general provisions; applicability to a particular tender decision and the deadline trigger are not separately confirmed	Turkmen originals of applicable acts; administrative disputes specialist
Recognition of a particular foreign EDS	General provisions do not confirm recognition of a specific certificate or its use in this procurement	Organiser; applicable international treaties
Relationship between Resolution No. 10544 and the Tender Law	The Resolution predates the Tender Law; their relationship has not been separately checked (Chapter 4)	Current texts; organiser
Later Civil Code and procedural code amendments	The source register records the amendment and amendment-history review as incomplete	Turkmen originals and individual amendment marks

APPENDIX D

Terms and abbreviations

Term	Meaning in this guide
Tender organiser	A ministry, agency, local administration or legal entity without a superior organisation conducting the tender (Art. 1, point 2)
Procuring entity	The state enterprise, organisation or institution for which procurement is undertaken (Art. 1, point 3)
Bidder	A participant submitting a tender bid or quotation (Art. 1, point 5)
Supplier (contractor)	The tender winner that signs the contract (Art. 1, point 6)
Quotation	A price offer in a request for quotations (Art. 19)
Prequalification	Preliminary selection of participants before tendering (Art. 16)
Tender fee	A special participation fee covering the organiser's costs (Art. 32)
Performance security	A bank guarantee, suretyship or earnest money, up to 10% of value (Art. 29)
Project of state significance	A project eligible for a restricted tender, requiring independent consultants and Cabinet approval of the results record (Arts. 17, 18, 25)
Concern	The state concern Türkmennebit (Turkmenneft in the Russian law text) or Türkmengaz (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 1, point 7)
Contractor (oil and gas)	A licensee entering into a Petroleum Operations Contract with the Concern (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 1, point 16)
Subcontractor (oil and gas)	A person performing particular Petroleum Operations for a contractor or another subcontractor (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 1, point 28)
Petroleum Operations	Exploration, production and processing under the Contract and licence (Hydrocarbon Resources Law, Art. 1, point 11)
Contract (oil and gas)	The agreement between the Concern and contractor under which Petroleum Operations are performed. Capitalisation distinguishes it from supply contracts and subcontracts.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
CNPC	China National Petroleum Corporation; the company named in the notice reviewed is CNPC International
ITB	Usually Invitation to Bid; in the CNPC example, the tender package designation used in the notice is retained
LLP	Limited Liability Partnership; the legal form used in the company's name
SCRME	State Commodity and Raw Materials Exchange of Turkmenistan
PPP	Public–private partnership
Hydrocarbon Resources Law	Law of Turkmenistan on Hydrocarbon Resources
Ministry of Finance and Economy	Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan
VAT	Value added tax
wd	Working days
Media	Mass media
USD	United States dollar
Tk.	The Turkmen text of the act was used
EDS	Electronic digital signature

APPENDIX E

Source status

Instrument	Amendments listed in the text reviewed	Reviewed
Law of Turkmenistan on Tenders for the Supply of Goods, Performance of Works and Provision of Services for State Needs, 20 December 2014, No. 158-V	Law No. 28-VII of 3 June 2023	29.10.2026
Law of Turkmenistan on Hydrocarbon Resources (2008, No. 208-III)	Law No. 73-VII of 25 November 2023	28.10.2026
Presidential Resolution No. 5551 of 5 March 2002 on the Procedure for Conducting Tenders to Select Suppliers and Contractors	Paras. 1–2 repealed by Resolution No. 13034 of 4 June 2013 (Adalat database record No. 2593)	29.10.2026
Presidential Resolution No. 14602 of 12 February 2016: threshold and Budget Procurement Procedure (Tk.)	Resolution No. 835 of 1 July 2018	29.10.2026
Presidential Resolution No. 1865 of 13 June 2026 approving the Procedure for Tenders to Select Suppliers of Goods, Works and Services for Transport and Communications Ministries and Agencies (working translation; “pudaklaýyn dolandyryş edaralary” corresponds to the Russian vedomstva (“agencies”) used in the official Russian Tender Law, Art. 1, point 2); published in the Collection of Acts of the President and Decisions of the Government of Turkmenistan, 2026, No. 6, item 1259 (Tk.)	No amendment marks; no resolutions later than June 2026 in the database; review incomplete	29.10.2026
Presidential Resolution No. 316 of 10 August 2017 on the interdepartmental group (Tk.)	Membership amended by No. 1486 of 15 August 2025	29.10.2026
Presidential Resolution No. 174 of 28 April 2017 on engaging subcontractors in investment projects (Tk.)	Resolution No. 835 of 1 July 2018	29.10.2026
Presidential Resolution No. 252 of 9 June 2017 listing contracts subject to SCRME registration (Tk.)	Resolution No. 2458 of 20 September 2021	29.10.2026
SCRME Chairman's Order No. 01/05-13 of 15 August 2019, registered No. 1258: registration of contracts without exchange trading (Tk.)	Supplemented by Order No. 01/05-01 of 8 February 2021 (registered No. 1480)	29.10.2026
Joint Order of the concerns No. 203-Iş/164/Ö of 5 November 2020, registered No. 1414: Petroleum Operations Tender and Licensing Procedure (Tk.)	No amendment marks in the text	29.10.2026
Joint Order of the concerns and the Ministry of Finance and Economy No. 83-iş/77-iş/186-Ö of 25 May 2021, registered No. 1481: Subcontractor Status Confirmation Procedure (Tk.)	No amendment marks in the text	29.10.2026
Minister of Finance's Order No. 73-ö of 4 May 2017, registered No. 1057: List of Offshore Jurisdictions (Tk.)	No amendment marks in the text	29.10.2026
Presidential Resolution No. 10544 of 24 July 2009 on local construction enterprises in international tenders (Tk.)	No amendment marks in the text	01.11.2026

Instrument	Amendments listed in the text reviewed	Reviewed
Law of Turkmenistan on Administrative Procedures, No. 566-V of 3 June 2017 (Tk.: Administratiw önümçilik hakynda)	Law No. 155-VII of 12 April 2025	01.11.2026
Administrative Procedure Code of Turkmenistan, No. 302-VI of 24 October 2020 (Tk.), Art. 23	Amendment history not checked	01.11.2026
Law on Electronic Documents, Electronic Document Management and Digital Services, No. 226-VI of 14 March 2020 (Tk.), Arts. 29, 38	No amendment marks in the heading	01.11.2026
Civil Code of Turkmenistan, approved by Law No. 162-VII of 28 June 2025, effective 1 January 2026; Arts. 420, 439, 441, 961–967	New Code; amendments not checked	01.11.2026
Presidential Resolution No. 517 of 22 December 2017 on retention payments in construction (Tk.)	No amendment marks in the text	29.10.2026
Presidential Resolution No. 1861 of 12 June 2026 on Türkmengaz's purchase of steel pipes (Tk.)	No amendment marks in the text	29.10.2026
Presidential Resolution No. 1862 of 12 June 2026 on Türkmennebit's purchase of casing and drill pipes (Tk.)	No amendment marks in the text	29.10.2026
Law on Entrepreneurial Activity, No. 863-XII	Law No. 86-VI of 20 October 2018	29.10.2026
Law of Turkmenistan on Legal Acts, No. 589-V of 26 August 2017 (Tk.: Hukuk namalary hakynda)	Law No. 184-VII of 22 November 2025; Arts. 8, 20, 42 as amended by laws through 25 November 2023	29.10.2026
Law on Foreign Investments, No. 184-III of 3 March 2008 (Tk.)	Law No. 153-VI of 8 June 2019	29.10.2026

Notices and official announcements used as practice examples

Source	Information cited in this issue	Link	Reviewed
Türkmengaz State Concern, open tender No. T/GAZ-18, 2 April–14 May 2025	USD 500 or manat equivalent per lot, excluding VAT and bank charges; offshore exclusion; extract from Tender Rules	oilgas.gov.tm/ru/posts/news/13645	29.10.2026
Türkmennebit State Concern, international tender No. 203, 13 March–27 April 2026	USD 1,725 including VAT or manat equivalent per lot; 30 working days from publication in Neutral Turkmenistan; offshore exclusion	oilgas.gov.tm/en/posts/news/16516	29.10.2026
CNPC International branch, tender No. CIT-25126-SR, 10–16 April 2026	Invoice for the ITB package, no amount stated; 7 calendar days to bid; country of registration and corporate details	oilgas.gov.tm/en/posts/news/16690	29.10.2026

Source	Information cited in this issue	Link	Reviewed
Branch of Tatneft Public Joint Stock Company, tender No. 2026/10, 25 February–10 March 2026	10 working days from Nebit-Gaz publication; offshore exclusion; electronic submission	oilgas.gov.tm/en/posts/news/16378	29.10.2026
Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, international tender (4 lots), 6 December 2024; Türkmenistan newspaper No. 311 (31246)	30 working days; deposit and special fee; offshore exclusion; country of registration	saglykhm.gov.tm (international tenders)	29.10.2026
State portal turkmenistan.gov.tm, “President of Turkmenistan signs a number of documents”, 12 June 2026	Announcement of signature of the resolution approving the Transport and Communications Tender Procedure	turkmenistan.gov.tm/ru/post/107410	29.10.2026

SOURCE STATUS

The main source review in the legislative database of Turkmenistan's Ministry of Adalat (Ministry of Justice) was conducted on 28–29 October 2026; the register gives 1 November 2026 for certain acts. Individual dates and review limitations are recorded there. The latest amendments listed in the Turkmen text of the Tender Law are Law No. 28-VII of 3 June 2023. Subordinate legislation was consulted in Turkmen; translations of quotations are by Bilermen Partners. Marks in publicly accessible texts do not rule out later amendments. Our search found no acts on thresholds for other sectors or tender complaint procedures; this does not prove that no such rules exist. Links to legislative instruments lead only to publicly accessible official Mejlis texts; other acts are identified by their particulars. This material is not a certified opinion on the application of rules to a particular procurement.

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