









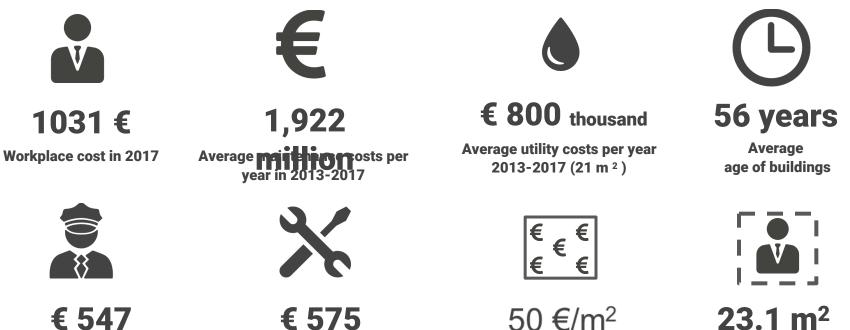
OBJECTIVE

Create a new quality of ministries' working environment and at the same time reduce the scope of state-owned real estate and optimize operating costs and increase asset usage efficiency.

THREE-WAY NEEDS ANALYSIS



Current indicators



thousand Average operating and administration costs per year in 2013-2017 $(14 Eur / m^2)$

€ 575 thousand

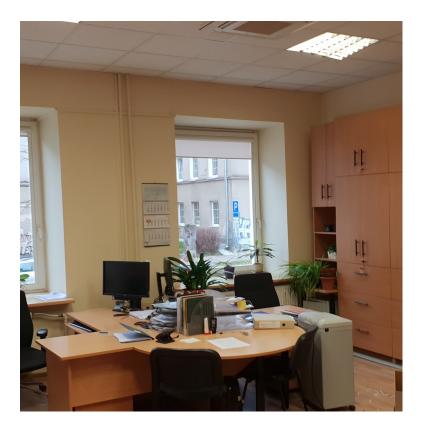
Average repairs, other maintenance costs for the year 2013-2017 (15 Eur/m².)

50 €/m²

Average annual maintenance costs in 2013-2017 per m²

Area per employee

Current situation:



High cabinets contain large amount of documents, some of which are stationary throughout the year, in some cases, the cabinets are half-empty. A relatively large table surface area is not effectively utilized when it is overloaded with unnecessary items or documents. It is convenient to welcome visitors or to just meet colleagues without leaving your place of work, but it is not always that a colleague on the other side of the table wants to be participate in a specific meeting.



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ADVOKATAS



Summary of the current situation

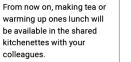
The reason to launch this project is the depreciation of the existing long-term assets of the ministries (average age - 56 years).

Problems (consequences):

- 1. High operating costs for ministries;
- 2. High cost of workplace;
- **3. Unattractive working environment.**

Key benefit: High value of existing ministries' fixed assets!

10 Employees = 100 m² = new quality environment



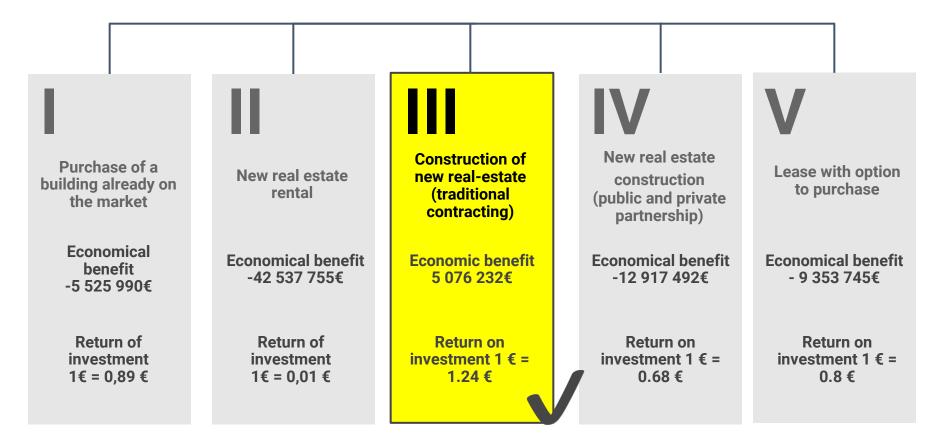
Unused documents will be readily available in common department storages (depositories), and clothes will be left in the cloakrooms.

Employee productivity and their overall well-being will improve if their colleagues will proceed with their meetings in dedicated meeting rooms.

In order to make the work environment as spacious as possible and more attractive, it will be possible to print documents in a common office room and personalize the saved space.



Possible alternatives to project implementation



Sensitivity analysis

1. If the value of investments for the implementation of the MC project will increase by more than 14%, the project will not generate socioeconomic benefits.

2. The value from sales of existing ministry assets affects financial rather than economic benefits.

3. If the value of real estate in the surrounding areas decreases by more than 15%, the project does not generate socio-economic benefits.

Future projection (benefits)

1:1



48,21 : 48,21 Ratio with market price in EUR / m²

50.42% 69,46% Work space and common area ration



23.1 13.1 Reduction of square meters of area per employee 43,3%



1031 632 Workplace price, Eur



40-k 24 k Sq. meters of common area in future (40,0% decrease)

39,3% AVNT total area reduction, m²

39 681 m² 24 084 m²



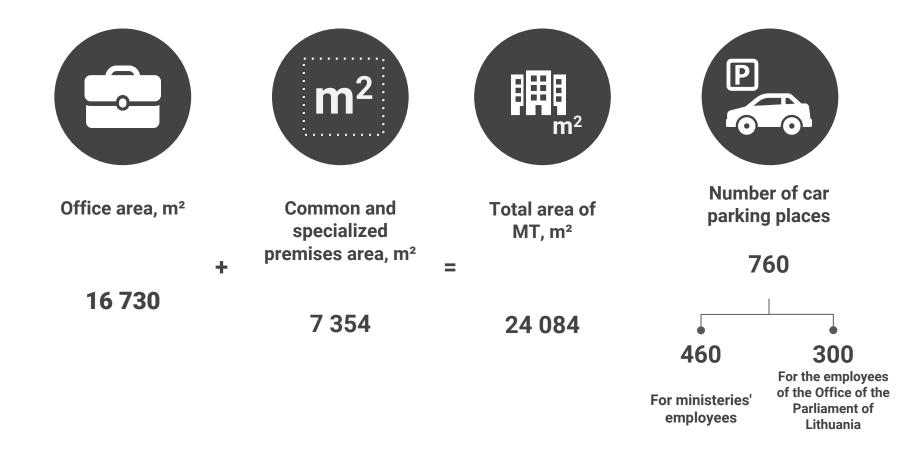
39,6% Cost reduction, Eur

1 922 068 1 161 020

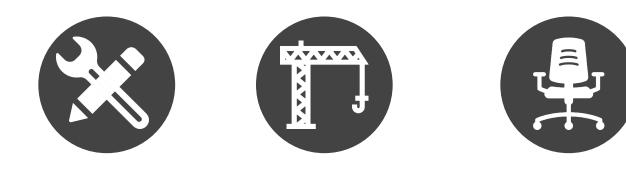


50 48,21 Average annual ministries' costs per 1m², Eur

Ministries' campus building structure



Investment structure





Design and engineering services, Eur with VAT

Construction, installation (equipping), parking Eur including VAT

Furniture and equipment, Eur including VAT

2 447 044

Other costs (project management, unforeseen costs), Eur including VAT

2 830 161

54 895 274

2 370 595

Total: EUR 62 543 074 including VAT



Evaluation criteria:

K1. Accessibility

- By foot to the Parliament
- By foot to the Government
- Traveling to subodinate institutions
- Travelling to work

K2. Preparedness for construction

- No need to change BP
- None or need to change the DP
- Near the street 2500 cars / h
- There is no heritage and research
- No other type of any interference

K3. Socio-economic benefits

- Developed service infrastructure
- It is necessary to improve soc. infrastructure
- It is necessary to improve public spaces
- May increase the value of real estate
- Can create a social impulse

K4. Property form

- Public / Private
- Formed land plot

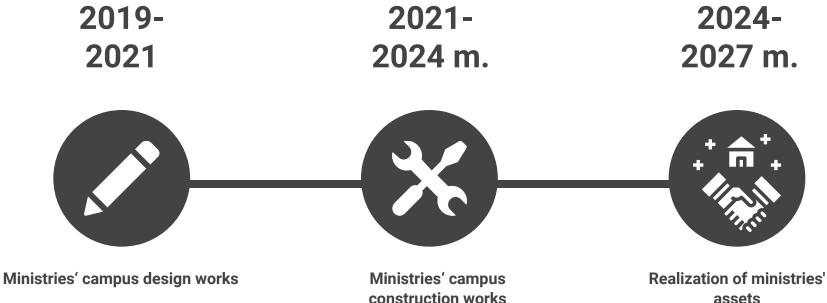
K5. Property form

- Sufficient area 40.000m²
- Optimal intensity 1.6-2.2
- Number of floors 5-10

Absolute rating

No.	Name	Score	Price of the project	Additional investment	Total sum
1.	Land plot at the Parliament of Lithuania	6.94	€ 60 196 092	€ 2 346 982	€ 62 543 074
2.	A. Goštauto str. district	6.88	€ 63 012 471	€ 4 210 200	€ 67 222 671
3.	Railway station project	6.18	€ 60 196 092	€ 6 203 600	€ 66 399 692
4 .	The territory of Educational	5.97	€ 60 196 092	€ 4 300 497	€ 64 496 589
5.	Juozapavičiaus str 5m 9 and 11	5.92			-
6.	Culture house of the Ministry of Interior	3.63			

Investment implementation chart

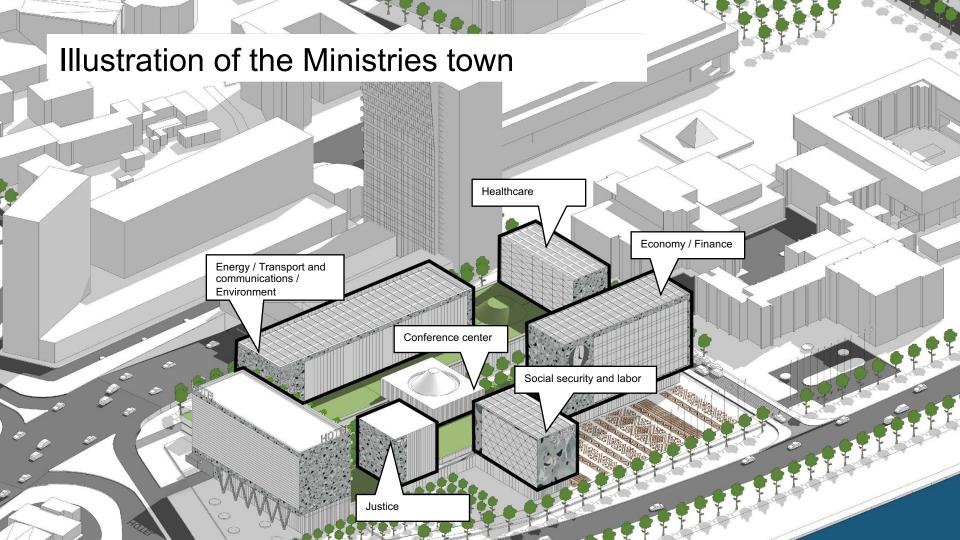


assets

Risk management

Risk group / risk factors	Management options
Risk of sale of existing ministry buildings	Preliminary market information on planned sale of ministries buildings.
Transfer of existing ministries' assets to the Project organization	Proper planning process, timely preparation of documents and harmonization with departmental institutions.
Prolonged preparation of technical documentation preparation	Proper planning process, timely preparation of documents and harmonization with departmental institutions.
Prolonged public procurement processes	Quality of purchase documents.
Delays in project activities and non-compliance with the implementation schedule	The time reserve for unforeseen factors has been assessed when planning project activities. Creation, management and control of the implementation plan for signed contracts. Organizing meetings with contractors and service providers. Constant communication and control of implementation deadlines.
Increase in works and service prices	The budget of the project is planned while taking into account the prevailing prices in the market, the prices of works and services are calculated according to the recommendations of the responsible institutions.
Design errors	Professional technical design expertise at the right time.
Delay in construction works completion	Priority is given to the harmonization of all necessary permits and reconciliations necessary prior to the start of construction. Planning and providing penalties for delays in the contracts.
Non-compliance of construction works with normative requirements and standards	Oblige the contractor to ensure executed construction works according to a construction risk insurance. Provide the procedures and responsibilities for recording and eliminating the non-compliance of construction works with regulatory requirements and standards in the construction contract. Organize and ensure professional supervision and maintenance of the project's implementation.

Iliustration of the Ministries' campus



Summary

1. New assets will meet efficiency indicators and asset provisioning standards;

- 2. The ministries' maintenance costs will be reduced by 39.60%;
- 3. Premises will comply with the implementation of intended functions, delegated by the State;
- 4. The total area of the property is reduced by 39.30%;

5. A workplace "standard" is created and implemented to help not only provide workplace security and compliance with todays needs, but also increase the attractiveness of jobs for prospective professionals;

Summary

6. A centralization effect is achieved (both for workplaces and parking);
7. A long-term, sustainable activity model between the owner (SE Turto bankas) and the lessee (ministries) has been achieved, allowing to comply with the obligations assumed by the parties;

8. Better and more efficient administration of state assets;

9. Motivating modern workplace of the ministries' employees, better internal and inter-institutional communication, representative environment;
10. A working environment oriented for the completion of specific activities allows one to save space and increase employee productivity, as well as. the quality of specific works.

