

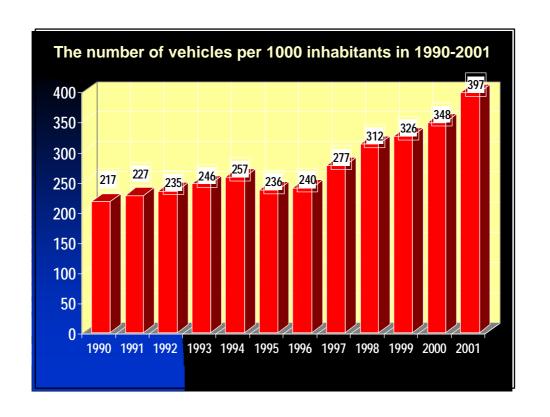
56,6 % of state roads are paved.

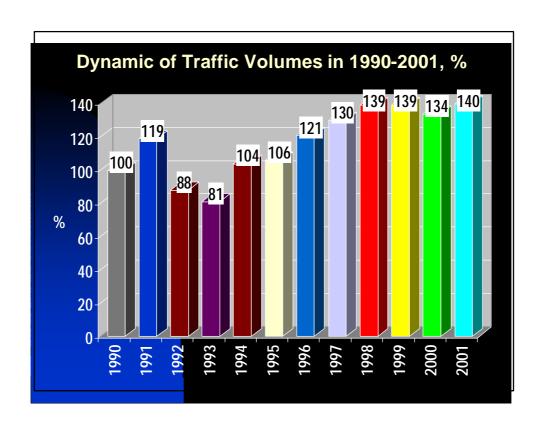
Of which: Asphalt - concrete 24 %

Light asphalt 75 %

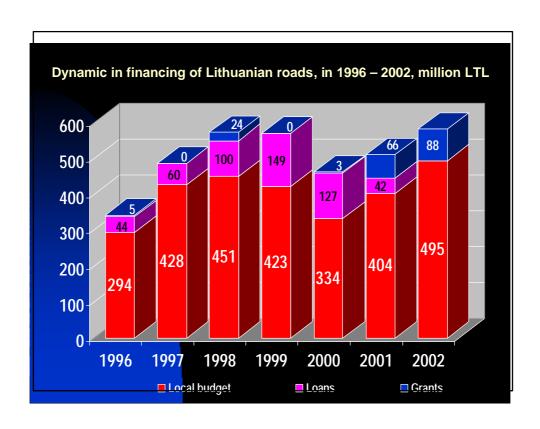
Cement – concrete 1 %

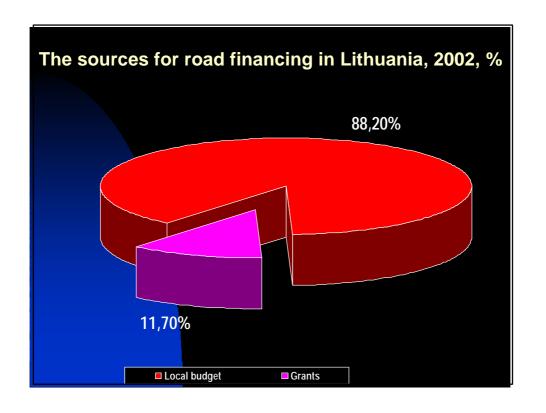
- 43,3 of regional roads has gravel pavement
- The prevailing width of asphalt pavements is 6-7 metres
- All main and national roads are cement or asphalt paved
- 20 % of asphalt pavements are wider than 7 metres
- 521 km of roads have four lanes

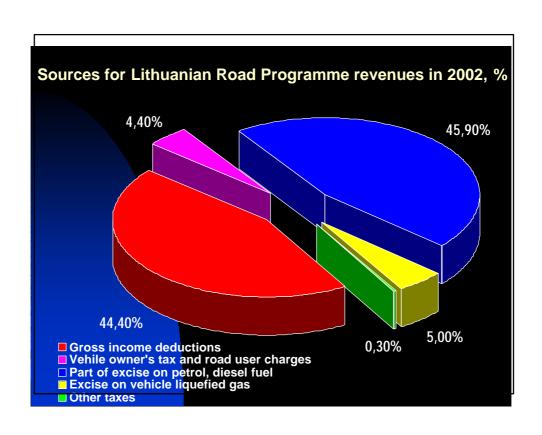


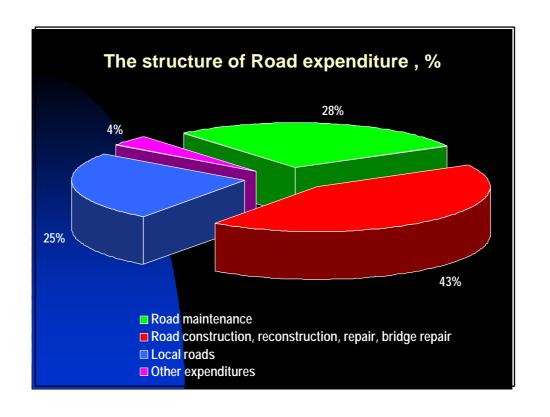


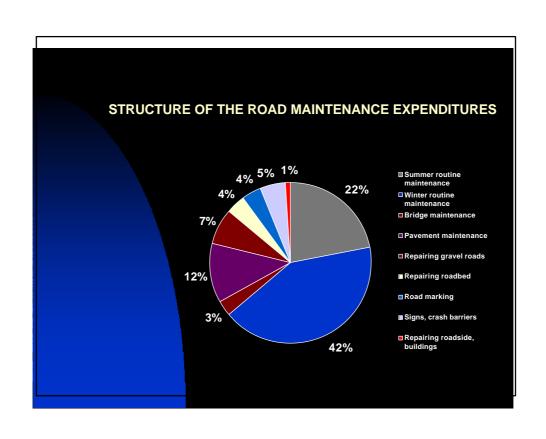


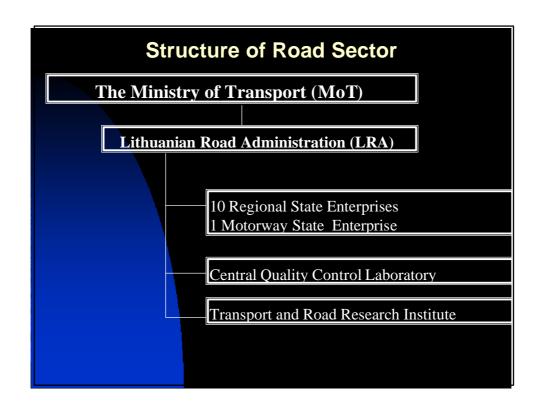


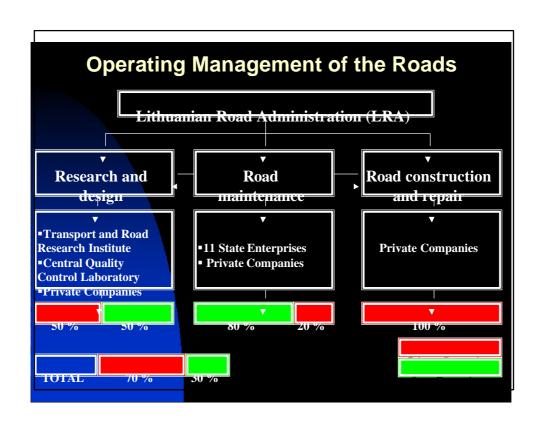




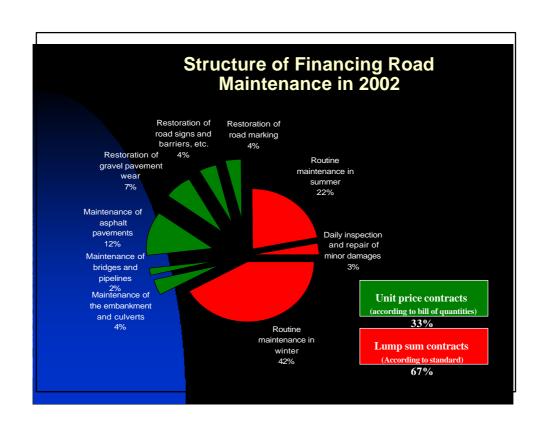


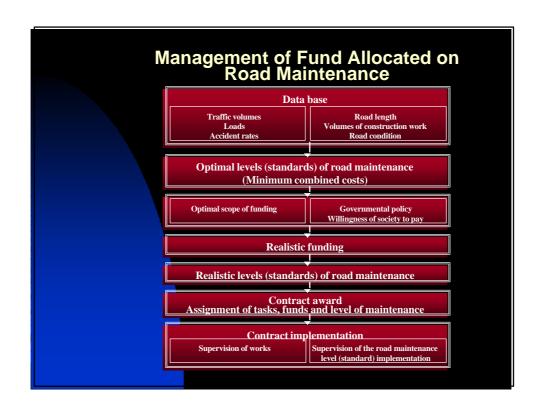


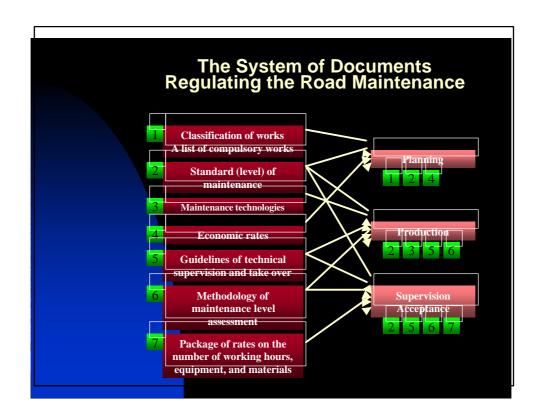




Structure of road asset management MOT: Asset's owner; -Management - general. No asset ownership; -Management: General planning; Contracting; Financing; Control. State enterprises: Delegated asset ownership. -Management: Detail planning, Road inventory; Asset accounting. -Execution of maintenance works







Conclusions

Advantages:

- limited number of capable enterprises
- reduced amount of state employees
- contracting out of works
- lump sum contracts (achieved level of maintenance)
- independent supervision of works

Shortcomings:

- incomplet separation of Client and Contractor function
- lack of legislation regulating lump sum contracts
- insufficiently developed data bank

Today's priorities and perspectives

Ensurance of proper routine maintenance level and traffic safety.

Modernisation of European Corridors

VIA BALTICA (Marijampole bypass)

Implementation year 2000 – 2005. Project cost – 16,5 million EUR, of 6,5 million EUR by EU PHARE, 10,0 million EUR – Lithuanian funds.

Lithuanian Highway Project

Implementation year 2001 – 2004. Project cost – 115,55 million EUR. Financed by EU ISPA program - 65,55 million EUR and Lithuanian funds-50 million EUR.

Preservation and modernisation of the existing road network

