

 Early Warning System

EIB-20170741

KAUNAS PUBLIC TRANSPORT FLEET RENEWAL



### Quick Facts

|                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Countries               | Lithuania                      |
| Financial Institutions  | European Investment Bank (EIB) |
| Status                  | Proposed                       |
| Bank Risk Rating        | U                              |
| Borrower                | UAB KAUNO AUTOBUSAI            |
| Sectors                 | Transport                      |
| Investment Type(s)      | Loan                           |
| Investment Amount (USD) | \$ 29.25 million               |
| Project Cost (USD)      | \$ 58.51 million               |



## Project Description

The project aims to modernise the public transport in the City of Kaunas (the second largest city in Lithuania) through (partial) fleet renewal and network improvements:

- (i) The acquisition of approximately 85 low floors, electric, zero emission, articulated trolley, and buses,
- (ii) The acquisition of up to 50 lower emission, low floor EURO 6 diesel buses.
- (iii) Partial rehabilitation of the trolley bus infrastructure.

According to the bank document, the project entails the acquisition of new rolling stock and some minor rehabilitation work for the trolleybus infrastructure to improve the quality of Kaunas public transportation fleet, and thus the quality of the services delivered to the public. This is expected to secure and maybe enhance the number of passengers making use of public transport system in the city.



## Investment Description

- European Investment Bank (EIB)

The EIB will require the Promoter to ensure that contracts for the implementation of the programme have been and will be tendered in accordance with the relevant applicable EU procurement legislation (Directive 2014/25/EU as well as Directives 89/665/EEC and 92/13/EEC) as interpreted by the Court of Justice of the EU, with publication of tender notices in the EU Official Journal, as and where required.

## Financial Intermediary

Financial Intermediary: A commercial bank or financial institution that receives funds from a development bank. A financial intermediary then lends these funds to their clients (private actors) in the form of loans, bonds, guarantees and equity shares. Financial intermediaries include insurance, pension and equity funds. The direct financial relationship is between the development bank and the financial intermediary.

- [UAB KAUNO AUTOBUSAI](#) (Financial Intermediary)



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## Contact Information

\*There is no further contact information disclosed at this project stage\*

### ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM OF EIB

The EIB Complaints Mechanism is designed to facilitate and handle complaints against the EIB by individuals, organizations or corporations affected by EIB activities. When exercising the right to lodge a complaint against the EIB, any member of the public has access to a two-tier procedure, one internal - the Complaints Mechanism Office - and one external - the European Ombudsman. A complaint can be lodged via a written communication addressed to the Secretary-General of the EIB, via email to the dedicated email address [complaints@eib.org](mailto:complaints@eib.org), by completing the online complaint form available at the following address: <http://www.eib.org/complaints/form>, via fax or delivered directly to the EIB Complaints Mechanism Division, any EIB local representation office or any EIB staff. For further details, check:

[http://www.eib.org/attachments/strategies/complaints\\_mechanism\\_policy\\_en.pdf](http://www.eib.org/attachments/strategies/complaints_mechanism_policy_en.pdf)

When dissatisfied with a complaint to the EIB Complaints Mechanism, citizens can then turn towards the European Ombudsman. A memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the EIB and the European Ombudsman establishes that citizens (even outside of the EU if the Ombudsman finds their complaint justified) can turn towards the Ombudsman on issues related to 'maladministration' by the EIB. Note that before going to the Ombudsman, an attempt must be made to resolve the case by contacting the EIB. In addition, the complaint must be made within two years of the date when the facts on which your complaint is based became known to you. You can write to the Ombudsman in any of the languages of the European Union. Additional details, including filing requirements and complaint forms, are available at:

<http://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/atyourservice/interactiveguide.faces>