LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS APLINKOS MINISTERIJA
THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

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The State Environmental Service
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2026-05

2026-04-07 Nr.2.28/AP/2765/2026

REGARDING THE TRANSBOUNDARY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A WIND FARM OF UP TO 35 WIND TURBINES IN THE NEMUNĖLIO, RADVILIŠKIO AND PAROVĖJA WARDS OF THE BIRŽAI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN THE PANEVĖŽYS COUNTY, LITHUANIA

Referring to the letter of the State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia, dated 2026-04-07, Nr.2.28/AP/2765/2026 regarding the transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment of the construction and operation of a wind farm of up to 35 wind turbines in the Nemunėlio, Radviliškio and Parovėja wards of the Biržai district municipality in the Panevėžys county, Lithuania and within the framework of the transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure, please find attached document with the answers regarding the comments and proposals submitted by the Republic of Latvia.

Please also find attached the revised parts of the EIA report in English (Annex to the statement of assessment).

The attached documentation has been prepared in order to address and evaluate the comments and proposals submitted by the Latvian authorities and public during the transboundary consultation process.

We would kindly ask you to review the submitted information and inform us whether the provided responses and clarifications are considered sufficient and whether they convinced that no significant transboundary environmental impact is expected.

We would also appreciate your confirmation as to whether the transboundary consultations between the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Latvia may be considered completed.

After finalization of EIA procedures Lithuania will provide Latvia with a final decision with information on how the results of the transboundary consultations have been taken into account.

We kindly ask you to submit your reply at the latest by **30 June 2026**.

We highly appreciate the constructive cooperation established between our institutions and remain committed to continuing effective bilateral cooperation in the field of environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context.

Annex. Assessment of Latvian comments and proposals, also revised parts of the EIA report in English, 42 pages.

Sincerely,

Vice-minister
Akvilė Gargasaitė

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ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE REQUIREMENTS OF TRANSBOUNDARY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ENTITIES TO SUPPLEMENT THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT OF A WIND FARM OF UP TO 35 WIND TURBINES IN THE NEMUNĖLIO RADVILIŠKIS AND PAROVĖJA WARDS OF BIRŽAI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN PANEVĖŽYS COUNTY, LITHUANIA

No	Name of the institution	Request / proposal /comments	The institution's proposal was accepted, partially accepted, or rejected	Reasons, explanation or response to the institution's request / proposal / comments
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Latvia	"<...> notifies that the EIA Report states that hazardous chemical substances will not be used or stored during the planned activity. However, it should be noted that during the operation of wind turbines certain technical fluids are typically used within the equipment (e.g., gearbox oils, hydraulic fluids, transformer oil, etc.), which according to relevant regulatory classifications may be considered hazardous substances (for example, flammable or environmentally hazardous). Therefore, it is recommended that the report specify the types of substances used, their approximate quantities per turbine and the total amount within the wind farm, as well as the measures envisaged to prevent leaks and the procedures to be followed in the event of an accident."	Proposal was accepted	Section 3.2.5 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (furthermore – EIA) Report has been supplemented with information on the materials required and typically used for the operation of the wind turbines (furthermore – WT), as well as their classification. The following information has been added to the aforementioned section: *During the operation of a WT, a limited amount of technical materials (grease, oils, coolants) are used in closed technical systems. WT units (wind turbine nacelles) are delivered to their installation site as factory-assembled units, i.e., already filled with the required amount of the certain technical materials. Depending on the model, a single WT may use approximately: gearbox oil – synthetic gear oil (approx. 700–1,000 L); hydraulic fluid – mineral hydraulic oil, used in steering and braking systems (approx. 300–800 L); transformer fluid – synthetic ester oil (high flashing point, so-called Class K) (approx. 1,000–2,500 L); coolant (in heat exchangers) – glycol-based fluid (e.g., Glysantin or*

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				equivalent) (approx. 200–600 L); greases (for bearings, steering mechanisms, etc.) (quantity: approx. 100–300 kg). *To prevent technical fluids from leaking into the environment, hermetically sealed, manufacturer-certified systems, leak-proof tanks, and reliable seals are used. Liquid retention tanks are installed in transformers, leak and oil level monitoring systems are implemented, and regular maintenance is performed.* *In the event of an accident, the facility's operation would be immediately halted, the leak would be contained, leaked fluids would be collected using absorbent materials, removed and disposed of in accordance with legal requirements. Relevant authorities would be notified of significant incidents.*
2.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Latvia	"<...> it is recommended that the EIA Report be supplemented with information on potential fire risks associated with wind turbines and related infrastructure (e.g., electrical equipment and transformers), as well as the planned fire safety measures and operational response possibilities in case of an emergency. The EIA Report should also describe access arrangements for firefighting and rescue vehicles to each turbine, the parameters of access roads, available water supply or water abstraction points, and general	Proposal was rejected	Please be noted that the EIA Report for the planned economic activity (furthermore – PEA) was reviewed and evaluated by specialists from the Panevėžys Fire and Rescue Board of the Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior, who approved it without any comments or suggestions in their August 24, 2023, official letter No. 9. 4-5-843/2023(11.5.119 E). The technological components of the WT, including control, monitoring, and safety systems (braking and lightning protection), are described in Section 3.2.7 of the EIA Report,

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		procedures for responding to fire or other emergency situations in order to ensure effective firefighting and rescue operations.”		and the analysis of potential risks associated with the PEA was conducted and described in Section 4.11, including the provision of necessary preventive measures. The aforementioned section states „*Roads of access to the WTs and TP [transformer substation] being planned are intended for the construction and servicing of these facilities, therefore, special-purpose vehicles will also be able to access them if necessary*“.
3.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / The Ministry of Smart Administration and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia	“<...> suggests specifying how the Project will affect the natural monument “Skaistkalnes karsta kritenes”, especially during the construction of the wind park.”	Proposal was partially accepted	Information on the geological and hydrogeological conditions of the area where the planned economic activity is to take place, as well as the potential impact of the planned economic activity on the subsurface, is provided in Section 4.4 of the EIA Report. It should be noted that the EIA report was reviewed and evaluated by specialists from the Lithuanian Geological Survey under the Ministry of the Environment, who, in their October 13, 2023, official letter No. (4)-1-7-4674 approved the planned economic activity and the environmental impact assessment without any comments or suggestions. As mentioned in Section 4.4.1 of the EIA report, based on information provided on the Lithuanian Geological Survey’s website, the western side of the planned economic activity area borders the Northern Lithuanian karst region, where, due to the exchange between surface and groundwater, gypsum-

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				bearing rocks are intensively dissolved and, with river runoff into the Mūša (Lielupė), gypsum rocks are carried away, and underground cavities are formed, while old karst features are found on the ground surface and new ones emerge. One of the main conditions for the formation of cavities is the intensive circulation of water unsaturated with sulfates and calcium in gypsum rocks. This process may be accelerated by climate change or anthropogenic factors—changes in the water regime within the active sulfate karst zone. The amount of surface water entering the karstifying rocks depends primarily on meteorological and hydrological conditions. Although the planned wind farms do not fall within the aforementioned karst region, some of the planned wind turbines (N20, N21) are located at the edge of a low-activity karst area, at distances ranging from 25 to 31 meters. The wind turbines N26 and N27 are planned closest to high-activity karst areas, at distances of 831 m and 500 m, respectively. As mentioned in Section 4.4.2 of the EIA report: *"Construction of the WTs will require works below the surface of the ground. For the installation of foundations of a WT, a temporary excavation of a 3 m deep pit up to 260 m^2 in area will be needed (approx. 780 m^3 of soil would be excavated). Pile foundations approx. 20-40 m deep are planned to be installed (the exact depth will be determined in*

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				the technical design process)" and it is noted that *„the WTs being planned (high-rise structures) would be installed in area adjacent to the karstic region of Noth Lithuania and characterised by complicated conditions geologically-hydrogeologically and geotechnically. Such conditions do not impose restrictions on the implementation of the PEA but additional measures will be required (such as detailed engineering geological investigations, eliminating any risk of pollutants' penetrating groundwater layers, and other technical solutions)".* The planned project design solutions, provided that measures to prevent and mitigate negative impacts are applied and implemented in a timely manner during construction, will not have a significant negative impact on the subsurface during normal operation, because: • Prior to implementing the project design solutions, detailed engineering geological and geotechnical investigations would be conducted during the technical design phase of the structures in accordance with Construction Technical Regulation STR 1.04.02:2011 "Engineering Geological and Geotechnical Investigations" and the requirements of Construction Technical Regulation STR 1.04.03:2012 "Engineering Geological and Geotechnical Investigations in the Karst Region of Northern Lithuania," identifying potential risk zones and, accordingly, planning and

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				selecting the necessary technical solutions to prevent or manage the threat of undesirable geological phenomena during the construction and operation of facilities, as well as to substantiate the technical parameters of structures; • High-quality reinforced concrete foundations for the WT are constructed, ensuring safe operation of the WT and a neutral impact on the natural environment (the reinforced concrete foundation and pile structure does not release any hazardous substances into the environment; the underground foundation structure is constructed to ensure impermeability between aquifers and prevent additional water inflow from the surface). During WT operations, there will be no significant negative impact on the subsurface, nor will any factors be introduced that could promote karst processes, because: • Groundwater and surface water resources will not be used during the PEA (the hydrodynamic regime of groundwater and/or surface water will not be affected); • No industrial or domestic wastewater will be generated (there will be no infiltration of technogenic wastewater into the subsurface and no risk of contaminating either surface or groundwater); • During the construction and operation phases, non-polluting surface wastewater (rainwater and snowmelt)

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				will be generated at the WT sites, which will flow over existing surfaces and be absorbed into the ground (there will be no artificial impermeable surfaces at the sites, there will be no concentrated surface stormwater runoff); • No hazardous chemicals will be used or stored during the operation of the WT (except for small quantities used to ensure the plant's operational functions) (there will be no risk of contaminating either surface or groundwater); • Vibration caused by the power plant is insignificant (any significant vibration of the power plant structure would pose a risk to the plant's own operation and will be strictly monitored by special sensors) and will not have an impact that could promote karst processes. To summarise, it can be concluded that: ***during the construction and operation of the PEA facilities, provided that the impact avoidance and mitigation measures outlined in the PEA EIA report are implemented, no significant adverse impact on the subsurface is expected, including within the territory of the Republic of Latvia.***

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4.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / The Ministry of Smart Administration and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia	"<...> They also ask to indicate whether a geological survey has been carried out regarding the potential impact of the Project on the surrounding area, including the natural monument "Skaistkalnes karsta kritenes"."	-	At this stage of the EIA for the PEA, no direct engineering geological or geotechnical investigations are being conducted; instead, the analysis is based on borehole data from the archives of the Lithuanian Geological Survey under the Ministry of the Environment (see figure below). The geological and hydrogeological conditions of the PEA area are described in Section 4.4.1 of the EIA report, and the potential impact of the PEA on the subsurface is assessed in Section 4.4.2 of the EIA report.

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		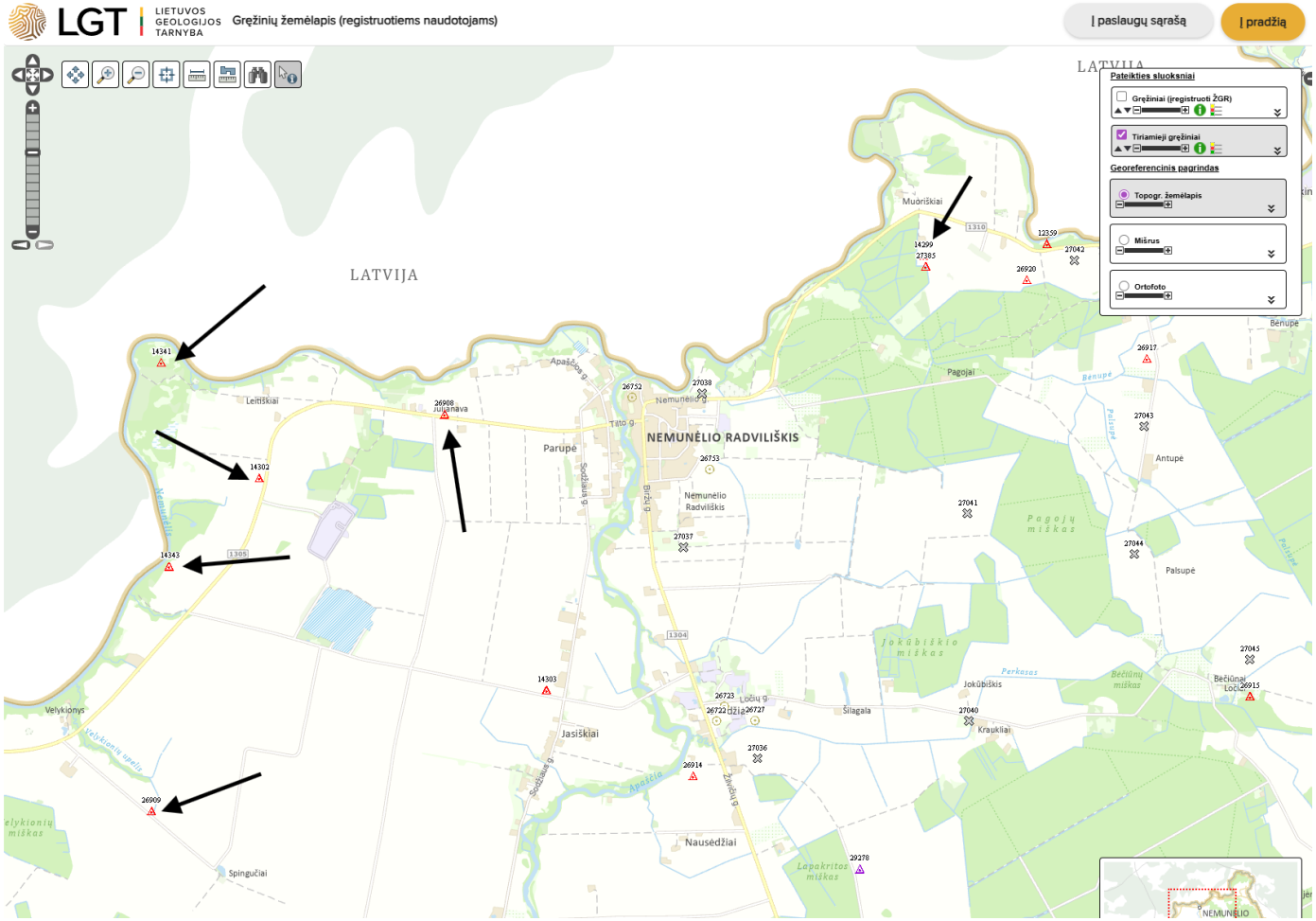		

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5.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / The State Centre for Defense Military Sites and Procurement	"<...> the impact on the territory of Latvia has been assessed incompletely within the framework of the EIA process. They draw attention to the fact that a detailed assessment of the impact of the Project on: 1. Geological objects located in the territory of Latvia (active karst processes occurring near the proposed activity site), since hydrogeological changes in the territory of Lithuania may have impact at a greater distance if the common groundwater system is affected during construction works."	Proposal was rejected	Please see the response to the Proposal No 3
6	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / The State Centre for Defense Military Sites and Procurement	"<...> the impact on the territory of Latvia has been assessed incompletely within the framework of the EIA process. They draw attention to the fact that a detailed assessment of the impact of the Project on: 2. The traditional landscape of the region and how the Project will change the identity and visual quality of the site and whether such changes are permissible. Wind turbines of such height (270 m) directly affect the landscape within a radius of 5-10 km, and their total visibility reaches up to 50 km."	Proposal was partially accepted	In the EIA report for the PEA, the assessment of the WTs impact on the landscape was conducted in accordance with Article 49, Paragraph 18 of the Law on Renewable Energy Sources of the Republic of Lithuania: The **impact of the planned economic activity on the landscape is considered insignificant** if wind turbines taller than 30 m are not installed in the most valuable landscape areas or at a distance from them that is calculated by equating one meter of the wind turbine's height (measured as the height of the wind turbine tower) to a distance of 10 meters from the nearest scenic viewpoint in the most valuable landscape areas. It should be noted that the EIA document drafter has no information that legislation establishing the procedure for

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				assessing the impact of wind turbines on the landscape has been adopted and is in force in the Republic of Latvia. According to the „Latvijas ainavu atlants[1]“ („Latvian Landscape Atlas“) the areas of national significance with valuable landscapes closest to the PEA site within the territory of the Republic of Latvia would be: The Zemgale Plain near Rundāle and Bauska (Zemgales līdzenums pie Rundāles un Bauskas) – approximately 30.99 km from the planned WT N12; Sēlija near Lake Sauka (Sēlija pie Saukas ezera) – approximately 37.24 km from the planned WT N29. The nearest landscape treasures located within the territory of the Republic of Latvia would be “View of the Catholic Church and Cemetery in Skaistkalne” (Skats uz Skaistkalnes katoļu baznīcu un kapenēm) (approximately 3.8 km from the planned WT N12) and “The Karst Landscape of Skaistkalne” (Skaistkalnes karsta kriteņu ainava) (approximately 1.89 km from the planned WT N12) (see figure below). Based on the method for assessing the impact of the PEA on the landscape as applied in the EIA report (Article 49(18) of the Law on Renewable Energy Sources of the Republic of Lithuania), the landscape treasures of the aforementioned territory of the Republic of Latvia would be located at a distance greater than 10 times the height of the planned wind

[1] https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/6c0b5c1cfaaa4bffb3c44b79158cd93c/page/Ainavekolo%C4%A3iskais-nov%C4%93rt%C4%93jums?views=Nacion%C4%81l%C4%81s-ainavas

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				turbine towers (180 m × 10 = 1,800 m), therefore, it is concluded that the impact on the landscape is not significant. It should be noted that the WTs (the construction and operation of wind turbines) are single objects located at certain distances from one another and do not occupy large areas characterized by dense development. The planned wind turbines will be visible from the territory of the Republic of Latvia **depending on the chosen observation point** at a distance of up to several kilometres. The mitigation measures are outlined in Section 4.5.3 of the EIA report "*in order to reduce the impact on landscape, the WTs will be painted in light colours; it is recommended that the lower part of the tower is painted green and non-glossy paint is used so that reflections are avoided*." Chapter 5 of the EIA report has been supplemented with information on the nearest landscape treasures and areas located within the territory of the Republic of Latvia.

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		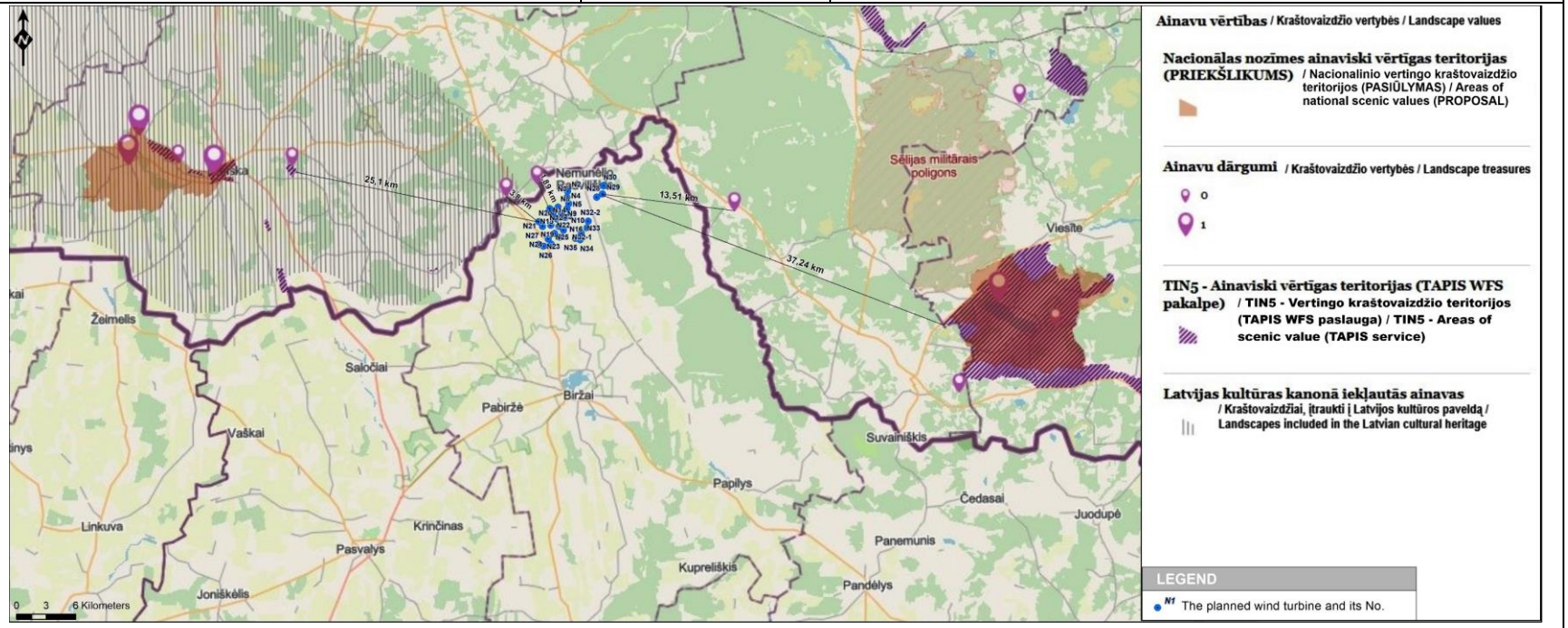			
7	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / The Nature	"<...> notes that, to further reduce collision risks for migratory and soaring bird species, it would be advisable to equip wind turbines with SOD (shut-down-on-demand) systems throughout the entire wind farm area. As a minimum, such systems should be installed on wind turbines located within approximately 2 km of the Latvia–	Proposal was partially accepted	The EIA report for the PEA identifies, describes, and assesses the potential direct and indirect impacts of the PEA on biodiversity, with particular attention paid to species and natural habitats of European Community importance, as well as other species protected under the Law on Protected Animal, Plants, and Fungi (Sections 4.6 and 4.7 of the EIA report). The EIA report also outlines measures to prevent

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	Conservation Agency	Lithuania state border, where there is a higher potential impact on bird species nesting in the Latvian border area.”		and/or mitigate the negative impacts of the PEA on bats and birds: • 6 WTs (N1; N6; N11; N17; N31; N32) has been abandoned to install; • 13 WTs (N19; N20; N22; N24; N25; N26; N27; N28; N29; N30; N32-1; N34; N35) will be equipped with an effective automatic bat detection and, in critical cases (if more than 3 flights per minute are detected), wind turbine shutdown system. The measures will be applied from April 30 to October 1 during the hours of darkness. • 8 WTs (N8; N12; N13; N20; N21; N33; N34; N35) are planned to be equipped with a pre-detection of birds and wind turbine shutdown system; • 6 WTs (N19; N28; N29; N30; N32-1; N32-2) are planned to not be operated during the bird nesting and breeding season (March 20 to August 31) during daylight hours; • Prior to commencement of the wind farm operations, a monitoring programme on impact upon birds and bats must be prepared (and agreed with EPA), monitoring conducted, and assessments of effectiveness of the planned measures to prevent significant negative impact made: o at least one year prior to commencement of construction (observations were made in the course of this EIA);

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				o for at least three years after putting the WT/wind farm into operation; o repeatedly for one year, at least every five years after last observations. More detailed information on measures to mitigate impacts on biodiversity is provided in Section 4.6.3 of the EIA report for the PEA.
8	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / Zemgale planning region	"<...> the EIA documentation should be supplemented with clarifications regarding transboundary impacts, particularly with respect to: • the assessment of the visual impact of aviation safety lighting during nighttime;"	Proposal was rejected	The planned wind turbines would be tall structures that could pose a risk to aircraft; therefore, in accordance with legal provisions, they are subject to strict safety requirements. These requirements aim to ensure that the structures are safe for both aircraft and people. One of these requirements is visibility and markings: special markings, light signals, or other visual elements. To ensure that wind turbines are visible at night, red lights are mounted on the blades of the wind turbines, which appear on the horizon as moving red dots. Globally, sensor systems have already been developed for wind turbines that detect nearby aircraft and activate the warning light system only when they are approaching by the aircraft. However, the application of safety measures for tall structures, including wind turbines, depends on national safety requirements. When designing WTs, the responsible authorities will issue design conditions specifying the mandatory safety requirements.

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				It should be noted that the WTs (the construction and operation of wind turbines) are single objects located at certain distances from one another, and from the territory of the Republic of Latvia, **the light signals installed on the wind turbines will be visible depending on the chosen observation point**.
9.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / Zemgale planning region	"<...> the EIA documentation should be supplemented with clarifications regarding transboundary impacts, particularly with respect to: • landscape impact visualizations from viewpoints located within the territory of Latvia;"	Proposal was partially accepted	Please see the response to the Proposal No 6.
10.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / Zemgale planning region	"<...> the EIA documentation should be supplemented with clarifications regarding transboundary impacts, particularly with respect to: • a joint transboundary assessment of karst processes using a comparable data methodology."	Proposal was partially accepted	Please see the response to the Proposal No 3.
11.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of	"<...> the EIA documentation should be supplemented with clarifications regarding	Proposal was rejected	**No significant negative impact** of social aspects **has been identified** for the PEA in the case of any of the PEA alternatives. During the implementation of the PEA, services, materials, and equipment will be procured (from design and

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	Latvia / Zemgale planning region	transboundary impacts, particularly with respect to: • a more detailed analysis of transboundary social impacts in the populated border areas of Latvia. The Zemgale Planning Region considers that clarification of the above aspects is essential to ensure a comprehensive assessment of transboundary impacts and balanced decision-making regarding the implementation of the proposed activity.”		engineering service providers, equipment suppliers and retailers, transportation service providers, manufacturers and sellers of construction materials, construction companies, etc.) and, given that the WTs are planned near the territory of the Republic of Latvia, the PEA organiser may choose various service providers not only from Lithuania but also from Latvia. It should be noted that the EIA report identifies, describes, and assesses the potential direct and indirect impacts of the PEA on public health, including physical factors related to the PEA’s activities that may affect health, namely: noise; shadowing; infrasound; vibration; electromagnetic radiation (for more details, see Section 4.10 of the EIA report). The results of the noise and shadow flicker modelling performed for the WTs show that, in terms of these aspects, the zone of potential excessive impact does not extend into the territory of the Republic of Latvia for any of the technical alternatives and does not have a negative impact on its residential and public environments (see Section 4.10 of the EIA report and Figures 4–5 in the graphical annexes for further details).
12.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of	“<...> the EIA does not sufficiently address potential transboundary impacts on the Latvian	Proposal was partially accepted	Please see the responses to the Proposals No 3, No 6, No 11, No 15.

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	Latvia / Bauska Municipality	territory, particularly in the Skaistkalne and Kurmene parishes."		
13.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / Bauska Municipality	"<...> the EIA Report does not include an expert assessment of possible impacts on the protected geological and geomorphological natural monument "Skaistkalnes karsta kritenes" and does not adequately analyze potential impacts on karst processes in the adjacent Latvian territory. Concerns are expressed that deep turbine foundations and vibrations generated by wind turbines could potentially influence karst processes, groundwater conditions and ground stability in Latvian territory."	Proposal was partially accepted	Please see the responses to the Proposals No 3 and No 4. In addition, many mechanical devices generate vibration due to the movement of their components. Device vibration can be reduced using special isolating pads and by balancing the equipment. In a wind turbine, vibration is caused by the generator, rotating blades, and other operating components. Rotating parts of the wind turbine can cause vibration when the rotation of the relevant parts is unbalanced. Vibration can also be caused by improper alignment of individual parts or failures of individual components, which disrupt the balanced operation of the rotating parts. However, mechanical vibration is very low: the amplitude of the vibration waves transmitted to the ground is in the range of one-millionth of a millimetre. Rotor rotational vibration is regulated in accordance with the DIN ISO 1940-1 standard. This standard specifies the permissible vibration for rigidly coupled rotors; i.e., the adequacy of balancing, methods for checking residual imbalance, etc. The vibration propagation speed from a single wind turbine is approximately 10-5 mm/s per 1 km. The vibration speed from 10 wind turbines is approximately 10-4 mm/s.

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				The vibration caused by the wind turbine is insignificant (any greater vibration of the wind turbine structure would pose a risk to the operation of the wind turbine itself and will be strictly monitored by special sensors) and will not have an effect that could promote karst processes.
14.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / Bauska Municipality	"<...> the EIA report does not sufficiently assess landscape impacts on the Latvian side of the border. In particular, it highlights the potential visibility of wind turbines from Latvia, including from the culturally significant "Skaistkalnes baznīcas komplekss" (Skaistkalne Church complex), and suggests that additional visual impact assessments and visualizations from viewpoints in Latvia would be necessary."	Proposal was partially accepted	Please see the response to the Proposal No 6.
15.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / Bauska Municipality	"<...> concerns relate to potential shadow flicker effects on nearby residential areas in the Latvian border region, as well as possible negative impacts on property values and the living environment of local communities."	Proposal was rejected	The EIA report identifies, describes, and assesses the potential direct and indirect impacts of the PEA on public health, including physical factors associated with the WTs operations that may affect health, namely: noise; shadowing; infrasound; vibration; electromagnetic radiation (for more details, see Section 4.10 of the EIA report). Following noise propagation modelling of the planned WT, it was determined that the noise limit value caused by the planned wind turbines would exceed in all alternative scenarios—specifically only in one residential area (located 118 m from wind turbine N32-1), therefore, measures to

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				prevent and/or mitigate negative impacts must be implemented. The results of the noise and shadow flicker modelling for the planned WTs show that, in terms of these aspects, the zone of potential excessive impact does not extend into the territory of the Republic of Latvia for any of the technical alternatives and does not have a negative impact on its residential and public environments (see further details in Section 4.10 of the EIA report and in Graphical Annexes 4–5). It should be noted that the legislation defines the scope of the assessment of factors affecting environmental elements and public health at the time of preparing the EIA report. Neither the Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activities, nor the Description of the Procedure for Preparing Environmental Impact Assessment Documents for Planned Economic Activities, nor any other relevant legislation provide for an obligation to assess the impact of the PEA on the value of real estate that is not related to the impact of the planned economic activity due to noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation, flooding, or other biological, physical, or chemical impacts of the planned economic activity on the environment, immovable cultural heritage, and property, as well as the loss of property or restrictions on its use for its intended purpose and/or manner of use caused by the planned economic activity. These factors were analysed in the EIA report, and conclusions were presented along with

No	Name of the institution	Request / proposal /comments	The institution's proposal was accepted, partially accepted, or rejected	Reasons, explanation or response to the institution's request / proposal / comments
				measures to prevent, reduce, and/or compensate for significant adverse impacts.
16.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / Bauska Municipality	"<...> proposes that an analogous EIA should be carried out for the Latvian territory, considering the Sustainable Development Strategy of the Zemgale Planning Region for 2015–2030 [2], which defines Zemgale as a region with a distinctive cultural landscape where a balance between human activities and the environment should be maintained."	Proposal was rejected	The Sustainable Development Strategy of the Zemgale Planning Region for 2015–2030 is a long-term regional development document that sets out the region's vision, objectives, priorities, and spatial development guidelines. The document states that a large part of Zemgale is significant for intensive agriculture, while also emphasizing the value of forests, protected natural areas, the landscape, and cultural heritage, as well as the need to protect them and integrate them into development. Given that the PEA is planned within the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, no physical impact will be made on agriculture, forests, protected natural areas, or cultural heritage sites located within the territory of the Republic of Latvia. It should be noted that Section 3.4 of the Sustainable Development Strategy of the Zemgale Planning Region for 2015–2030 states that "<...> It is important to continue the development of energy infrastructure, taking into account demand and development opportunities. The use of alternative and renewable energy sources and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions must be promoted in accordance

[2] https://www.zemgale.lv/lv/media/97/download?attachment

No	Name of the institution	Request / proposal /comments	The institution's proposal was accepted, partially accepted, or rejected	Reasons, explanation or response to the institution's request / proposal / comments
				with the 2012–2020 Zemgale Region Energy Action Plan," therefore, the planned wind farm, together with the Zemgale Region's energy plans focused on the development of renewable energy sources, will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
17.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / Asociacija „Tautas labklājībai.lv"	"<...> raises concerns about the proximity of several planned wind turbines to the Latvian border, including their distance to Skaistkalne, nearby residential properties, and "Skaistkalnes karsta kritenes". According to the submission, the construction of wind turbines in this area could pose risks to the integrity of karst processes, groundwater regimes, and protected natural values."	Proposal was partially accepted	Please see the responses to the Proposals No 3, No 4 and No 5.
18.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / Association "Tautas labklājībai.lv"	"<...> express concerns regarding potential impacts on biodiversity, particularly bird and bat species recorded in the area, including protected species, as well as possible adverse effects on landscape quality, cultural landscape values, and the living environment of residents in the Latvian border area. Additional concerns relate to potential noise, vibration, shadow flicker, and possible impacts on property values."	Proposal was partially accepted	The EIA report identifies, describes, and assesses the potential direct and indirect impacts of the PEA on biodiversity, with particular attention paid to species and natural habitats of European Community importance, as well as other species protected under the Law on Protected Animal, Plants, and Fungi (Sections 4.6 and 4.7 of the EIA report). The EIA report also provides for measures to prevent and/or mitigate the negative impact of the PEA on bats and birds—see the response to the Proposal No 7.

No	Name of the institution	Request / proposal /comments	The institution's proposal was accepted, partially accepted, or rejected	Reasons, explanation or response to the institution's request / proposal / comments
				Please also see the responses to the Proposals No 6, No 11 and No 15.
19.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / Association "Tautas labklājībai.lv"	"<...> refers to international and European Union environmental legislation, emphasizing the need for a thorough assessment of potential transboundary impacts and clear allocation of responsibility in case of negative environmental effects."	Proposal was accepted	The EIA was conducted in accordance with both national and international legislation. Transboundary impacts were assessed in the EIA report. It should be noted that from the very beginning of the EIA (during the coordination of the EIA notification), at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Ministry of the Environment reviewed the submitted information and, in its October 28, 2022, official letter No. D8 (E)-5563 determined that the EIA must undergo transboundary impact assessment procedures. The PEA organiser, taking into account the results of the assessment and the comments of the EIA entities, as well as **proposals from the institutions of the Republic of Latvia**, abandoned planning of 4 WTs (N1, N6, N11, N17), and based on the conclusions of the EIA for the PEA, it is proposed to abandon planning another 2 WTs (N31 and N32) and to plan and implement construction and operational solutions for up 29 WTs (out of the planned 35 WTs) in case of any PEA alternative. Following the completion of the environmental impact assessment and the preparation of the EIA report, in accordance with the procedures established by law, the EIA report was submitted to the competent authority of the Republic of Latvia, and the public in Latvia was given the

No	Name of the institution	Request / proposal /comments	The institution's proposal was accepted, partially accepted, or rejected	Reasons, explanation or response to the institution's request / proposal / comments
				opportunity to review the assessment and the EIA report. Public consultations on the EIA report were also held for representatives of Latvian authorities and the residents. Please also see the responses to the Proposals No 7, No 15. The organiser of the PEA takes responsibility for the planned economic activity, as provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Lithuania.
20.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / a private individual	"<...>the planned wind turbines could have a significant visual impact on the Latvian border landscape. According to the submission, the border area is characterized by an open rural landscape with low building structures and wide horizons, where large vertical structures may become dominant elements visible over long distances. It is noted that such turbines could be visible from several tens of kilometers and may substantially change the visual character of the landscape, introducing large-scale industrial elements into a traditionally rural environment. Concerns are also raised regarding the visual impact of aviation safety lighting during nighttime."	Proposal was partially accepted	Please see the response to the Proposal No 6.
21.	State Environmental	"<...> also addresses potential impacts on the living environment and quality of life of	Proposal was rejected	Please see the responses to the Proposals No 11, No 15.

No	Name of the institution	Request / proposal /comments	The institution's proposal was accepted, partially accepted, or rejected	Reasons, explanation or response to the institution's request / proposal / comments
	Service of the Republic of Latvia / a private individual	residents in the Latvian border area. In particular, the submitter refers to possible effects related to noise, including low-frequency noise and amplitude-modulated noise, as well as shadow flicker caused by rotating turbine blades. The submission suggests that these factors may affect residents' well-being and that the environmental impact assessment may not sufficiently evaluate such impacts in the context of nearby Latvian settlements."		
22.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / a private individual	"<...> Potential impacts on biodiversity are another concern raised in the submission. The submitter notes that the area is located within an important migration corridor for birds and bats in the Baltic region. According to the submission, wind turbines could create collision risks for migratory birds and bats and may affect their migration routes, feeding areas, and population dynamics. Particular attention is drawn to species protected in Latvia, including large birds of prey and other protected bird species, as well as several bat species."	Proposal was rejected	Please see the response to the Proposal No 7.
23.	State Environmental Service of the	"<...> raises concerns regarding cumulative impacts. It is noted that several wind energy projects are planned or under development in the	Proposal was rejected	The EIA report describes the cumulative impact assessment conducted, taking into account the wind farm planned in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania adjacent to the project

No	Name of the institution	Request / proposal /comments	The institution's proposal was accepted, partially accepted, or rejected	Reasons, explanation or response to the institution's request / proposal / comments
	Republic of Latvia / a private individual	Baltic region, and therefore the impacts of the proposed wind farm should not be assessed in isolation. The submitter indicates that the combined visual, ecological, and acoustic impacts of multiple wind parks in the region may be significant and should be evaluated through a comprehensive cumulative impact assessment."		area, as required by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania (for more details, see Sections 3.1.4; 4.6; 4.10 of the EIA report).
24.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia / a private individual	"Overall, <...> the current environmental assessment does not provide sufficient evidence to conclude that the potential impacts on the Latvian territory, biodiversity, landscape, and residents' living environment would be insignificant. This submission therefore calls for a more comprehensive transboundary impact assessment, including additional data, independent expert evaluation, and a more detailed analysis of cumulative and long-term impacts before the project is further advanced."	Proposal was rejected	Please see the responses to the previously submitted proposals and comments.
25.	State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia	"The State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia (hereinafter – the Service) has received responses from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Latvia, the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Latvia, the Ministry of Smart Administration and Regional	-	The comments and proposals submitted by the institutions and residents of the Republic of Latvia have been evaluated; the EIA report has been revised to incorporate the relevant comments; and a report on the Evaluation of the proposals/comments submitted by the institutions and residents of the Republic of Latvia has been prepared.

No	Name of the institution	Request / proposal /comments	The institution's proposal was accepted, partially accepted, or rejected	Reasons, explanation or response to the institution's request / proposal / comments
		Development of the Republic of Latvia, the State Centre for Defense Military Sites and Procurement, the Nature Conservation Agency, Zemgale planning region, Bauska municipality, association “Tautas labklājībai.lv” as well as comments from members of the public. <...> All other authorities [the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Latvia] informed the Service that they have reviewed the documentation received and have no comments or additions regarding the transboundary impact assessment. No comments were received regarding the minutes of the meeting. The Service kindly asks to consider the above-mentioned opinions and comments in the EIA report. The Service would like to express its willingness to continue the successful bilateral cooperation that has been established in the field of environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context.”		Please be noted that, taking into account the questions and comments raised during the public consultation, Chapter 5 of the EIA report has been supplemented with information on cultural heritage sites in the territory of the Republic of Latvia located closest to the planned wind farm. We note that the planned wind farm does not fall within the territories of cultural heritage sites located in the Republic of Latvia or their protection zones. Chapter 5 of the EIA report has also been supplemented with information on the nearest landscape treasures and areas located within the territory of the Republic of Latvia. Appendix No. 1 to this Evaluation of the proposals/comments submitted by the institutions and residents of the Republic of Latvia contains the revised sections of the EIA report (in English).

APPENDIX NO. 1. REVISED SECTIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Organiser of the proposed economic activity	BIRŽŲ VĖJAS, UAB, J. JANONIO A. 5, BIRŽAI, TELEPHONE +370 610 25533, EMAIL: EVALDAS@RDG.LT
Proposed economic activity and its location	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A WIND FARM OF UP TO 35 WIND TURBINES PLANNED BY BIRŽŲ VĖJAS, UAB IN THE NEMUNĖLIO RADVILIŠKIS AND PAROVĖJA WARDS OF THE BIRŽAI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN THE PANEVĖŽYS COUNTY THE PROPOSED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IS PRESUMED AS BEING IN THE OVERRIDING PUBLIC INTEREST AND IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Author of the document	SWECO LIETUVA, UAB, OZO G. 12A-1, VILNIUS, TELEPHONE: +370 5 262 2621, EMAIL: INFO@SWECO.LT, WWW.SWECO.LT
Project No	**22025**
Type of works	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Document type	**REPORT** **(REVISED SECTIONS)**

File (Volume)	**AT-1**
File issue	F
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Company	Position	Name	Signature
Sweco Lietuva, UAB	Project Manager	VYTAUTAS BELICKAS	

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

Abbreviation	Meaning of the abbreviation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
LHS	Lithuanian Hydrometeorological Service
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoE	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania
MoH	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania
MoI	Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania
NF	Natural framework
NPHC	National Public Health Centre under the MoH
PEA	Proposed economic activity
PHIA	Public Health Impact Assessment
RES	Renewable energy sources
RL	Republic of Lithuania
RLPC	River, Lake and Pond Cadastre of the Republic of Lithuania
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPZ	Sanitary protection zone
SRIS	Protected Species Information System
STAA	State Protected Areas Authority under the MoE
WHO	World Health Organisation
WindPRO	Mathematical model designed for the modelling of noise and shadow flicker caused by wind turbines
WTor WPP	Wind turbine or Wind power plant
ŽGR	Register of the Underground Sphere

3.2.5 Information on the use and storage of materials and chemical substances and preparations

Raw materials and materials

Metal structures – finished products, prefabricated reinforced concrete/pile foundations and other equipment will be delivered to the construction site for installation.

Furthermore, construction materials will be used in the WT construction and infrastructure installation process (metal/reinforcement materials, concrete and wood for the foundation; sand, gravel, crushed stone, reinforced concrete or plastic culverts etc. – for road building). The exact requirement for materials for construction will be determined in the technical design phase, upon evaluation of local geological-hydrogeological, engineering geological and geotechnical conditions, WT manufacturer‘s technological requirements, and actual conditions.

During the operation of a WT, a limited amount of technical materials (grease, oils, coolants) are used in closed technical systems. WT units (wind turbine nacelles) are delivered to their installation site as factory-assembled units, i.e., already filled with the required amount of the certain technical materials. Depending on the model, a single WT may use approximately: gearbox oil – synthetic gear oil (approx. 700–1,000 L); hydraulic fluid – mineral hydraulic oil, used in steering and braking systems (approx. 300–800 L); transformer fluid – synthetic ester oil (high flashing point, so-called Class K) (approx. 1,000–2,500 L); coolant (in heat exchangers) – glycol-based fluid (e.g., Glysantin or equivalent) (approx. 200–600 L); greases (for bearings, steering mechanisms, etc.) (quantity: approx. 100–300 kg).

To prevent technical fluids from leaking into the environment, hermetically sealed, manufacturer-certified systems, leak-proof tanks, and reliable seals are used. Liquid retention tanks are installed in transformers, leak and oil level monitoring systems are implemented, and regular maintenance is performed.

In the event of an accident, the facility’s operation would be immediately halted, the leak would be contained, leaked fluids would be collected using absorbent materials, removed and disposed of in accordance with legal requirements. Relevant authorities would be notified of significant incidents.

Transformer (insulating) oil and other consumables will be used in the operation of the WTs.

No use or storage of raw materials, chemicals and preparations (including dangerous chemical substances/preparations), radioactive substances, and hazardous/non-hazardous waste is planned. Transformer oil required for the operation of the TS equipment will be filled on site during the transformer installation for a term specified in the technical documentation.

Fuel (diesel fuel, petrol and liquefied natural gas) will be used for the vehicles and mechanisms required in the construction and operation periods. Actual fuel requirement will be identified in the WT design stage.

Natural resources

The PEA is based on the use of an inexhaustible meteorological resources – wind (horizontal movement of atmospheric air masses) which is converted into electrical energy for delivery to consumers. No other natural resources (water, earth interior, soil, biological diversity) will be used in the PEA processes.

5. TRANSBOUNDARY IMPACT

The PEA area is situated in the northern part of the territory of Lithuania, in the Biržai District Municipality of the Panevėžys County. The shortest distance from the PEA facilities to the territory of the Republic of Latvia would be about 1.38 km and to the Republic of Belarus about 140 km (Figure 5.1). A larger settlement (Skaistkalne) the territory of the Republic of Latvia closest to the PEA facilities is at the distance of about 2.9 km (from WT N20), and the closest residential building of about 1.67 km (from N12) (Figure 5.2). Protected natural area (and a Natura 2000 site) in the territory of the Republic of Latvia is a natural monument/geological formation *Skaistkalnes karsta kritenes* at the distance of about 1.89 km from WT N12 being planned (Graphic Annex 7 and Figure 5.3).

On completion of the EIA it has been established that consequences, either direct or indirect, of the PEA implementation for various elements of the environment (ambient air, surface water, underground sphere, soil, landscape, protected areas, biodiversity) would only be possible within the distance from dozens of metres to a few kilometres around the PEA area (see section 3.2).

More detailed information on the assessment of the European ecological network “Natura 2000” site “Skaistkalnes Karsta Kritenes” is provided in Section 4.6.

According to the Republic of Latvia’s “Mantojums” information system [https://karte.mantojums.lv/], the nearest immovable cultural heritage sites in the Republic of Latvia are located at a distance of no less than 3.0 km from the WTs; a more detailed information is provided in Table 5.1 and Figure 5.4.

Table 5.1. Immovable cultural heritage sites in the Republic of Latvia closest to the PEA site [https://karte.mantojums.lv/]

Immovable Cultural Heritage	Description of the Immovable Cultural Heritage	Area (as registered in the System)	Distance to WT
Jaunās ūdensdzirnavas (A new watermill) (System ID 8600)	Typological group: architecture Group of values: cultural monument of regional significance Type: Immovable Public access: not accessible Condition: unsatisfactory Preservation values: architecture	Territory: 202,00 m^2	~ 3,2 km NW of N20
Skaistkalnes muižas apbūve (Skaistkalne Manor Buildings) (System ID 8597)	Typological group: architecture Group of values: cultural monument of regional significance Type: Immovable Public access: accessible Condition: satisfactory Preservation values: architecture	Territory: 112381,00 m^2; Protection zone: 17,92 ha	~ 3,1 km NW of N20
Skaistkalnes muižas dzīvojamā ēka (Skaistkalne Manor House) (System ID 8598)	Typological group: architecture Group of values: cultural monument of regional significance Type: Immovable Public accessibility: partially accessible Condition: unsatisfactory Preservation values: architecture	Territory: 578,00 m^2	~ 3,5 km NW of N20

Immovable Cultural Heritage	Description of the Immovable Cultural Heritage	Area (as registered in the System)	Distance to WT
Skaistkalnes pagasta magazīna (Skaistkalne Parish Storehouse) (System ID 8599)	Typological group: architecture Group of values: cultural monument of regional significance Type: Immovable Public access: accessible Condition: good Preservation values: architecture	Territory: 210,00 m^2	~ 3,4 km NW of N20
Tiltiņš pār Riju strautu (Bridge over the Riju Stream) (System ID 8601)	Typological group: architecture Group of values: cultural monument of regional significance Type: Immovable Public access: accessible Condition: good Preservation values: architecture	Territory: 104,00 m^2	~ 3,5 km NW of N20
Skaistkalnes katoļu baznīca (Skaistkalne Catholic Church) (System ID 6188)	Typological group: architecture Value group: cultural monument of national significance Type: Immovable Public access: accessible Condition: good Preservation values: architecture Additional values: sacred	Territory: 864,00 m^2	~ 3,8 km NW of N20
Klosteris (Monastery) (System ID 6189)	Typological group: architecture Value group: cultural monument of national significance Type: Immovable Public access: accessible Condition: satisfactory Preservation values: architecture Additional values: sacred	Territory: 327,00 m^2	~ 3,9 km NW of N20
Kurmenes muižas apbūve ar parku (Kurmene Manor Buildings with Park) (System ID 9313)	Typological group: architecture Group of values: cultural monument of regional significance Type: Immovable Public access: no data available Condition: good Preservation values: architecture	KVR objektas 70936,00 m^2; Protection zone: 8,95 ha	~ 3,0 km north of N30
Kurmenes katoļu baznīca ar žogu (Kurmene Catholic Church with Fence) (System ID 9312)	Typological group: architecture Group of values: cultural monument of regional significance Type: Immovable Public access: no data available Condition: good Preservation values: architecture Additional values: sacred	Territory: 560,00 m^2	~ 3,2 km north of N30

Latvia has not yet developed a single procedure establishing the process for assessing the impact of wind farms on the landscape. The landscape assessment was conducted in accordance with Article 49, Paragraph 18 of the Law on Renewable Energy Sources of the Republic of Lithuania (see Section 4.5.2 for more details): the impact of the planned economic activity on the landscape is considered insignificant if wind turbines taller than 30 m are not installed in the most valuable landscape areas or at a distance from them calculated by equating one meter of the wind turbine's height (measuring the height of the wind turbine tower) to a distance of 10 meters from the nearest scenic viewpoint in the most valuable landscape areas.

According to the "Latvijas ainavu atlants[1]" ("Latvian Landscape Atlas"), the areas of national significance with valuable landscapes located within the territory of the Republic of Latvia that are closest to the PEA site would be:

- The Zemgale Plain near Rundāle and Bauska (Zemgales līdzenums pie Rundāles un Bauskas) – approximately 30.99 km from the WT N12;
- Sēlija near Lake Sauka (Sēlija pie Saukas ezera) – approximately 37.24 km from the planned WT N29 (Fig. 5.5).

According to the "Latvijas ainavu atlants," the landscape treasures closest to the PEA site within the territory of the Republic of Latvia would be:

- "View of the Catholic Church and Cemetery in Skaistkalne" (Skats uz Skaistkalnes katoļu baznīcu un kapenēm) – approximately 3.8 km from the WT N12;
- "The Karst Landscape of Skaistkalne" (Skaistkalnes karsta kriteņu ainava) – approximately 1.89 km from the WT N12;
- "Landscape of Ērberģe Manor and Surroundings" (Ērberģes muižas un apkārtnes ainava) – approximately 13.51 km from the WT N29 (Fig. 5.5).

The aforementioned Latvian landscape values would be located at a distance greater than 10 times the height of the planned wind turbine towers (180 m × 10 = 1,800 m), therefore, pursuant to Article 49(18) of the Law on Renewable Energy of the Republic of Lithuania, it is concluded that the impact on the landscape is not significant.

In the Republic of Latvia, a sensitivity assessment has been conducted for each landscape area, taking into account seven potential development directions that are incorporated into the sustainable development strategies for these areas: agriculture, forestry, construction development, development of large-scale industrial facilities (various), infrastructure development, tourism development, and nature conservation [Latvian Landscape Atlas]. The following landscape areas have been identified closest to the planned VE park:

- Skaistkalne–Kurmene Agricultural Landscape (Skaistkalne–Kurmene agrārā ainava) (Fig. 5.6, Area No. 6.4.6);
- Ērberģe Forest Mosaic Landscape (Ērberģes meža mozaīkainava) (Fig. 5.6, Area No. 6.6.3).

According to information provided in the "Latvian Landscape Atlas," the Skaistkalne–Kurmene Agricultural Landscape area is moderately sensitive to the establishment of large-scale production facilities. It is recommended to strive for a balance between the existing forest landscape and the prospective industrial area; to preserve a diverse (various ages and species) forest area so as not to diminish the integrity and sense of naturalness of this place.

[1] https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/6c0b5c1cfaaa4bffb3c44b79158cd93c/page/Ainavekolo%C4%A3iskais-nov%C4%93rt%C4%93jums?views=Nacion%C4%81l%C4%81s-ainavas

The Ėrberģe Forest Mosaic Landscape Area [Latvian Landscape Atlas] is sensitive to the construction of large industrial facilities. It is recommended to strike a balance between the existing forest landscape and the future industrial area, and to preserve a diverse forest area (of various ages and species) so as not to diminish the integrity and sense of naturalness of this location.

Given that the PEA is planned within the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, no physical impact will be made on agricultural, forest, or protected natural areas located within the territory of the Republic of Latvia. It should be noted that the WTs (the construction and operation of wind turbines) are single objects located at certain distances from one another and do not occupy large areas characterized by dense development. The planned wind turbines will be visible from the territory of the Republic of Latvia at a distance of up to several kilometres, depending on the chosen observation point.

Results of modelling of the noise and shadow flicker caused by the WTs show that the area of potential impact where limit values can be exceeded does not include the territory of the Republic of Latvia and does not produce a negative impact on its residential and public areas, in all the PEA technical options (see Section 4.10 and Graphic Annexes 4-5).

The assessment has shown that, subject to implementation of the measures to avoid and reduce the negative impact produced by the PEA, no significant negative impact on the neighbouring states, their natural and social environment, and their residents is expected.

Upon submission of the Notice of Commencement of the EIA to the EPA, the Ministry of Environment considered the information received and informed its decision, by letter No D8 (E)-5563 of 28 October 2022, that transboundary impact procedures should be applied to the PEA.

The project developer, taking into account the results of the assessment and the comments of the EIA stakeholders, **as well as the proposals of the institutions of the Republic of Latvia**, abandoned the planning of 4 WTs (N1, N6, N11, N17) during the assessment procedures.

Following the completion of the environmental impact assessment and the preparation of the EIA report, in accordance with the procedures established by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania, the EIA report was submitted to the competent authority of the Republic of Latvia, and opportunities were provided for Latvian residents to familiarize themselves with the assessment and the EIA report. On February 25, 2026, public consultations on the EIA report were held for representatives of the institutions and residents of the Republic of Latvia.

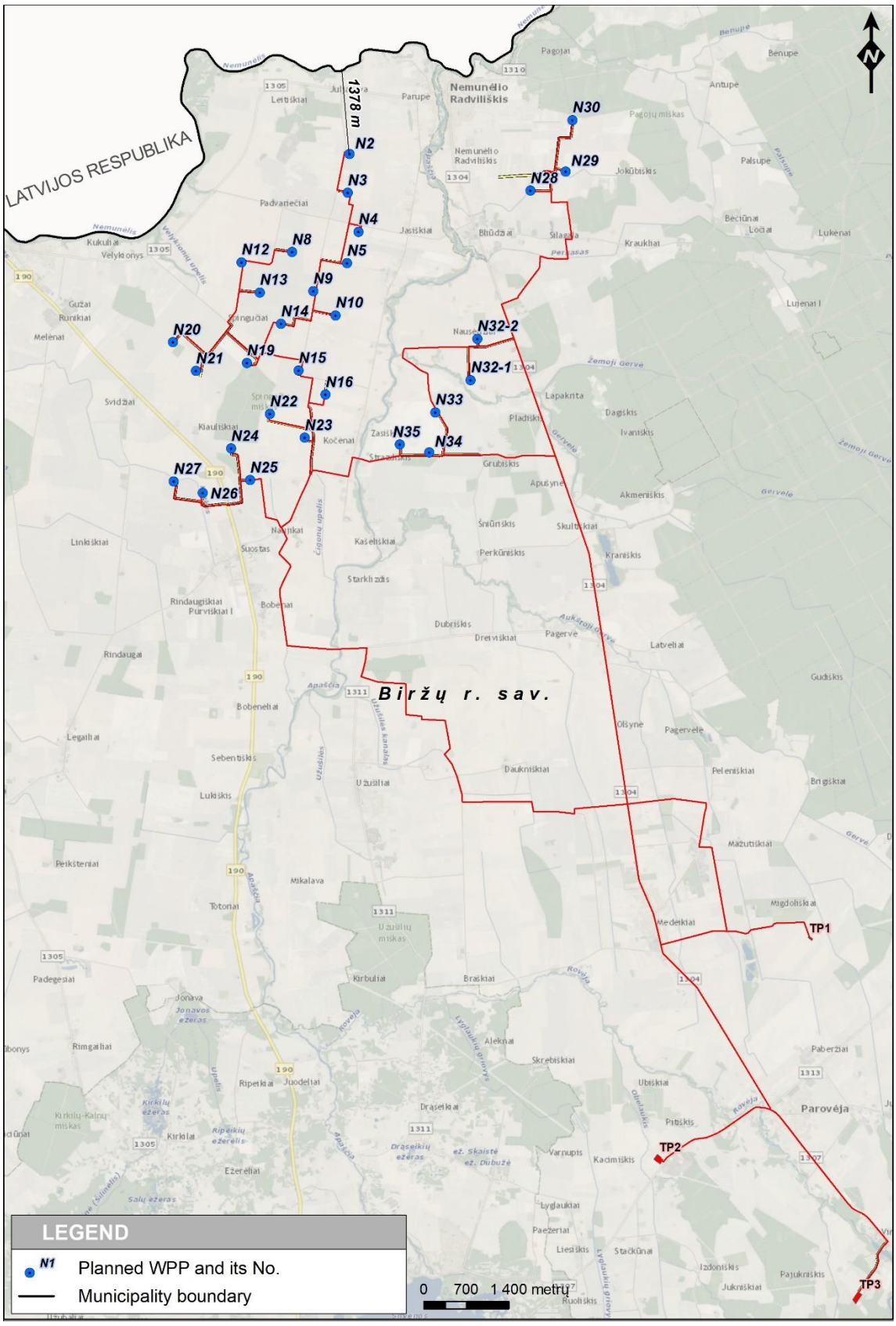

Figure 5.1. PEA location in relation to the territory of the closest foreign state

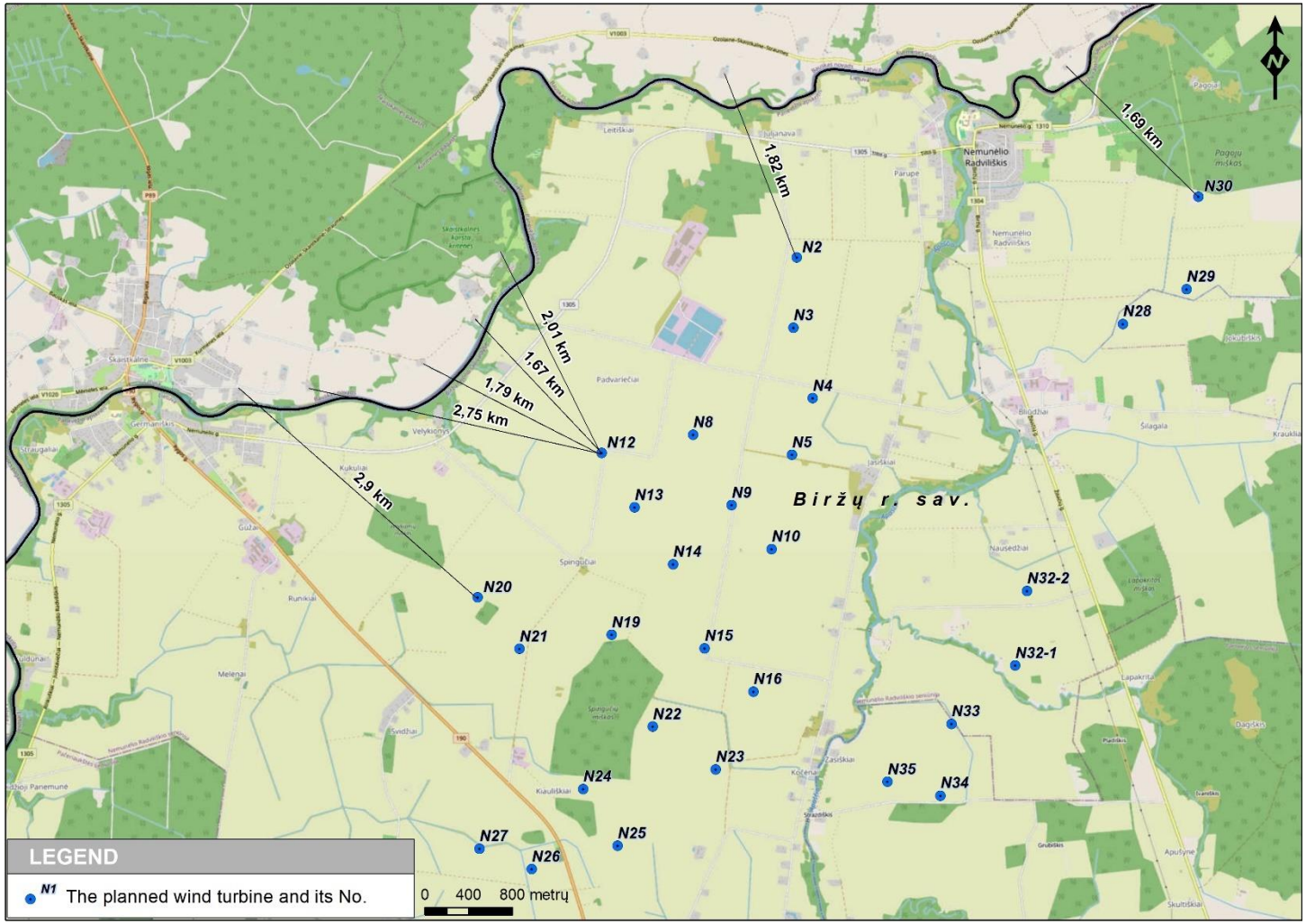

Figure 5.2. PEA facilities in relation to residential areas in the territory of the closest foreign state

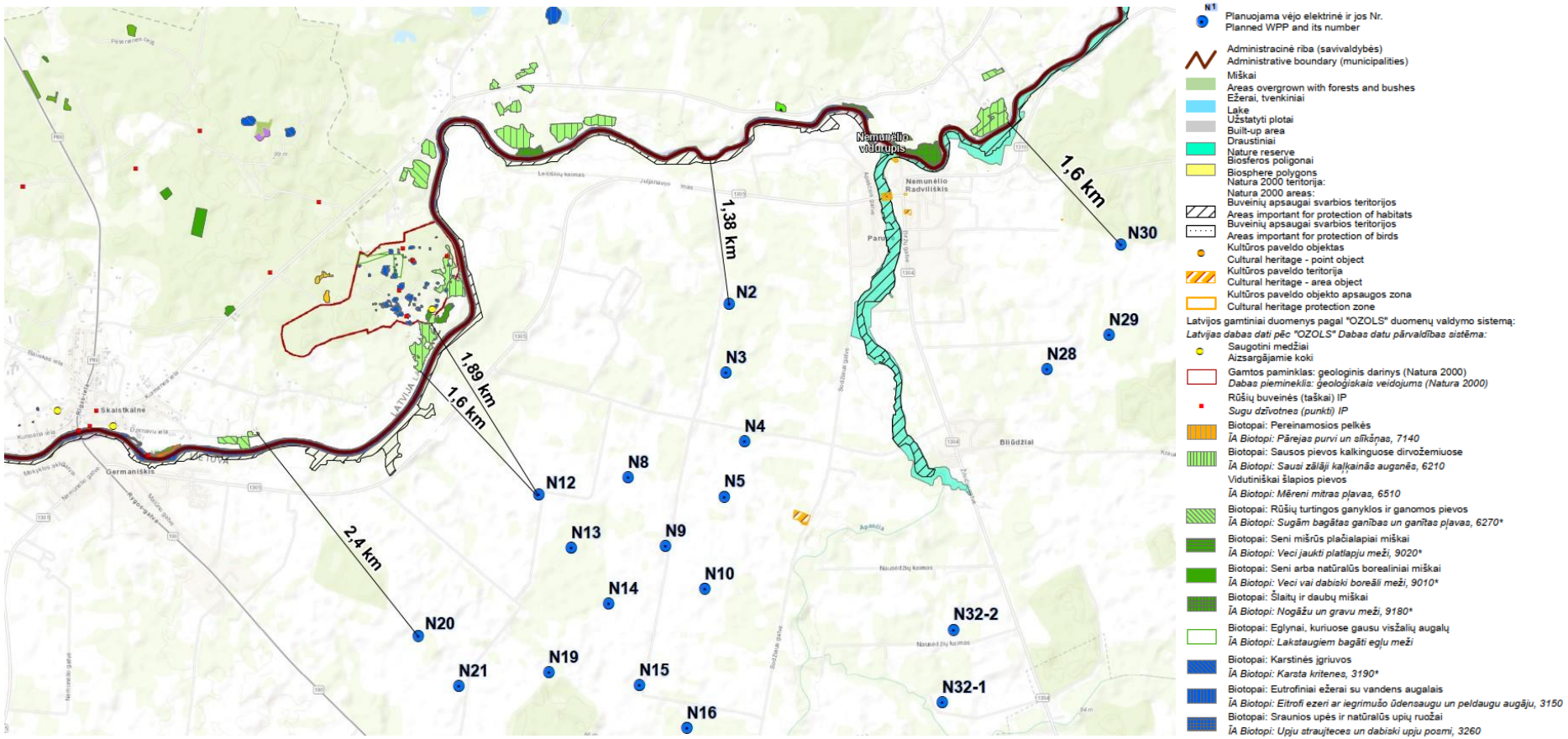

Figure 5.3. Location of the PEA in relation to the nearest protected areas in the territory of the Republic of Latvia

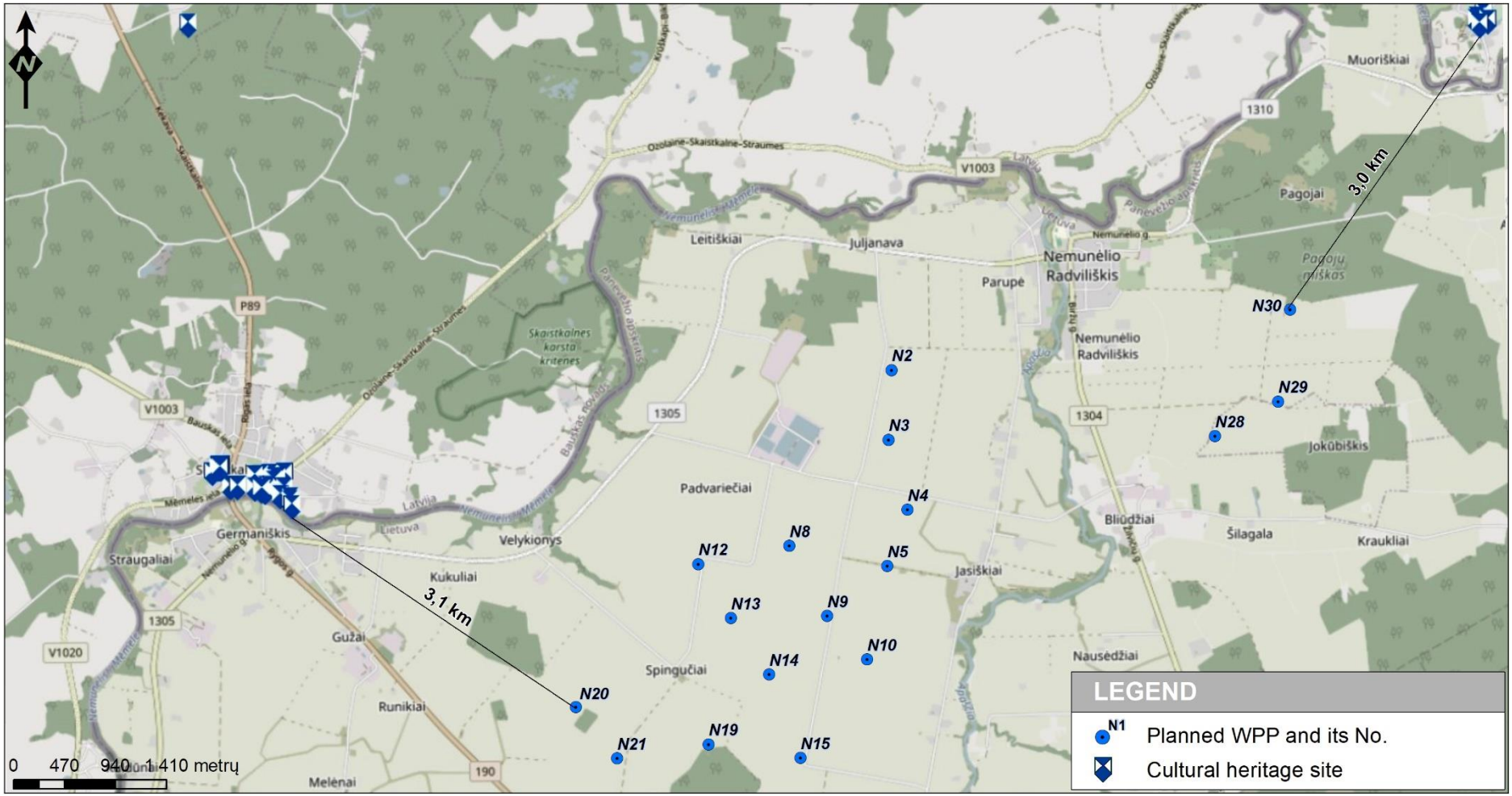

Figure 5.4. Location of the PŪV in relation to the nearest cultural heritage sites in the territory of the Republic of Latvia

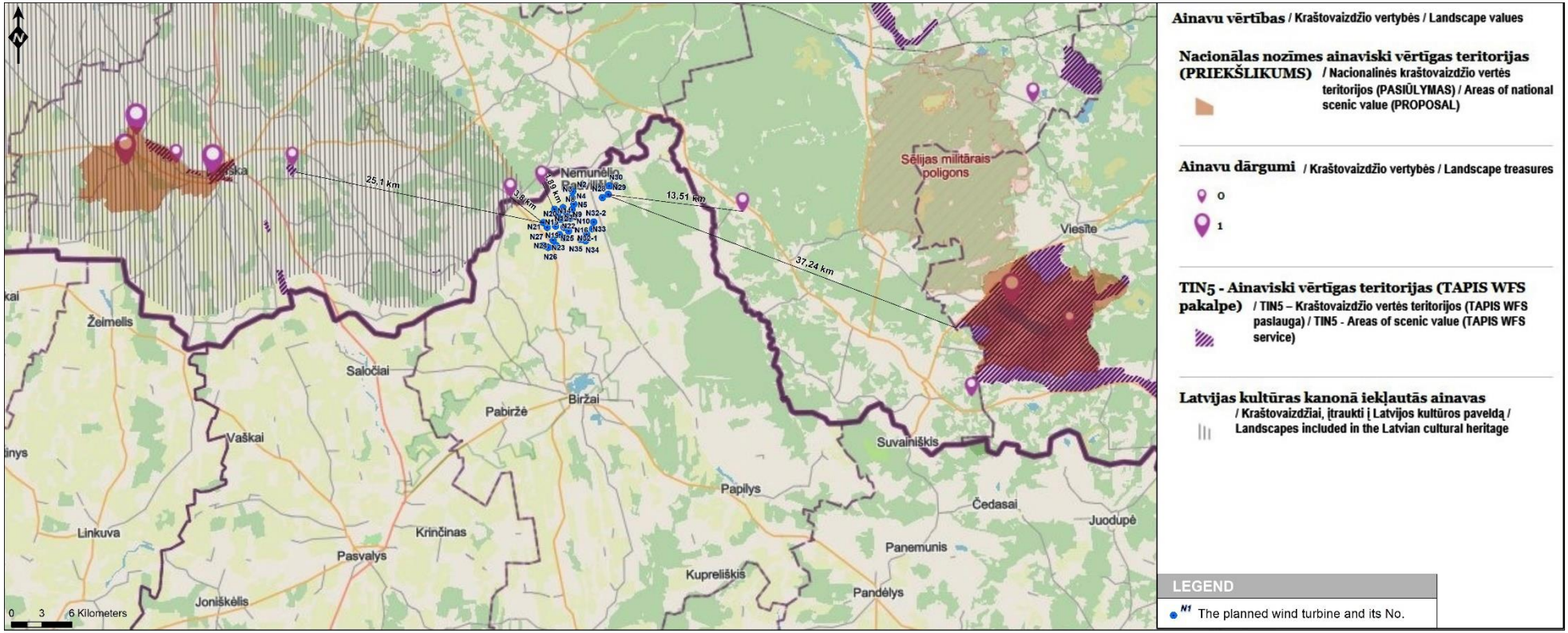

Figure 5.5. Location of the PEA in relation to the nearest landscape values in the territory of the Republic of Latvia

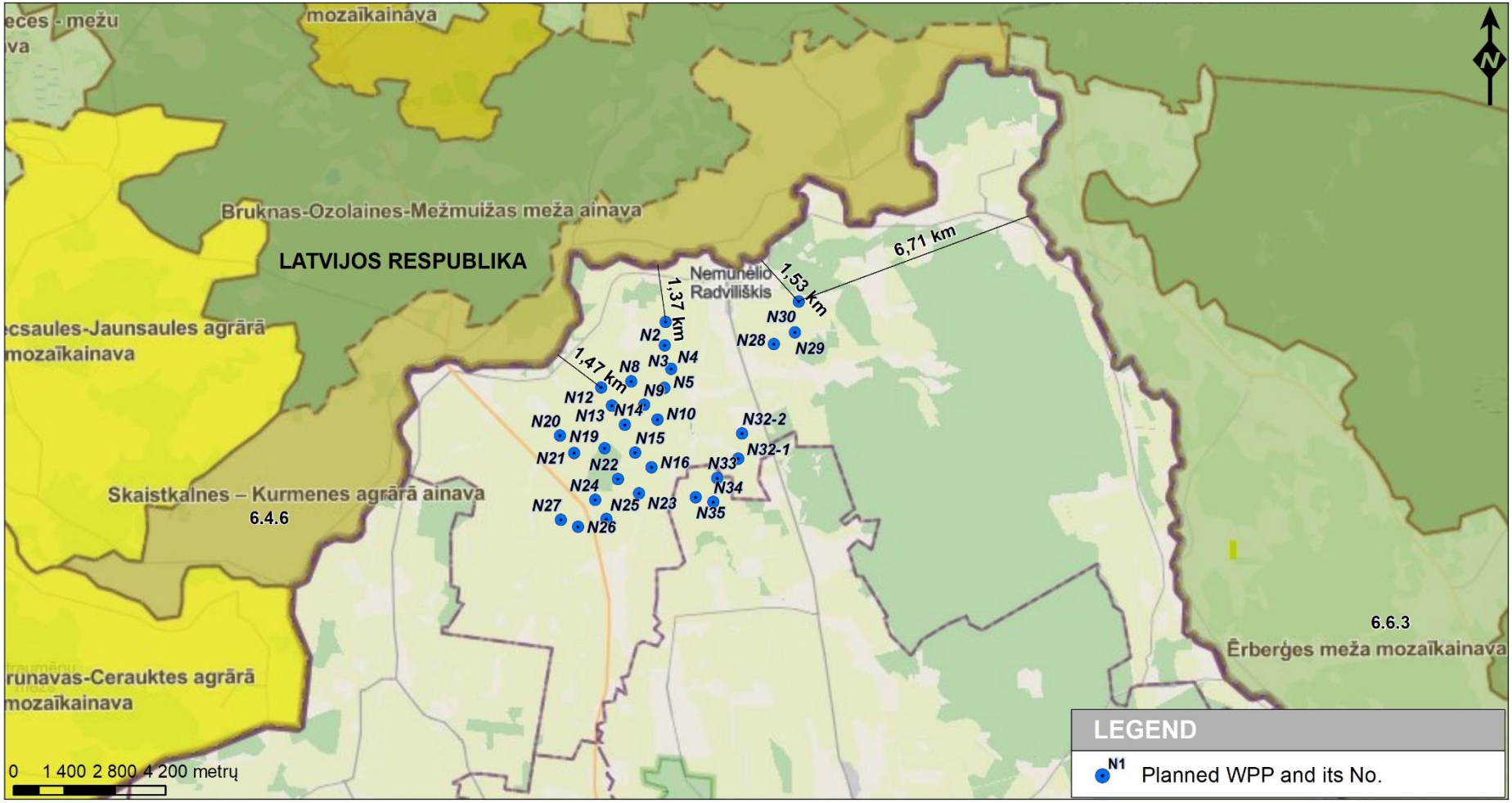

Figure 5.6. Location of the PEA in relation to the nearest landscape areas in the territory of the Republic of Latvia

DETALŪS METADUOMENYS	
Dokumento sudarytojas (-ai)	Lietuvos Respublikos aplinkos ministerija 188602370, A. Jakšto g. 4, LT-01105 Vilnius
Dokumento pavadinimas (antraštė)	REGARDING THE TRANSBOUNDARY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A WIND FARM OF UP TO 35 WIND TURBINES IN THE NEMUNĖLIO, RADVILIŠKIO AND PAROVĖJA WARDS OF THE BIRŽAI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN THE PANEVĖŽYS COUNTY, LITHUANIA
Dokumento registracijos data ir numeris	2026-05-28 Nr. D8(E)-2088
Dokumento gavimo data ir dokumento gavimo registracijos numeris	–
Dokumento specifikacijos identifikavimo žymuo	ADOC-V1.0
Parašo paskirtis	Pasirašymas
Parašą sukūrusio asmens vardas, pavardė ir pareigos	Akvilė Gargasaitė, Viceministras
Sertifikatas išduotas	AKVILĖ GARGASAITĖ LT
Parašo sukūrimo data ir laikas	2026-05-28 13:16:32 (GMT+03:00)
Parašo formatas	XAdES-T
Laiko žymoje nurodytas laikas	2026-05-28 13:16:50 (GMT+03:00)
Informacija apie sertifikavimo paslaugų teikėją	SK ID Solutions EID-Q 2021E, SK ID Solutions AS EE
Sertifikato galiojimo laikas	2025-10-29 18:58:07 – 2030-10-29 23:59:59
Informacija apie būdus, naudotus metaduomenų vientisumui užtikrinti	"Registravimas" paskirties metaduomenų vientisumas užtikrintas naudojant "RCSC IssuingCA-2, VI Registru Centras - i.k. 124110246 LT" išduotą sertifikatą "DBSIS, Informatikos ir ryšių departamentas prie Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos, į.k.188774822 LT", sertifikatas galioja nuo 2025-05-16 11:31:08 iki 2028-05-15 11:31:08
Pagrindinio dokumento priedų skaičius	1
Pagrindinio dokumento pridedamų dokumentų skaičius	–
Pridedamo dokumento sudarytojas (-ai)	–
Pridedamo dokumento pavadinimas (antraštė)	–
Pridedamo dokumento registracijos data ir numeris	–
Programinės įrangos, kuria naudojantis sudarytas elektroninis dokumentas, pavadinimas	DBSIS, versija 3.5.90.4
Informacija apie elektroninio dokumento ir elektroninio (-ių) parašo (-ų) tikrinimą (tikrinimo data)	Atitinka specifikacijos keliamus reikalavimus. Visi dokumente esantys elektroniniai parašai galioja (2026-05-28 13:24:52)
Paieškos nuoroda	–
Papildomi metaduomenys	Nuorašą suformavo 2026-05-28 13:24:52 DBSIS