

REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES

Notification under Article 7.3 of the Agreement on
Import Licensing Procedures¹

LATVIA

The following notification, dated 18 May 1999, has been received from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Latvia.

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I. IMPORT LICENSING SYSTEM FOR GOODS SUBJECT TO EXCISE TAXES

Outline of system

1. Import licensing is required for goods subject to excise taxes – specifically spirits and alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, fuel, precious metals and jewellery. The licensing system is administrated by Excised Goods Department under Ministry of Finance.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Licences are required for imports of goods subject to excise tax – specifically spirits and alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, fuel, precious metals and jewellery are subjects to automatic licensing, i.e., imports of products under CN codes:

¹ See document G/LIC/3, Annex, for the Questionnaire.

Alcoholic beverages and spirits:

<i>Code</i>	Description
2204	Natural grape wines
2205	Vermouth and other grape wines with herbs or aromatically substances
2207	Ethyl alcohol (concentration of spirit 80% or more)
2208	Ethyl alcohol (concentration of spirit less then 80%), strong alcoholic beverages, liquors, other alcoholic beverages

Tobacco and tobacco products:

<i>Code</i>	Description
2401	Raw tobacco
2402	Cigars, cigarettes
2403	Other manufactures tobacco and tobacco surrogates

Precious metals and jewellery:

<i>Code</i>	Description
7101	Natural or cultivated pearls
7102	Diamonds (not fixated)
7103	Jewels (except diamonds)
7106	Silver
7108	Gold
7110	Platinum
7113	Jewellery

Fuel:

1) non-leaded fuel, its substitutes and components

<i>Code</i>	Description
2709	Natural gas condense
2710	Light oils

2) leaded fuel, its substitutes and components

<i>Code</i>	Description
2 711000260	Motor fuels: aviation fuel
271000340	With octane number less than 98
271000360	With octane number 98 or more

Kerosene, its substitutes and components:

<i>Code</i>	Description
27100510	Reactive fuel
271000590	Others

3. The system of import licensing applies to goods originating in and coming from all countries.

4. No. The licensing system does not limit quantity of imported products and number of entrepreneurs who have a licence. Importers are absolutely independent and have a free choice of imports' source and quantity of imported products. The intention of licensing is to prevent tax evasion, to ensure the protection of consumers' interests and safety by preventing the circulation of products of low quality or unknown origin, as well as to obtain statistical data.

- No.
- Not applicable.

5. The licensing system is a statutory requirement regulated by Regulations No. 348 "Licensing Regulations of Special Types of Entrepreneurial Activity" passed on 7 October 1997, Law "On Circulation of Alcohol" passed on 14 October 1998, Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 351 "Regulations of Circulation of Tobacco and Tobacco Products", passed on 7 October 1997, Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 185 "Regulations of Circulation of Precious Metals and Jewellery" passed on 19 May 1998, Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 342 "Regulations of Circulation of Fuel" passed on 23 December 1997.

- Yes.
- No.
- No.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a) Licence is issued within 10 working days from the day an application is submitted.

(b) Regulation No. 348 does not provide for any exceptions as regards licence allocation within shorter time-limit or immediately on request.

(c) No.

(d) Yes, consideration of licence applications is effected by a single administrative organ, i.e., Excised Goods Department under Ministry of Finance.

- No.
- Not applicable.

8. None.

- The reasons of refusal are given to the applicant in writing.
- In case of refusal appeals may be made to juridical authorities in conventional order.

Eligibility of importers to apply for a licence

9. Licences are granted to all entrepreneurs who want to engage in entrepreneurial dealing with import of alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, fuel, precious metals and jewellery, without reference form of property (state, private), it means, they have united requirements for receiving licence, united rights and order of dealing when licence is granted. The list of importers is published regularly.

Documentational and other requirements for application for a licence

10. On application for import licence an entrepreneur has to indicate his name, number and date of registration in Register of Enterprises, address, kind of licensed entrepreneurial dealing (see Annex I²). With the application the entrepreneur has to submit documents corresponding to requirements for the potential importer.

The main requirements for entrepreneurs who want to receive an import licence are:

- registration in Register of Enterprises;
- verification that the local government of the relevant jurisdiction accepts carrying out the particular kind of activities for which the licence is requested;
- certification that importer has paid previous taxes;
- technical and economic references of the enterprise, and statement of financial status as an indicator of economic stability;
- agreement with the foreign company of manufacture or distributor;
- quality certificate of the imported production; and
- conformity with the requirements of special services about specifications for storing and transportation of goods (for import of fuel and its substitutes, precious metals and jewellery).

11. Declarations on resources of goods before reception of new licence or in case of complement of licence.

12. Regulation No. 77 “On Licensing Fee for Issuing Special Authorizations (Licences) to Separate Entrepreneurship Categories” issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on 31 March 1995 prescribes the following state dues to import licences:

-import of alcoholic beverages and spirits	30.- Ls
-import of tobacco products for free realization	100.- Ls
-import and wholesale of fuel	200.- Ls
-procurement, processing, manufacturing, realization of precious metals and jewellery	30.- Ls

13. No.

- Not applicable.

Conditions of licensing

14. Import licences for alcoholic beverages are issued without time restriction, a licence for import of tobacco products is valid for three years, period of validity of licence for import of fuel is three years (with notification every year). Licences for procurement, processing, manufacturing, sales of precious metals and jewellery are valid for one year (with notification).

Procedure of notification is prescribed by legislative acts. Licences that are not notified lose their validity. The notification procedure has been established in order to get information on whether an entrepreneur is still using the import licence.

15. No.

16. No.

² Available for consultation in the Secretariat (Market Access Division) (English only).

17(a) Not applicable.

(b) No.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. Not applicable.

II. IMPORT LICENSING SYSTEM FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

A. GRAIN

Outline of system

1. The import licensing system is regulated by Regulation No.348 "Licensing Regulations of Special Types of Entrepreneurial Activity" issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on 7 October 1997. The licensing system is administered by the Cereal Trade Agency.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Imports of products under CN codes 10 (1001-1008), 11 (1101-1104, 1197, 1109), 19 (1902, 1904, 190590300) and 23 (230990930 and 2302 barring 230250) are subject to automatic licensing.

3. Licensing applies to grain and/or products thereof originating in and coming from all countries.

4. No. Automatic import licensing is for statistical purposes.

- No.
- Not applicable.

5. The licensing system is a statutory requirement of Regulation No.348 "Licensing Regulations of Special Types of Entrepreneurial Activity" issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on 7 October 1997.

- Yes.
- No.
- The licensing system can be suspended by the Cabinet of ministers whenever it is determined that such action is appropriate.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a) Licences can be obtained no later than ten consecutive days after submission of an application.

(b) A licence can be granted immediately on request if goods have already entered a customs area.

- (c) No.
 - (d) Yes, consideration of licence applications is effected by a single administrative organ, i.e., Cereal Trade Agency.
8. None.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. Grain import licences can be applied for by the firms registered with the Enterprise Register of the Republic of Latvia given that their entrepreneurial activities envisage grain processing and/or trade in grain and/or products thereof. Those firms should also be registered with the Cereal Trade Agency.

Documentational and other requirements for application for a licence

10. Applications are of a special format. They contain information on the exporting country, goods description, volumes under importation and customs check-point (see Annex II³).
11. Upon actual importation an importer is required to submit his import licence to the Customs.
12. For issuance of licences a licensing fee is taken in the amount of LVL 18.-.
13. No.
- Not applicable.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is valid for the period requested by an applicant within the frame of a current year.
15. No.
16. No.
- 17(a) Not applicable.
- (b) Upon termination of a licence a licence recipient is to submit to the Cereal Trade Agency information on actually imported volumes of grain and/or products thereof.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.
19. Not applicable.

³ Available for consultation in the Secretariat (Market Access Division) (English only).

B. SUGAR

Outline of system

1. The import licensing system is regulated by Regulation No. 348 "Licensing Regulations of Special Types of Entrepreneurial Activity" issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on 7 October 1997 and the related amendments on 3 March 1998 and instruction No. 39, issued on 4 March 1997, establishing the procedure for import licensing of sugar. The licensing system is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Imports of sugar are subject to automatic licensing. Licensing applies to imports of sugar described in CN heading 1701.

3. The system applies to goods originating in and coming from all countries.

4. No. Automatic import licensing is for statistical purposes.

- No.
- Not applicable.

5. The licensing system is a statutory requirement of the Regulation No. 348 "Licensing Regulations of Special Types of Entrepreneurial Activity" issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on 7 October 1997 and the related amendments on 3 March 1998 and instruction No. 39, issued on 4 March 1997.

- Yes.
- No.
- The licensing system can be suspended by the Cabinet of ministers whenever it is determined that such action is appropriate.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7(a) Licence is issued within ten working days from the day an application is submitted.

(b) Regulation No. 348 does not provide for any exceptions as regards licence allocation within shorter time-limit or immediately on request.

(c) No.

(d) Yes, consideration of licence applications is effected by a single administrative organ, i.e. Ministry of Agriculture.

8. None. Licence is allotted to any importer which has acted pursuant to aforementioned Regulations No.348.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All firms and enterprises operating in conformity with the legislation of the Republic of Latvia are eligible to apply for licences.

Documentational and other requirements for application for a licence

10. An importer is required to submit the application (see Annex III⁴) and a respective set of documents pursuant to Regulations No.348.

11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit the approved import licence and a set of documents necessary for any import operation demanded by the State Revenue Board Customs Office.

12. There is a licensing fee, namely, LVL 150. It is charged pursuant to Regulation No. 77 "On Licensing Fee for Issuing Special Authorizations (Licences) to Separate Entrepreneurship Categories" issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on 31 March 1995. Amendments to the above regulations have been introduced, providing a reduction of the fee, i.e. LVL 30.

13. No.

- Not applicable.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is valid for one year from the date of issue. The validity can be extended if the applicant so requests.

15. No.

16. No.

17(a) Not applicable.

(b) No.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. Not applicable.

III. IMPORT LICENSING SYSTEM FOR RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Outline of system

1. The licensing system for radioactive substances is regulated by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia, Regulation No. 223 "On Issuance of Licences and Permits for Activities with Radioactive Substances and Other Ionising Radiation Sources", issued in accordance with Articles 6,7,9, the law "On Radiation and Nuclear Safety", of June 20 1996, and the law.

According to the Law "On Radiation and Nuclear Safety":

⁴ Available for consultation in the Secretariat (Market Access Division) (English only).

- Article 3 part (2): The regulations, radiation protection and nuclear safety standards of the Republic of Latvia, as well as the requirements for safety measures are compulsory for every person who conducts activities with ionising radiation sources in the territory of Latvia, regardless of the form of ownership and possession of the said sources.
- Article 1 part (4): Activities with radioactive substances - the manufacture, import, export, transportation, sale, transfer, lease, acquisition, possession, use, storage or any other comparable activity with radioactive substances.
- Article 26 part (3): "The import of radioactive waste into the Republic of Latvia shall not be permitted."
- Article 5 part (1): The Radiation and Nuclear Safety Inspectorate of the Environmental State Inspectorate at the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development shall supervise radiation protection and nuclear safety in the Republic of Latvia and shall take decisions concerning the issuance of licences and permits.

According to the Cabinet Regulation No. 223 of 20 June 1997 "On Issuance of Licences and Permits for Activities with Radioactive Substances and Other Ionising Radiation Sources":

- Article 4: The issuing of the licences are carried out by Licensing Commissions established by the respective authorities.
- Article 8: Radiation and Nuclear Safety Inspectorate is solely entitled to make decision upon granting the licence or permit for export or import of radioactive substances and nuclear materials, if said substances and materials are not enclosed in The List of Strategic Dual Use Goods, Products, Services and Technologies.
- Article 9: Export-Import Control Department of Latvian Development Agency, in accordance with Statutes of Strategic Export Import Control Committee, shall grant licences for export, import and transit of radioactive substances and nuclear materials that are enclosed in the List of Strategic Dual Use Goods, Products, Services and Technologies, approved by Strategic Export Import Control Committee, providing that the respective entrepreneur holds the permit or licence for certain activities with said materials.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The goods include any radioactive or nuclear materials if according to article 2 of Licensing Regulations: "Licence or Permit is required for any activity with radioactive substances, the amount thereof exceeding that of referred to in Annex I, and other ionising radiation sources, except those, which according to the present Regulations are regarded as exceptions, licence is required for entrepreneurial activity or permit for any other type of activity." The Annex 1 directly introduces in Latvia's legislation the numeric values from EU Council Directive 96/29/Euratom Annex I.

The List of Strategic Dual Use Goods, Products, Services and Technologies, approved by the Strategic Export Import Control Committee, introduced requirements as to when imports shall be considered as strategic Dual Use Goods, and therefore require special authorization (licensing) from another competent authority (Strategic Export Import Control Committee not only from Radiation and Nuclear Safety Division of the Environmental State Inspectorate of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development).

3. The regulations apply to the import of goods from all countries in general, but if goods are included in the Strategic Dual Use category, then according to the Decision No. 8 of the Control Committee of Strategic Export and Import, 20 September 1995:

- There shall be no restrictions on export of strategic goods, products, services and technologies to the European Union member countries.

- There shall be no restrictions on export of strategic goods, production, services and technologies to member countries of all intentional export control regimes (NSG, MTCR, AG).
- Licences for export of strategic goods, products, services and technologies to countries lacking efficient export control, seeking to obtain weapons of mass destruction or causing risk of their proliferation, shall be issued only after careful checking, consultations and receiving of guarantees:

Afghanistan	Cuba	Russian Federation
Albania	Egypt	Syria
Algeria	Georgia	Taiwan
Angola	India	Tajikistan
Armenia	Iran	Turkmenistan
Azerbaijan	Iraq	Ukraine
Belarus	Israel	Vietnam
Brazil	Kazakstan	Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Kyrgystan	Somalia
Bulgaria	Libya	South Africa
Burma	Macedonia	South Korea
China	North Korea	
Croatia	Pakistan	

For proliferation risks exporting to the above mentioned and other countries importers are advised to consult the 1995 edition of "Proliferation and Export Controls: An Analysis of Sensitive technologies and Countries of Concern", Deltac/Saferworld, p. 113-185.

4. The importation of radioactive substances is regulated for the protection of people and the environment against the harmful effects of ionising radiation, according to the Law "On Radiation and Nuclear Safety", and for introduction of the supplementary financing mechanism for future expenses related to the radioactive waste management. It was stipulated because the major parts of radioactive materials are imported, therefore such funding mechanism makes certain warranties that those resources will be available.

The Licensing Regulations in article 18 introduce requirements - "To obtain the licence for import of radioactive substances, the licence applicant shall make a payment for import of radioactive substances into the Republic of Latvia. The application of licence shall be submitted together with document confirming payment of such duty. The amount of duty is set according to the activity and toxicity of radioactive substances, (Annexes 4 and 5).

Annex 4

Duty for import of radioactive substances in the Republic of Latvia

Radiotoxicity	Radioactive substance in opened form, Ls per 1 MBq	Sealed source of radiation, Ls per 1 GBq	
		activity < 10TBq	activity > 10TBq
(Annex 5)			
1	2	3	4
Very high radiotoxicity	80	40	8
High radiotoxicity	40	30	6
Moderate radiotoxicity	20	20	4

Low radiotoxicity	10	10	2
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Annex 5 corresponds to EU Council Directive 84/467/Euratom Annex I.

Article 19 of Licensing Regulations set out exemptions - "The Duty shall not be imposed on Import of such radioactive substances containing radionuclides that in the result of decay do not generate long-lived radioactive isotopes and half-life period of mother isotopes is less than 30 days."

5. The control on importation of radioactive materials is a statutory requirement under the Cabinet Regulations. The system cannot be abolished without legislative approval.

Procedures

6. Not applicable in general, but under the Nuclear Supplier Group Regime there are some restrictions for certain countries (see above Decision No 8 of the Control Committee of Strategic Export and Import, 20 September 1995) and certain suppliers.

7(a) Application should be made in advance of arrival of the goods.

(b) Licence cannot be issued immediately as importers must obtain a licence for activities with radioactive materials (at least for storage).

(c) Licence may be issued at any period of the year.

(d) A licence is issued by Radiation and Nuclear Safety Division of the Environment Protection Inspectorate of the Environmental Protection and regional Development Ministry in respect of the decision of the Licensing Commission composed of representatives from the Ministry and Inspectorate. If a licence is requested for Strategic Dual use goods, then it is issued by the Strategic Export Import Control Committee with prior existing licence for other activities (see above); the representative from Radiation and Nuclear Safety Division in such situation also has a veto power in decision of the Committee (he has to have such authorization from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development).

8. An application cannot be refused without failure to meet the ordinary criteria (existence of licence for other activities and certain procedures set by the Licensing Regulations). Applications can be also referred to the Nuclear Supplier Group Regime - there are some restrictions for certain countries (see above Decision No 8 of the Control Committee of Strategic Export and Import, 20 September 1995) and certain suppliers. An appeal against the decision of the Licensing Committee can be made to the relevant Ministry and further to the Court.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9(a) Not applicable.

(b) All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for licence to import. (There are restrictions under NSG regime implementation see above Decision No 8 of the Control Committee of Strategic Export and Import, 20 September 1995).

The registration fee is set in Annex 3 of Licensing Regulations:

Type of activities	Activity samples	State Duty, Ls
Export/import of radioactive substances and other ionising radiation sources	Export/import transactions on a regular basis in Trading	50
	Import for the needs of an Institution	10

Documentational and other requirements for application for a licence

10. See Annex IV⁵.
11. A copy of the written licence is required to be produced on import.
12. Yes - according to the Licensing Regulations the registration fee is:

Type of activities	Activity samples	State Duty, Ls
Export/import of radioactive substances and other ionising radiation sources	Export/import transactions on a regular basis in Trading	50
	Import for the needs of an Institution	10

13. Yes, Article 12 and Annexes 4 and 5 in Licensing Regulations introduce a set of duty for import - according to the activity and toxicity of radioactive substances:

Annex 4

Duty for import of radioactive substances in the Republic of Latvia

Radiotoxicity (Annex 5)	Radioactive substance in opened form, Ls per 1 MBq	Sealed source of radiation, Ls per 1 GBq	
		activity < 10TBq	activity > 10TBq
1 Very high radiotoxicity	2 80	3 40	4 8
High radiotoxicity	40	30	6
Moderate radiotoxicity	20	20	4
Low radiotoxicity	10	10	2

Annex 5 corresponds to EU Council Directive 84/467/Euratom Annex I.

Article 19 of Licensing Regulations sets out exemptions - “The Duty shall not be imposed on Import of such radioactive substances containing radionuclides that in the result of decay do not generate long-lived radioactive isotopes and half-life period of mother isotopes is less than 30 days.”

14. Article 53 of the Licensing Regulations sets out “Export, import licences are issued once for each consignment of goods, but other type of licences or permits are valid for the period of 3 years.

⁵ Available for consultation in the Secretariat (Market Access Division) (English only).

15. No.

16. No.

17. The licence granted under the Licensing Regulations for other activities may hold specified conditions or requirements to be complied with by the holder of the such licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. Notification about planned import and information about import operations which have actually taken place - see Licensing regulations article 57. "Person, who deals with export/import of radioactive substances and other ionising radiation sources, or has prepared the consignment of the said substances and sources, shall submit to respective Competent Authorities the following information on consignments on a quarterly basis within 21 days (every three months):

- 57.1. name and address of the Consignee;
- 57.2. number of consignments, total activity for each isotope in each consignment;
- 57.4. type of consignment : sealed sources or other; and
- article 58. "Importer or Exporter of radioactive substances shall submit, within 10 days, the Control Certificate (Annex 2, form 9) to Radiation and Nuclear Safety Inspectorate to confirm that the goods have been transported across the state border of the Republic of Latvia."

19. Not applicable.

IV. IMPORT LICENSING SYSTEM FOR FIREARMS, MUNITIONS, DUAL-USE GOODS AND CWC TOXIC CHEMICALS

Outline of the system

1. In accordance with the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 421, 16 December 1997 "Regulations of Control of Strategic Goods" Latvia maintains a system of licensing of import and control of production, storage and use of strategic goods - firearms, munitions, dual-use goods (including nuclear materials and facilities) and CWC toxic chemicals.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The import licensing system covers toxic chemicals of schedules 1, 2 and 3 of CWC, Wassenaar Arrangement List of Munitions WA LIST (97) I, and list of dual-use goods (Annex 1 to the Council Decision (EC) 94-942-CFSP).

3. The system of licensing and control applies to goods from all countries regardless of origin.

4. The system of licensing has no quantitative or value restrictions and its only purpose is to ensure national security and to meet international obligations of non-proliferation.

- No.
- Not applicable.

5. The licensing system is a statutory requirement. The Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 429, 23 December 1997 "Regulations of Control Committee of Strategic Goods" provides the Control Committee with the right to designate the goods to be subjected to licensing. The government

may abolish the licensing of import of munitions and some dual-use goods, but not nuclear materials and facilities, as well as CWC chemicals, because NPT and CWC have been ratified by Saeima.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.
 - 7(a) In accordance with the Regulations an import licence or a letter of denial must be issued within 20 days after application. Cases needing technical expertise may require another ten days. The usual practice is to issue licences within a couple of days after application.
 - (b) Due to requirements of approval of licences by responsible ministries the fastest possible issuance of a licence may be the next day after application.
 - (c) There are no limitations as to the period of year during which the licence application or importation may be made. Import licences are valid for 6 months.
 - (d) Licences are processed by the Export and Import Control Department and signed by the Chairman or Secretary of the Control Committee of Strategic Goods. For import of munitions it is necessary to obtain an approval of the Ministry of Defense or Ministry of Interior; for nuclear materials or dangerous chemicals, the State Inspection of Environment. The importer approaches the Export and Import Control Department only.
8. An import licence may be denied for some goods forbidden by law, e.g. automatic firearms and munitions above caliber 38.
- The reasons for denial are explained to the applicant in writing not later than 20 days after application.
 - The denial of a licence may be appealed before the Control Committee of Strategic Goods.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All legal entities registered in the Latvian Register of Enterprises are eligible to apply for a import licence of strategic goods.

To import some categories of strategic goods - firearms, munitions, nuclear materials and dangerous chemicals, a special permit issued by the relevant ministry is required in addition to the import licence.

Documentational and other requirements for application for a licence

10. With the application form (Annex V⁶) the importer provides the following information:
- address of importing company
 - registration number
 - number of special permit
 - Ministry issuing the special permit
 - validity of special permit
 - telephone and fax numbers
 - end user and end use

⁶ Available for consultation in the Secretariat (Market Access Division) (English only).

- border crossing point
- origin of goods
- mode of transportation

With the application the importer supplies a copy of the special permit (if such is required), invoice and description of the goods, (Annex 2)

11. Upon actual importation of strategic goods only the import licence is required.
 12. The fee for a licence is 2.5% from the value of goods but not above 600 Ls limit.
 13. No.
- Not applicable

Conditions of licensing

14. Import licences of strategic goods are valid for six months. After six months validity of licences may be prolonged on basis of the previous application.
15. Non-utilized licences must be returned to the Export and Import Control Department and with this the matter is closed. It is permitted to import smaller amounts than stated in a licence.
16. Transfer of licences is forbidden and regarded as a punishable violation of the Regulations.
17. There may be special requirements or conditions stated in import licences. For example - the Department may require quarterly reports about use of the imported goods or the Department may forbid re-export of the goods if so required by the legislation of the country of origin.

Other procedural requirements

18. Apart from licensing there may be some other procedures required prior to import of strategic goods in accordance with laws concerning transfer of nuclear materials or dangerous goods.
 19. Not applicable.
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