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Committee on Import Licensing

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REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES

Notification under Article 7.3 of the Agreement on
Import Licensing Procedures¹

LATVIA

The following communication, dated 7 January 2002, has been received from the Permanent Mission of Latvia.

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I. IMPORT LICENSING SYSTEM FOR GOODS SUBJECT TO EXCISE TAXES

Outline of system

1. The import licensing of excise goods - specifically spirits and alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and fuel is a condition for establishing a specific order and system for satisfying the interests of national economy and consumers.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Licences are required for imports of goods subject to excise tax – specifically spirits and alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and fuel 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

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" of 7 October 1997, Law "On Circulation of Alcohol" of 14 October 1998, Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 298 "Regulations of

Circulation of Tobacco and Tobacco Products” of 29 August 2000, Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 311 “Regulations of Circulation of Fuel” of 5 September 2000.

- 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 a 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 the Ministry of Finance.
- No.
- Not applicable.
8. None.
- The reasons for 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. 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. No.

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 for 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 |
| - import of fuel for producing other products than petrol without rights to sell imported fuel to other persons | 10.- 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 five years, period of validity of licence for import of fuel is three years. Licences for procurement, processing, manufacturing, sales of precious metals and jewellery are valid for one year (with notification).

15. There is a penalty for non-utilisation of a licence – annulment of a licence:

For importers of alcoholic beverages and spirits – if the enterprise after obtaining the licence has not started or suspended its licensed activity more than 3 months and has not informed State Revenue Service;

For importers of tobacco products – if the enterprise after obtaining the licence has not started its activity within one year;

There is no penalty for fuel importers.

16. No.

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. 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) 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 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.
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 LVL 5.-. It is charged pursuant to Regulation No. 48 "On Licensing Fee for issuing Special Authorizations (Licences) to Separate Entrepreneurship Categories" issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on 16 February 1999.
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.

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 and instruction No. 12 issued on 27 December 1999, establishing the procedure for import licensing of sugar. The licensing system is administered by the Rural Support Service.

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) Consideration of licence applications is effected by a single administrative organ, i.e. Rural Support Service.

8. None. Licences are 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 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 and a respective set of documents pursuant to Regulation 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 30. It is charged pursuant to Regulation No. 48 "On Licensing Fee for Issuing Special Authorizations (Licences) to Separate Entrepreneurship Categories" issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on 16 February 1999.

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 Latvia, Regulation No. 301 "On Issuance of Licences and Permits for Activities with Ionising Radiation Sources and on Public Hearings on Establishment of Ionising Radiation Facilities of State Significance or of essential Modifications thereto ", issued in accordance with Articles 3,5,6 and Chapter III of the new law "On Radiation and Nuclear Safety" of 26 October 2000.

According to the Law "On Radiation and Nuclear Safety" a special permit is required for any commercial activity, whereas for non-commercial activities, a permit to commence and conduct such activities within a fixed time period is required, taking into account any limitations imposed on activities in the relevant special permit. Import of radioactive waste into Latvia from other countries is prohibited, except in cases, where such radioactive waste originated as a result of the treatment of radioactive waste exported from Latvia and is being transported back into the country or where it is impossible to segregate the radioactive waste which, during the treatment process abroad originated from the radioactive waste which was imported from Latvia in such case and equivalent amount of other radioactive waste can be imported into the country.

The Cabinet of Ministers has stated the order of licensing process, the amount of taxes for special permits (licences) and permits and has given the list of activities with ionising radiation sources which do not need a licence or permit.

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 of the Control Committee of Strategic Export and Import.

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).

4. 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.

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 set out the distribution of responsibilities and rights of state institutions, physical persons and legal entities in the field of radiation safety and nuclear safety.

5. The Law “On Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety”:

Article 1, Point 1: Practices involving ionising radiation sources – human activities (manufacturing, import, export, transport, sale, transfer lease, acquisition into possession or use, storage, repair and other similar activities, except for exposure in cases of emergency), which may increase the exposure of workers or members of the public to man-made or natural sources of ionising radiation in procedures where the radioactive, nuclear fission or nuclear transformation properties of radionuclides are used.

Article 11, Paragraph 1: For any commercial activity involving a radiation sources a special permit (licence) is required, whereas for non-commercial activities, permit to commence and conduct such activities within a fixed time period is required, taking into account any limitations imposed on activities in the relevant special permit (licence) or permit.

Article 27, Paragraph 1: Import of radioactive waste into Latvia from other countries is prohibited, except in cases:

(1) where such radioactive waste originated as a result of the treatment of radioactive waste exported from Latvia and is being transported back into the country;

(2) where it is impossible to segregate to radioactive waste which, during the treatment process abroad, originated from radioactive waste which was imported from Latvia in such case is equivalent amount of radioactive waste can be imported into the country.

Article 4, Paragraph 1: State supervision and control in the radiation safety and nuclear safety field is independently carried out by the State regulatory authority called the Radiation Safety Centre which is supervised by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

Article 5, Point 4: One of the primary tasks of the Centre is to issue special permits (licences) and permits for practices involving ionising radiation sources.

Article 11, Paragraph 3: Special permits (licences) and permits for practices involving ionising radiation sources are issued by Centre, based on a decision made by the Commission for the issue of special permits (licences) for practices involving radiation sources.

The Cabinet Regulation No.301 of 3 July 2001 "On Issuance of Licences and Permits for Activities with Ionising Radiation Sources and on Public Hearings on Establishment of Ionising Radiation Facilities of State Significance or of Essential Modifications thereto".

Article 70: The issuing of special permits (licences) and permits for export, import or transit of radiation sources listed in annexes of this Regulation (which are included in the List of Strategic Dual Use Goods, Products, Services and Technologies). Centre coordinates with Strategic Export Import Control Committee.

Article 71: Centre issues:

- (1) special permits (licences) and permits for export and import;
- (2) permits for transit of the relevant (partija) of ionising radiation sources;
- (3) special permits (licences) for transit if its activity is carried out regularly;
- (4) permit for short leading of ionising radiation sources out of Latvia if the aim of this leading out is the demonstration, calibration, testing or like aims and the time of location of these ionising radiation sources abroad does not exceed 30 days.

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 and certain suppliers.

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

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

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

(d) A licence is issued by Radiation Safety Centre in respect of the decision of the Licensing Commission composed of representatives from the Ministry of the Environmental Protection and

Regional Development and the Radiation Safety Centre. If a licence is requested for Strategic Dual Use goods, it is issued after coordination with the Strategic Export Import Control Committee with prior existing licence for other activities (see above).

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 also be referred to the Nuclear Supplier Group Regime – there are some restrictions for certain countries 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).

Documentational and other requirements for application for a licence

10. See Annex.

11. A copy of the written licence is required to be produced on import.

12. The registration fee is set in the Cabinet Regulations No. 289 of 3 July 2001 “On State Duty for Issuing Special Permits (licences) or Permits for Activities with Ionising Radiation Sources”: import, export and production of ionising radiation sources – LVL 50 – for special permit (licence), LVL 10 – for permit.

13. Not applicable at present. The Latvian Parliament is discussing amendments to the Law “On Nature Resources” where there should be provisions on duties for imports according to the activity and toxicity of radioactive substances.

14. Usually the period of validity of the licence is three years. This period can be extended to five years if the licence is applied for managing radioactive waste already buried or stored for lasting time till arising a possibility to bury it in geologic depot.

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 such licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. If a licence is requested for Strategic Dual use goods, then it is issued after coordination with the Strategic Export Import Control Committee with prior existing licence for other activities (see above).

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 of 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 of 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 which need 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 six 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 Defence 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 calibre 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 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
- 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.

11. Upon actual importation of strategic goods only the import licence is required.

12. The fee for a licence is 2.5% of the value of goods but not above the 600 Ls limit.

13. No.

- Not applicable.

Conditions of licensing

14. Import licences of strategic goods are valid for six months. After six months the validity of licences may be prolonged on the basis of the previous application.

15. Non-utilised 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 that 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 the 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.

ANNEX

Information Required in Applications for Licence

Article 7 of the Licensing Regulations:

Applicant for the special permit (licence) or permit submits an application including:

- (1) physical person – name, person's code, address, phone number; legal person – name, number of registration in the Register of Commerce, legal address, post address, phone number, fax number, name, phone number and fax number of contact person;
- (2) expected activities with ionising radiation sources;
- (3) location and time period of expected activities;
- (4) ionising radiation sources which will be used;
- (5) registration numbers of previous special permits (licences) or permits if they exist.

Article 8 of Licensing Regulations:

Together with application applicant submits:

- (1) legal person – the copy of registration certificate of the register of Commerce; Physical person – the copy of the passport;
- (2) the certificate of technical supervising authority on security of ionising radiation installation according to which the exploitation is permitted;
- (3) a plan of readiness for accidents and on activities in such situations, co-ordinated with local municipality;
- (4) a copy of agreement with another operator on activities which will not be done by applicant.

Article 9 of Licensing Regulations:

If the application is made for the first time, in addition to the information listed in Article 8 applicant submits:

- (1) the list of employees who will work with ionising radiation sources indicating their education and professional preparedness;
- (2) an order authorising the contact person to apply for the licence;
- (3) the list and annotations of instructions on radiation safety and nuclear safety;
- (4) information about answering ionising radiation sources to requirements of radiation safety and nuclear safety, conditions of exploitations planned;
- (5) plans of working zones, schemes and descriptions of rooms, buildings and territories, where ionising radiation sources will be used;
- (6) a list of measuring instruments which will be used and copies of results of their calibration and testing;
- (7) quality ensuring programme and quality control program for activities with ionising radiation sources;
- (8) an estimation of planned pollution in the environments and descriptions of relevant monitoring program as well as schemes of ventilation and sanitation systems;
- (9) description of methods of keeping of documentation and relevant information on carrying-out of radiation safety and nuclear safety programs;
- (10) description of expected activities with radioactive waste before its burning;
- (11) description of storehouse of ionising radiation sources;
- (12) opinion of Security Police or Centre on safety guarantees;
- (13) plan of activities after finishing works with ionising radiation sources.

Article 10 of Licensing regulations:

If the application is for a special permit (licences) or permit for export, import or transit of ionising radiation sources, in addition to information listed in Article 8 applicant submits:

- (1) the list of employees who will work with ionising radiation sources, sources indicating their education and professional preparedness;
 - (2) an order authorising the contact person to apply for licence;
 - (3) the list and annotations of instruction on radiation safety and nuclear safety;
 - (4) description of radiation safety and nuclear safety programs and of documentations of their fulfilment;
 - (5) a list of measuring instruments which will be used and copies of results of their calibration and testing;
 - (6) description of storehouse of ionising radiation sources;
 - (7) opinion of Security Police or Centre on Safety guarantees;
 - (8) a copy of special permit (licence) or permit for activities with imported ionising radiation sources in the relevant foreign country, if foreign legal person applies for permit for temporary import or ionising radiation sources into Latvia;
 - (9) information about ionising radiation sources, their quantity and expected time of transit though Latvia, if the special permit (licence) or permit is applied for transit.
-