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If a whole or part of a section has been amended, the date of the amending law appears in square brackets at the end of the section. If a whole section, paragraph or clause has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted section, paragraph or clause.

## Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia

# Land Register Law

## Chapter One General Provisions

**1.** Immovable properties shall be entered in Land Registers and the rights related thereto shall be corroborated therein. Land Registers shall be available to everyone and the entries thereof shall be publicly reliable. Entering of immovable properties and corroboration of property rights are mandatory.

*[30 October 2014]*

**2.** Management of Land Registers shall be under the jurisdiction of the Land Registry Offices of district (city) courts.

*[30 October 2014]*

**3.** Each immovable property shall be entered in the Land Register in such Land Registry Office, in the territory of operation of which it is located.

The territory of operation of the Land Registry Office shall be determined by the Law on Judicial Power and by the legal acts issued on the basis thereof.

*[26 March 2009; 30 October 2014]*

**4.** Rights to immovable properties shall be corroborated in Land Registers, understanding rights also as the securities and restrictions of rights if the contrary does not arise from the content and direct meaning of the law.

**5.** Property rights which exist on the basis of the law (Section 1477 of the Civil Law) may also be corroborated in Land Registers according to the wishes of the persons holding such rights.

6. Corroboration shall be under the jurisdiction of such Land Registry Office in the register of which the immovable property to which the corroboration applies has been entered.

7. Rights shall be corroborated on the basis of a decision of a judge, entering the rights to be corroborated in a Land Register.

*[30 January 1997]*

8. When corroborating rights, the regulations of this Law shall be observed insofar as exceptions from the general order are not provided for in special laws.

## **Chapter Two Registers and Property**

9. The following is necessary for the operation of a Land Registry Office:

- 1) Land Registers;
- 2) corroboration journals;
- 3) immovable property folders.

### **Sub-Chapter 1 Land Registers**

10. Land Registers shall be established separately for each administrative territory of the territory of operation of the Land Registry Office, but, if the administrative territory includes the territorial division units of a municipality, the Land Registers shall be established for each territorial division unit.

*[26 March 2009; 30 October 2014]*

11. Land Registers shall consist of divisions (folios).

The divisions of Land Registers shall be fastened together in a volume.

*[30 March 1993; 30 January 1997]*

12. Each division of a Land Register shall be given a special number which shall be called the Land Register number, and which the division shall also retain if some previously opened division is closed. A newly opened division shall not be given the number of a closed division.

13. The name and location of an immovable property shall be recorded at the beginning of the division after the Land Register number.

The cadastre number of immovable property and designation of the cadastre of immovable property object assigned by the State Land Service shall be indicated in the division.

*[30 March 1993; 2 February 2006]*

14. A division shall consist of four parts in which information regarding the following shall be entered:

- 1) an immovable property,
- 2) the owner of an immovable property,
- 3) the encumbrances of an immovable property,
- 4) the debts of an immovable property.

Each part shall be written on a separate page.

*[30 March 1993]*

**15.** Part one of a division shall be divided into two sections in which the following shall be indicated:

1) in section one:

- a) an immovable property,
- b) the servitude and real charge established for the benefit of an immovable property,
- c) the plots of land attached to an immovable property,
- d) the area of an immovable property and of the land attached thereto;

2) in section two:

- a) the plots of land separated from an immovable property and the size thereof,
- b) the changes and extinguishing of the servitude and real charge entered in section one.

*[30 March 1993]*

**16.** Part two of a division shall be divided into two sections in which the following shall be indicated:

1) in section one:

a) the owner of an immovable property, indicating the given name, surname and personal identity number for a natural person, but if such person is married, then, taking into account spousal property relations, it shall be added that the immovable property is a separate property of the spouse or that it is included in the joint ownership of spouses or that the spouses have separate ownership of all the property (Sections 91, 111, 117, 125 and 127 of the Civil Law), but for a legal person – the full name and taxpayer number, as well as numerically indicating the amount of the share of the owner,

b) the grounds of a property right,

c) the sum for which an immovable property has been acquired if such sum is indicated in the document regarding the transition of property rights;

2) in section two:

a) the notations referred to in Section 45, Clauses 1, 2 and 3 and the notations referred to in Clause 4 of the same Section if they ensure the requirements regarding property rights or the corroboration of such rights,

b) prohibitions specified in the legal transaction to alienate property and to encumber it with property rights,

c) appointment of a secondary heir (Section 488 of the Civil Law),

d) inheritance contracts (Section 643 of the Civil Law), and

e) changes to the entries referred to in letters a-d, as well as the extinguishing of such entries and the changes thereto.

*[30 March 1993; 30 January 1997; 27 March 2003]*

**17.** Part three of a division shall be divided into two sections in which the following shall be indicated:

1) in section one:

a) the property rights encumbering an immovable property, except for those which shall be indicated in part two and part four,

b) the notations specified in Section 45, Clause 4 if they ensure the establishment of the property rights provided for in letter a;

2) in section two:

changes to the entries in section one, as well as the extinguishing of such entries and the changes thereto.

*[30 March 1993]*

**18.** Part four of a division shall be divided into five sections in which the following shall be indicated:

- 1) in section one:
  - a) the pledge rights established for an immovable property,
  - b) the notations referred to in Section 45, Clause 5,
  - c) the notations referred to in Section 45, Clause 4, if they ensure the establishment of the pledge rights referred to in letter a;
- 2) in section two – the sum to which the rights corroborated in section one amount;
- 3) in section three – all changes (except for those provided for in Clause 4) to the entries of section one and also the extinguishing of such changes;
- 4) in section four – the extinguishing of the entries of section one in whole or in part, and
- 5) in section five – the sum of the entries extinguished in section one.

*[30 March 1993]*

**19.** Each Land Register of rural immovable properties shall have two alphabetical indices: the first one – according to the surnames of owners, and the second one – according to the names of properties. Land Registers of urban immovable properties shall have one alphabetical index according to the surnames of owners.

**20.** When noting an owner in an alphabetical index, the provisions of Section 52 must be observed.

**21.** Alphabetical indices shall be arranged in a card-index manner.

*[30 January 1997]*

## **Sub-chapter Two Corroboration Journal**

**22.** Requests for corroboration shall be registered in a corroboration journal.

*[30 January 1997]*

**23.** A page of a corroboration journal shall be divided into six columns in which the following shall be entered:

- 1) the sequence number;
- 2) the time of receipt of a request for corroboration (Section 69);
- 3) who requests a corroboration, the concise content of the request, indicating the rights for which corroboration is being requested or the entry for which extinguishing or amendment is being requested and the Land Register number of the immovable property (Section 12);
- 4) the documents attached to a request and the sum of the fees paid;
- 5) the date of a decision of a Land Registry Office judge and an indication whether a request has been discharged in whole or in part or left without being examined or regarded (Clauses 76 and 82);
- 6) the notations regarding a decision taken and the sending of a notification to the submitter of a request for corroboration (Section 125).

*[30 January 1997; 27 March 2003]*

**24.**

*[27 March 2003]*

**25.**

[27 March 2003]

### **Sub-chapter Three Immovable Property Folders**

**26.** A special immovable property folder shall be provided for each immovable property entered in a division of a Land Register.

All documents and papers related to an immovable property entered in a division of a Land Register shall be collected in an immovable property folder.

**27.** An immovable property folder shall have the same number as the relevant division of a Land Register.

**28.** A list shall be drawn up for each folder in which all the documents and papers attached to the folder shall be recorded.

## **Chapter Three Procedures for Keeping Land Registers**

### **Sub-Chapter 1 General Provisions**

**29.** A separate division for each independent immovable property shall be opened in a Land Register.

**30.** An immovable property located in several administrative territories or in the territorial division units of the county shall be entered in the Land Register of such administrative territory or territorial division unit of the county, in which the main buildings of the property are located, but in other cases – in the Land Register of such administrative territory or territorial division unit of the county, in which the largest part of the plot of land is located, simultaneously noting within the borders of which administrative territories or the territorial division units of the county the property is located.

*[26 March 2009 / The new wording of Section shall come into force on 1 January 2009. See Transitional Provisions]*

**31.** All the rights and the securities and restrictions of rights to be corroborated for an immovable property, as well as the changes and extinguishing of such rights, securities and restrictions shall be entered in a division.

**32.** If there is no more free space for a new entry in a certain part of a division, a new page of the relevant part of the division of a Land Register shall be added to the division and a notation shall be made on the previous page.

*[30 March 1993]*

**33.** Immovable property, as it is entered in a division of a Land Register, shall be liable for all the rights corroborated in such division.

**34.** The provisions of the previous Section (Section 33) do not apply to cases:

- 1) where the rights corroborated in a division apply only to an undivided share of a joint owner (Section 1295 of the Civil Law); or
- 2) where such rights encumber only a specific actual share of an immovable property.

In such cases, it shall be indicated in the documents, which are the basis for corroboration that the rights to be corroborated do not apply to an entire immovable property but only to a specific undivided or actual share thereof.

**35.** If it is not stated otherwise in an entry itself (Section 82, Clause 3) or if one corroboration has not been assigned priority right over the other, the priority right of corroboration shall be determined in accordance with the time of corroboration in a division of a Land Register (Sections 73-75).

**36.** When dividing an immovable property into several independent properties, as well as when separating an actual share from an immovable property with the intention of adding it to another immovable property (Section 37), all the rights which encumber the immovable property to be divided shall still be applicable in full to each newly created immovable property or an actual share separated from the immovable property, except for cases:

1) where the object of such rights is not a share separated from an immovable property or an actual share thereof from which a new immovable property has been created (Section 34, Clause 2), or

2) where the persons who possess the referred to rights have released from co-responsibility an actual share of an immovable property, or

3) where it is provided in separate laws that encumbrances do not transfer to a newly created immovable property.

The rights to be corroborated for the benefit of an immovable property to be divided shall remain also for all newly created shares as long as such rights have not appertained to one specific share prior to division.

It shall be indicated in a decision of corroboration whether encumbrances apply to a certain share of such property or all shares of such property.

*[30 March 1993]*

**37.** Several properties of one and the same owner for which separate divisions have been opened in a Land Register may be joined in a single division:

1) when the properties to be joined compile a single economic unit, and

2) when only one of the properties to be joined is encumbered with certain rights or when all the properties to be joined are encumbered with one and the same rights, or when the persons who possess the rights have agreed regarding priority rights, or

3) when such joining does not contradict the law.

*[30 March 1993]*

**38.** When adding an actual share separated from another property to an immovable property, the provisions of Section 37, Clauses 2 and 3 must be taken into account.

**39.** When joining an immovable property belonging to joint owners with another immovable property belonging to the same joint owners, the undivided shares of each joint owner in the properties to be joined shall be equal.

**40.** When obtaining an undivided share of an immovable property belonging to joint owners, the property right may be corroborated in a Land Register if the undivided share of only one joint owner is encumbered or if the shares of all joint owners are encumbered with one and the same rights or if the persons who possess such rights have agreed regarding primary rights.

**41.** If several divisions have been erroneously opened in a Land Register for one and the same immovable property, a judge of a Land Registry Office shall close the unnecessary divisions

by a special decision also without a request from the interested parties. Prior to the decision, the owner of the immovable property and the persons for the benefit of whom certain rights have been entered in the division shall be invited to submit comments, prescribing for them a term of two weeks. If the place of residence of such persons is not known, the invitation shall be published in the official newspaper and posted on the premises of the office. Non-submission of a comment shall not be an obstacle for the closing of the division. The costs of the announcement shall be paid from State funds.

The following amendments shall be made to the division of the Land Register, using a notification received from other State information systems online:

- 1) the cadastre number or the designation of the cadastre shall be changed;
- 2) without changing the boundaries of the plot of land, update the area of the plot of land and encumbrances of the immovable property in accordance with the encumbered territories to be registered in the Information System of Restricted Territories according to the cadastral survey data;
- 3) the total area of a residential property as an individual property shall be updated, if changes in the area in accordance with the Law On Residential Properties do not affect the undivided share of the joint property included in the residential property and if it has been registered in the Information System of the Immovable Property State Cadastre (hereinafter – the Cadastre Information System);
- 4) on the basis of a document submitted by the privatisation commission of the local government or the stock company “Privatisation Agency” regarding detected inaccuracies, which have occurred in determining the undivided share of the residential house during privatisation proceedings, the amount of the undivided share of the joint property included in the composition of the residential property shall be updated, if it has been registered with the Cadastre Information System;
- 5) changes in the address of the immovable property object shall be made;
- 6) changes in personal identification data of natural persons who have been assigned a personal identity number shall be made.

A judge of a Land Registry Office shall take a decision to amend the data identifying a person or immovable property on the basis of a submission of the owner, if the corroborated rights are not amended therewith. Prior to amending an entry the judge of a Land Registry Office shall check the data in the State information system.

Amendments, which have been made in accordance with the procedures laid down in Paragraphs two and three of this Section, shall not be subject to appeal.

The head of a Land Registry Office may authorise an assistant judge of the Land Registry Office to process the notification referred to in Paragraph two of this Section.

*[30 March 1993; 30 January 1997; 2 February 2006; 26 May 2011; 30 October 2014 / New wording of Paragraph two and Paragraphs four and five shall come into force on 1 January 2015. See Paragraph 11 of Transitional Provisions]*

**42.** If it is not actually possible to determine the physical location of an immovable property for which a division has been opened in a Land Register, a judge of a Land Registry Office shall, with an announcement in the official newspaper, invite the owner entered in the Land Register and the persons to whom certain rights to the immovable property have been corroborated, or the successors of such rights to submit evidence within two months that the immovable property actually exists in nature. If such evidence is not submitted within the referred to term, the judge of the Land Registry Office shall close the division by a special decision.

This provision shall be applied only if no new entries have been entered in the division within 50 years.

The costs of the announcement shall be paid from State funds.  
*[30 March 1993; 30 January 1997]*

## **Sub-chapter Two**

### **Form and Content of the Entries of a Division**

#### **1. Forms of Entries**

**43.** Corroboration in a division of a Land Register shall be expressed in entries (articles) and notations.

**44.** Rights to immovable property which are based on a lawful transaction, a judgment or a decision of a court or a statement of administrative institutions, or which exist on the basis of the law itself (Section 5) shall be corroborated in the form of an entry; changes and extinguishing of the referred to rights shall be corroborated in the same way.

The security and restrictions of rights shall be corroborated in the form of notations.

**45.** The following shall be entered in the form of notations:

- 1) the proclaiming of an owner as an insolvent debtor;
- 2) the bringing of attachment proceedings against an immovable property;
- 3) the establishment of trusteeship over an owner due to mental illness or another health disorder and a dissolute or spendthrift lifestyle;
- 4) court decisions regarding security for a claim;
- 5) until the substitution of notations with entries, and claims from administrative institutions and officials, to which the law has assigned an irrefutable nature;
- 6) the submission of complaints regarding decisions of a judge of a Land Registry Office – until the settlement of such complaints in accordance with prescribed procedures (Section 98);
- 7) with the consent of an owner – everything which may be corroborated in the form of entries until the elimination of such obstacles due to which such corroboration is not possible; such notations shall be entered in the part and section in which the corroboration would be written in the form of an entry;
- 8) the restrictions of rights and the security of rights for which the form of notations has been specified in other laws.

*[13 March 1940; 30 January 1997; 30 October 2014]*

**46.** An insolvency notation (Section 45, Clause 1) shall be an obstacle to any voluntary or compulsory corroboration, except in the following cases:

- 1) a complaint regarding a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office has been submitted (Section 45, Clause 6);
- 2) the corroboration is allowed by the Insolvency Law.

A recovery notation (Section 45, Clause 2) and also a claim enforcement notation (Section 45, Clause 4), if a court decision has been taken in a case regarding property rights or the corroboration of such right, shall hinder any voluntary corroboration performed by an owner, except for the notations provided for in Section 45, Clauses 6 and 7.

A trusteeship notation (Section 45, Clause 3) shall be an obstacle to any voluntary corroboration if the provisions of the Civil Law regarding the management of the property of a person in trusteeship are not observed.

In other cases, a notation shall not be an obstacle to further corroboration, but shall confer an advantage on the right ensured by the notation, beginning with the day the notation was entered in the Land Register, and a binding force against such acquirers of an immovable property and other persons whose rights have been corroborated after the entering of the notation.



The effects of the notations referred to in Section 45, Clause 8 shall be discussed in accordance with the laws in which such notations are provided for.  
*[26 May 2011]*

## **2. Content of Entries**

**47.** The following shall be indicated in an entry of a division:

- 1) the document which has been the basis for corroboration;
- 2) the corroborated right, the content and essential appurtenances thereof;
- 3) the corroboration journal number with which a corroboration request has been entered in a journal;
- 4) the date of a decision of a judge.

The following shall be additionally indicated in section one of part four of a Land Register division (Section 18):

- 1) the creditor or person for the benefit of whom a corroboration is performed;
- 2) the sum of capital in Latvian currency to which the corroborated rights amount;
- 3) the debtor, if corroboration does not apply to an entire property but only to an undivided share of a joint owner.

Upon amending an entry and rewording it, all numbers of journals related to the particular right shall be indicated.

*[30 March 1993; 27 March 2003; 30 October 2014; 10 November 2016]*

**48.** If one and the same rights are corroborated to several independent immovable properties (Section 29), then such rights shall be entered in full in the Land Register division designated for each immovable property, pointing out other divisions in which such rights have also been entered.

**49.** When corroborating rights belonging without division to several persons in a Land Register, the undivided share belonging to each of these persons shall be determined numerically, except for the cases provided for in Section 124 of the Civil Law.

If it is not visible in the documents, which are the basis for corroboration in what shares a right belongs to each partner, then it shall be indicated that the right belongs to them in equal shares.

**50.** All entries shall be designated with a consecutive number in the order of entry. Each section shall have its own numbering.

If an entry, in accordance with the content thereof, applies to another entry of the same division, then the consecutive number of the relevant entry and also the part and section where such entry is located shall be written under both entries, moreover, concisely indicating in brackets the mutual relations of both entries.

The amended and reworded entry shall replace the previous entry. The priority right of corroboration shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 35 of this Law.

*[30 March 1993; 30 October 2014]*

**51.** Entries in a Land Register shall be concise, and they shall not include anything that is not related to an immovable property and the rights corroborated thereto.

**52.** When designating a person in an entry, his or her given name, surname, date and place of birth shall be indicated, but when designating a legal person – the name or firm name thereof shall be indicated.

Date and place of birth do not need to be indicated in cases where the institution or official who has prepared a statement or certification has noted that it was not possible to clarify such information.

**53.** If an entry includes a reference to an immovable property which has its own division in the same Land Register or in another Register of the same or also another Land Registry Office, then such Land Registry Office in the Land Register of which the property has been recorded, the Land Register itself and the Land Register number of the property shall be noted.

**54.** Extinguishing in entries shall not be allowed. Corrections made in an entry in order to co-ordinate it with a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office (Section 78) shall be indicated prior to the signature of the judge of the Land Registry Office or, if a mistake is corrected after an entry has been signed – in a separate entry. The latter shall be entered without taking a new decision and shall be expressed in the form provided for in Section 47, indicating that it substitutes the former record. Corrections shall be made also in an issued Land Register statement, which shall be requested for this purpose from a person to whom it has been issued.

Corrections to records, which do not correspond to decisions of corroboration, shall be allowed only in accordance with the procedures specified in Sections 90 and 97.

*[30 January 1997]*

**55.** The provisions of the previous Sections (47-54) shall also be applied to notations.

### **Sub-chapter Three**

## **SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING THE RIGHT OF SUPERFICIES**

*[10 November 2016]*

**55.<sup>1</sup>** Upon encumbering a plot of land with the right of superficies, concurrently:

1) a notation shall be made in section one of part three of a division regarding opening a division of the right of superficies by indicating the number of division of the right of superficies;

2) a division shall be opened for entering the right of superficies by consecutively including therein the number of the division of the plot of land, the abbreviated designation “AT” of the right of superficies, and the sequence number.

Upon changing the superfiary, amendments shall be made to the division of the encumbered plot of land regarding the superfiary.

**55.<sup>2</sup>** A division of the right of superficies shall be opened and information shall be entered therein in accordance with the requirements of this Law regarding divisions, and the following shall be indicated in section one of part one of the division of the right of superficies:

1) the words “*apbūves tiesība*” [right of superficies];

2) the term of the right of superficies;

3) the designation of the cadastre and the area of the plot of land to which the right of superficies applies;

4) the building (structure) which is built on the basis of the right of superficies as an essential part of the right of superficies and its designation of the cadastre;

5) the owner of the encumbered plot of land.

Upon changing of the owner of the encumbered plot of land, amendments shall be made to the division of the right of superficies regarding the owner of the plot of land.

**55.<sup>3</sup>** Upon expiry of the right of superficies (Section 1129.<sup>9</sup>, Paragraph one of the Civil Law), the building (structure) built on its basis shall be added to the division in which the plot of land related to the right of superficies is entered, and the division of the right of superficies shall be closed.

If the right of superficies ends with the expiring of the term (Section 1129.<sup>7</sup>, Paragraph one of the Civil Law), then a judge of the Land Registry Office shall take a decision to terminate the right of superficies not later than within one working day after expiry of the term of the right of superficies on the basis of a request of the interested person expressed upon entering the right of superficies in the Land Register.

## **Chapter Four Corroboration**

### **Sub-Chapter 1**

#### **Requests for Corroboration and the Appendices Thereof**

Requests for corroboration shall be in writing.

**56.** Requests for corroboration shall be in writing.

[30 October 2014]

[30 October 2014]

[27 March 2003; 2 February 2006; 20 October 2014]

**56.<sup>1</sup>** A request for corroboration, which has been signed in accordance with the procedures laid down in the laws and regulations regarding electronic documents shall be submitted:

1) by the credit institution (also the capital company the legal grounds for operation of which are determined by the Law on Development Finance Institution) for the benefit of which the pledge right has been corroborated in the Land Register – regarding extinguishing the mortgage and restrictions of the rights related thereto;

1<sup>1</sup>) by the credit institution for the benefit of which the pledge right is to be corroborated in the Land Register – regarding corroboration of the mortgage and restrictions of the rights related thereto in the cases of transition of a credit institution undertaking laid down in the laws and regulations governing the operation of a credit institution;

2) by a sworn bailiff – regarding entering, changing or extinguishing a notation;

3) by an administrator of insolvency proceedings – regarding entering, changing or extinguishing a notation;

4) by a State or local government institution, if the request for corroboration is justified by a document issued by such institutions, except a request for corroboration regarding plots of land belonging to and under jurisdiction of the State or local government, on which transport infrastructure objects of public use are located, and plots of land, which are located in the port area;

5) by a sworn notary, if the corroboration is based on a notarial deed prepared by such sworn notary.

A person may sign a request for corroboration in accordance with the procedures laid down in the laws and regulations regarding electronic documents, if the conditions referred to in Section 60, Paragraph two of this Law have been fulfilled.

A request for corroboration signed in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Section shall be submitted, using the special online form available on the website of the State Unified Computerised Land Register [www.zemesgramata.lv](http://www.zemesgramata.lv) or data exchange between information systems.

[30 October 2014; 10 November 2016]

**56.<sup>2</sup>** An electronically signed document confirming the right to be corroborated shall be appended to a request for corroboration submitted electronically:

1) in the case provided for in Section 56.<sup>1</sup>, Paragraph one, Clause 2 of this Law – by a derivative of a ruling, which has been certified by a sworn bailiff and which is in legal effect, or of another execution document;

2) in the case provided for in Section 56.<sup>1</sup>, Paragraph one, Clause 3 of this Law – by a derivative of a ruling, which has been certified by an administrator of insolvency proceedings and which is in legal effect;

3) in the case provided for in Section 56.<sup>1</sup>, Paragraph one, Clause 4 of this Law – by an original or a derivative of the document issued by the State or local government institution;

4) in the case provided for in Section 56.<sup>1</sup>, Paragraph one, Clause 5 of this Law – by an extract from the notarial deed book, certified by a sworn notary;

5) in the case provided for in Section 56.<sup>1</sup>, Paragraph two of this Law – by an original or a derivative of the document issued by a public person.

Other documents to be appended to the request for corroboration, if there is no original electronic document at the disposal of the submitter, shall be submitted in the form of an electronic derivative.

*[30 October 2014]*

**56.<sup>3</sup>** Notifications of the spousal property relations register regarding immovable property shall be sent to the respective Land Registry Office electronically. The Minister for Justice shall determine the procedures for signing, issuing and receiving the notification.

*[30 October 2014]*

**56.<sup>4</sup>** The State Land Service shall send a submission of the land owner regarding the following that belongs to the land owner to the respective Land Registry Office electronically:

1) division of a plot of land included in the composition of one immovable property into several plots of land;

2) joining of several plots of land included in the composition of one immovable property into one plot of land;

3) extinguishing of a structure on the basis of a document confirming non-existence of the structure.

The procedures for sending the submission of the land owner, the documents to be appended thereto and other requested information shall be determined by the Minister for Justice.

*[30 October 2014 / Section shall come into force from 1 January 2015. See Paragraph 11 of Transitional Provisions]*

**57.** Corroboration may be requested only by owners of immovable property and persons for the benefit of whom or against whom corroboration is made, as well as in the cases specified by law – judicial and other State authorities or officials.

**58.** Authorisation for another person to request corroboration shall be expressed in a power of attorney which has been certified by a notary or an Orphan's and Custody Court.

A specially certified power of attorney shall not be necessary if authorisation to request corroboration has been expressed in a request for corroboration or in the statement itself upon the basis of which a right is to be corroborated, or if authorisation has been given to the notary who has drawn up or certified the referred to statement.

A specially certified power of attorney shall not be necessary also in cases where a person has a notarially certified authorisation to perform activities related to the renewal of property rights.

*[30 March 1993; 30 January 1997]*

**59.** If an applicant submits several requests for corroboration, then he or she may request that one corroboration not be performed without the other.

**60.** Signatures of private individuals on requests for corroboration to be submitted shall be certified by a notary or Orphan's and Custody Court. When certifying a signature, the capacity to act of such persons and the amount of power of attorney of the authorised person or the representative shall be examined.

The signatures of owners of immovable property and persons for whose benefit or against whom a corroboration must be made, including signatures of representatives of the persons registered in registers kept by the Enterprise Register, shall not need a certification of a notary or Orphan's and Custody Court, if the referred-to persons submit the request for corroboration to the Land Registry Office in person and the request is substantiated by:

- 1) a court ruling;
- 2) a notarial deed;
- 3) an administrative deed;
- 4) an agreement regarding acquisition of the ownership for the immovable property through the privatisation of the State or local government property;
- 5) a statement of the building authority regarding status of the building and an act regarding accepting a structure for service.

*[2 February 2006; 26 March 2009; 26 May 2011; 10 November 2016]*

**61.** The following shall be attached to a request for corroboration:

- 1) documents which confirm the rights to be corroborated;
- 2) a certification regarding the consent of such person against whom a corroboration is directed, except for cases where a corroboration is based on the law or a judgment or a decision of a court or also when a corroboration is performed in the form of notations provided for in Section 45, Clauses 1-6 and 8;
- 3) a certification regarding the consent of a third person if such consent is necessary for corroboration in accordance with the law;
- 4) the evidence regarding the payment of the fees;
- 5) the documents, which certify the rights of authorisation or representation – in the form of an original or a notarially certified true copy. A document, which certifies the rights of representation of such legal persons registered in the registers kept by the Enterprise Register, shall not be attached to the request for corroboration;
- 6) for legal persons – also notarially certified true copies (extracts) of documents approving the legal capacity and capacity to act thereof. A request for corroboration shall not be appended true copies (extracts) of documents approving the legal capacity and capacity to act of legal persons registered in the registers kept by the Enterprise Register, except the Register of Religious Organisations and Institutions Thereof.

The attached documents shall be indicated in a request for corroboration.

A judge of a Land Registry Office has a duty to examine the registers kept by the Enterprise Register until taking a decision if the request for corroboration is submitted by a legal person registered in registers kept by the Enterprise Register.

*[30 January 1997; 27 March 2003; 22 April 2004; 26 March 2009; 26 May 2011; 10 November 2016]*

**61.<sup>1</sup>** If the corroboration of pledge right is requested by the owner of the immovable property, the consent of the creditor need not be appended to the request for corroboration.

*[2 February 2006]*

**62.** The Land Registry Office shall append land boundary plans prepared according to specific procedures and registered in the Cadastre Information System to the request for corroboration:

1) when opening a division for an immovable property in a Land Register which has not been previously entered in a Land Register or for which divisions have been destroyed or gone missing;

2) when dividing an immovable property, for which a separate division has been opened, into several independent immovable properties (Section 36);

3) when separating a share of an immovable property in order to attach it to another property (Section 36);

4) when joining several immovable properties belonging to a single owner (Section 37);

5) when corroborating the property rights to an undivided actual share of an immovable property (Section 34, Clause 2).

Plans shall also be attached:

1) when dividing a rural immovable property – regarding the share, which retains a previous division if a file already contains the plan of an entire property to be divided;

2) regarding an immovable property to which a share of another property has been attached if a file already includes the plan of such immovable property;

3) regarding rural immovable properties to be joined if the plan of each property to be joined is already in a Land Registry Office; if an office has the plans of several properties to be joined, then only the missing property plans shall be submitted;

4) in other cases provided for by laws.

Cadastral survey documents of a building (structure) shall be presented and copies of cadastral survey documents of a building (structure) or extracts therefrom shall be submitted, if property rights to an undivided actual share of the building (structure) are corroborated.

Upon entering the right of superficies to an undivided actual share of a plot of land in the Land Register, if its boundary plan is not registered in the Cadastre Information System, the Land Registry Office shall obtain information regarding registration of the abovementioned plot of land in the Cadastre Information System from the Cadastre Information System.

*[13 March 1940; 30 March 1993; 30 January 1997; 27 March 2003; 30 October 2014; 10 November 2016]*

**63.** The documents referred to in Section 61 of this Law need not be submitted, if they:

1) are in the folder of another immovable property. In such case it shall be indicated in the request for corroboration, to which Land Registry Office, to which Land Register and to which folder of immovable property the document has been appended;

2) have been submitted to the respective Land Registry Office, appending them to another request for corroboration. In such case the cadastre number of the immovable property, regarding which the request for corroboration has been submitted, or the Land Register and the number of the Land Register division shall be indicated in the request for corroboration.

*[30 October 2014]*

**64.** The documents referred to in Section 61, Clause 1 shall be submitted in originals, except for cases where a request for corroboration has been based on:

1) a transaction effected in accordance with notarial deed procedures;

2) a notarial deed regarding the coming into legal effect of a last will instruction instrument or a confirmation of inheritance rights (inheritance certificate);

3) a notarial deed regarding a share of property of a surviving spouse (certificate regarding the property share of the spouse);

4) a document which is located in another Land Registry Office;

- 5) a judgment or a decision of a court;
- 6) a decision of administrative authorities;
- 7) a European Enforcement Order issued by a foreign court or competent authority in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 805/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 creating a European Enforcement Order for uncontested claims;
- 8) a certificate issued by a court, also foreign court, in accordance with Article 20(2) of Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure;
- 9) a European order for payment issued by a court, also foreign court, in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 creating a European order for payment procedure.

In the case provided for in Paragraph one, Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of this Section, an extract from a notarial deed book shall be submitted, in the case provided for in Clause 5 – a true copy of the judgment or a decision issued by a court, which has entered into legal effect, or a writ of execution issued for the fulfilment thereof, or a copy of a writ of execution approved by a sworn bailiff shall be submitted, in the case provided for in Clause 6 – a true copy of a decision issued by an administrative authority shall be submitted, in the case provided for in Clause 7 – a copy of an executive document issued by a foreign court of competent authority and approved by a sworn bailiff shall be submitted, but in the case provided for in Clauses 8 and 9 – a copy of an executive document issued by a court, also foreign court, and approved by a sworn bailiff shall be submitted.

*[27 March 2003; 26 May 2011; 30 October 2014]*

**65.** The following must be attached to a request for the corroboration of a mortgage on the basis of a court judgment (Section 1307 of the Civil Law):

- 1) a writ of execution and a true copy of the judgment issued by the court, or
- 2) an original statement subject to compulsory implementation and a court-certified true copy of such statement, as well as two true copies of a decision of a judge.

When requesting the corroboration of a mortgage in order to ensure the payment of the fees specified in a judgment or a decision of a court, a true copy of the judgment or decision issued by the court shall be attached to the request.

*[30 January 1997]*

**66.** Formal statements drawn up in foreign states, except those referred to in Section 64, Paragraph one, Clauses 7, 8 and 9 of this Law, may be the basis for corroboration only in such case where they have the certification of an embassy or a consular office of Latvia that a foreign institution or the official who has drawn up the statement has the right to do this in accordance with the laws of the relevant foreign state.

*[26 May 2011]*

**67.** Documents to be submitted to a Land Registry Office shall be in the official language, except for the documents referred to in Section 66 and wills drawn up informally, but in such cases, translations in the official language shall be attached thereto, the accuracy of which has been certified by a notary or a translator invited thereby.

**68.** The consent necessary for corroboration (Section 61, Clauses 2 and 3) may be certified:

- 1) if the consent is given by a State or local government authority – with a certificate issued by such authority or a notification addressed to a Land Registry Office;
- 2) if the consent is given by a private individual – with a document drawn up in accordance with the procedures of a notarial deed or presented to a notary for certification or certified by a Orphan's and Custody Court, or also in such a way that such person signs the accompanying document which is the basis for corroboration, or also signs a request for

corroboration, moreover, the capacity to act of a signatory person shall be examined by a notary or a Orphan's and Custody Court.  
*[27 March 2003]*

## **Sub-chapter Two**

### **Receipt of a Request for Corroboration**

**69.** Requests for corroboration shall be received by an employee of a Land Registry Office and he or she shall note thereon the year, month and the day of the receipt thereof.  
*[27 March 2003]*

**70.** An employee of a Land Registry Office shall ascertain whether or not:

1) the signature of an applicant for corroboration has been certified in a request for corroboration in accordance with prescribed procedures. If the signature of a private person has not been certified on the request for corroboration in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 60, Paragraph two, the employee of the Land Registry Office shall check the compliance of the request for corroboration with the provisions of Section 60, Paragraph two, as well as the identity of the applicant for corroboration and an appropriate certification shall be made on the request for corroboration;

2) all the documents attached to a request for corroboration have been indicated in the request.

An employee of a Land Registry Office shall indicate upon demand the date of the receipt of a request for corroboration on a true copy of the request for corroboration (Section 69).

*[30 January 1997; 27 March 2003; 2 February 2006]*

**71.** An employee of a Land Registry Office shall enter received corroboration requests on the day of the receipt thereof and in the order of the receipt thereof in a corroboration journal with a particular number, noting this on the request for corroboration, and shall sign the entry. Requests for corroboration received by mail in a Land Registry Office after reception hours shall be recognised as received on the following working day.

An application regarding corroboration of the immovable property to the acquirer, winner at an auction, co-owner or creditor shall be recorded in the corroboration journal in accordance with the procedures laid down in Paragraph one of this Section.

*[27 March 2003; 30 October 2014]*

**71.<sup>1</sup>** Having received a request for the corroboration of property rights in the Land Register from a person regarding whom a notification has been received in accordance with the procedures laid down in Section 118.<sup>1</sup> of this Law, a Land Registry Office shall send to the submitter of the notification, except the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, information thereon using automated means.

The submitter of the notification shall submit a request for entering a notation in the Land Register in such a manner that the Land Registry Office would receive it not later than on the fifth day from the day when the automated information was sent. If a request for entering a notation in the Land Register has been received after the aforementioned term, it shall be examined according to general procedures.

The submitter of the notification shall indicate in the request for corroboration whether the information on a notification received in accordance with the procedures laid down in Section 118.<sup>1</sup> of this Law should be deleted from the index of persons.

*[26 May 2011; 4 February 2016 / Amendment to Paragraph one in relation to the information received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall come into force on 1 March 2016. See Paragraph 18 of Transitional Provisions]*



**Sub-chapter Three**  
**Decisions of a Land Registry Office Judge and the Execution Thereof**  
*[30 January 1997]*

**72.** A judge of a Land Registry Office shall examine requests for corroboration in the sequence in which they have been entered in a corroboration journal, taking into account the priority rights to fulfilment of the applications (Sections 73-75). Requests for corroboration related to the acquisition of property rights, which have been submitted by a person regarding whom a notification has been received in accordance with the procedures laid down in Section 118.<sup>1</sup> of this Law shall be examined prior to a corroboration request for entering a notation in the Land Register.

Requests for corroboration shall be examined not longer than within 10 days. In complicated cases, a judge of a Land Registry Office may extend such term to up to one month.

The application referred to in Section 71, Paragraph two of this Law shall be examined in conformity with the procedures and terms laid down in the laws and regulations regarding directing recovery against immovable property.

If it is not possible to examine the requests for corroboration referred to in Section 56.<sup>1</sup> Paragraph one, Clause 1.<sup>1</sup> of this Law within the term laid down in Paragraph two of this Section due to their volume or due to other objective reasons, the head of the Land Registry Office may extend the term for up to two months.

*[27 March 2003; 26 March 2009; 26 May 2011; 30 October 2014; 4 February 2016; 10 November 2016]*

**73.** Priority right to fulfilment, taking into account the exceptions provided for in the following (Sections 74 and 75) sections, shall be given to such a request for corroboration which was received earlier in a Land Registry Office.

**74.** Requests for corroboration, which are submitted to a Land Registry Office during the working hours of one and the same day or are received in an office by mail until the end of reception hours shall be recognised as having arrived at the same time.

*[27 March 2003]*

**75.** Priority right to fulfilment against other requests for corroboration that arrived on the same day shall be given to requests to enter such notations, which are referred to in:

- 1) Section 45, Clause 1-3;
- 2) Section 45, Clause 4, if a decision of a court has been made in a case regarding property rights to immovable property or regarding the corroboration of such right;
- 3) Section 45, Clause 8, if such notations are of a prohibitive nature.

**76.** When examining a request for corroboration, a judge of a Land Registry Office shall base his or her decision only on the data that is in the request and the documents attached thereto, without requesting any information from authorities or private individuals. The judge of the Land Registry Office shall take a decision on the basis of an obtained electronic document, if the original document is located in another folder of immovable property.

An applicant for corroboration may, until the making of a decision, supplement his or her request by submitting missing information, documents and fees. Such supplements shall be submitted with a paper and shall be entered in a corroboration journal.

Additional applications, which expand the first request shall not be allowed.

A submitter of a request for corroboration may withdraw his or her request until the taking of a decision. A withdrawal of a request for corroboration shall be drawn up in the

same way as a request for corroboration, and it shall be entered in a corroboration journal as a supplement.

A judge of a Land Registry Office shall take a motivated decision regarding the leaving of a request for corroboration without examination, which shall be sent to the submitter of the request for corroboration together with the documents attached to the request for corroboration.

A person regarding whom a notification has been received in accordance with the procedures laid down in Section 118.<sup>1</sup> of this Law may not revoke a request for corroboration of property rights in the Land Register in accordance with the procedures laid down in Paragraph four of this Section.

*[30 January 1997; 27 March 2003; 26 May 2011; 29 October 2014]*

**77.** When examining a request for corroboration, a judge of a Land Registry Office shall only ascertain the following:

- 1) that the request is in conformity with the provisions of Sections 57, 58 and 60-68;
- 2) that other already corroborated rights or another request for corroboration that arrived on the same day are not an obstacle to corroboration (Section 75);
- 3) that the rights, the corroboration of which is requested, belong to the rights referred to in Sections 31 and 44 which are related to an immovable property;
- 4) that the documents upon which a request is grounded do not contain anything, which is obviously illegal;
- 5) whether the copy of the decision approved by the person directing the proceedings regarding the imposition of attachment on the property has not been received until the taking of a decision.

*[30 January 1997; 26 March 2009 / Clause 5 shall come into force from 1 July 2009. See Transitional Provisions]*

**78.** A judge of a Land Registry Office shall take a separate decision for each request registered in a corroboration journal (Section 71) which he or she signs, noting the date of the decision and affixing the seal of the Land Registry Office.

Originals of the decisions of a Land Registry Office judge shall be fastened together in a volume in chronological sequence.

*[30 January 1997]*

**79.** A judge of a Land Registry Office shall satisfy a request for corroboration with his or her decision or shall disregard it.

If only a part of a request may be regarded, a judge of an office shall decide to satisfy the request in an admissible amount, disregarding the other part thereof, except for the case provided for in Section 81 where a request is to be disregarded in full.

Decisions regarding the suspension of corroboration are not admissible until the elimination of obstacles.

*[30 January 1997]*

**80.** If the rights of several partners have been specified by a judgment or a decision of a court, then these shall be corroborated in full if all fees due have been paid, even if the request for corroboration has been signed by only one of the partners.

**81.** When corroborating a property right on the basis of a will, if the will itself does not state the contrary, the prohibitions of alienation or encumbrance and the usufructuary or maintenance rights provided for in the will shall also be corroborated together with the property right.

The prohibitions referred to Section 16, Clause 2, letter b shall not hinder the corroboration of the usufructuary or maintenance rights provided for in a testament.

If there are any obstacles to the corroboration of the usufructuary or maintenance rights specified in a will, then the request for corroboration shall be disregarded in full.

The rights of secondary heirs provided for in a will (Section 16, Clause 2, letter c) shall be corroborated together with the rights of primary heirs.

*[13 March 1940]*

**82.** In a decision to disregard a request for corroboration in full or in part (Section 79), the reason why the corroboration is not acceptable shall be indicated.

In the decision with which a request for corroboration has been satisfied, the following shall be indicated:

1) the Land Register (Section 10), division (Section 12), part and section (Sections 15-18) in which an entry or notation shall be entered;

2) the content of an entry or notation (Section 47);

3) primary right – if of several rights submitted for corroboration at the same time, which pertain to one and the same immovable property, some shall enjoy priority right against others or if the corroboration of a right in the form of an entry is requested, which until then has been corroborated in the form of a notation (Section 45).

*[30 March 1993]*

**83.** A true copy of a decision, which a judge and a secretary of a Land Registry Office shall certify with signatures, shall be attached to the document upon which a decision regarding the corroboration of a new right has been based. The documents shall be attached to an immovable property folder together with the request for corroboration.

If a previously corroborated right has been changed or extinguished by a decision, the decision shall be noted in abridged form on such document, which has been the basis for the primary corroboration of the right in, indicating the corroboration journal number.

*[30 January 1997]*

**84.** Entries shall be entered in a Land Register not later than the next working day after a decision has been taken, and they shall be signed by a judge and a secretary of a Land Registry Office on the same day.

Entries and notations shall be noted in a Land Register together with the date of the corroboration decision.

*[30 January 1997]*

**85.**

*[27 March 2003]*

**86.**

*[27 March 2003]*

**87.** A Land Registry Office shall send an information form filled in accordance with the specified format by an applicant for corroboration to the State Land Service regarding each case of transition of an immovable property and also notify such local government within the boundaries of which the property is located, indicating the given name and surname of the previous owner and the present owner.

*[30 March 1993]*

**88.** A Land Registry Office shall inform the State Land Service regarding corroborations, which pertain to rural immovable properties in the cases provided for in Section 62, designating the immovable property and indicating the area thereof.

*[30 March 1993]*

**89.** If a request for corroboration is disregarded, the documents and fees attached thereto shall be issued to the applicant or sent back to him or her together with a summons (Section 85), which shall be attached to an immovable property folder with the signature of the recipient.

**90.** If a judge of a Land Registry Office finds a mistake in a corroboration decision (Sections 78 and 82), he or she shall correct such mistake with a new decision also without a request or complaint of interested parties; corrections shall be made after a comment has been requested from the persons for the benefit of whom or against whom the improper decision had been made.

The non-submission of a comment or a negative comment shall not be an obstacle to the correction of a mistake. Obvious mistakes may be corrected without requesting a comment.

A new decision with which a mistake is corrected shall not have any effects in relation to the persons whose rights have been corroborated up until the taking of such decision, except for a case where it has been proven by judicial process that such persons have acted in bad faith when submitting the request for corroboration.

*[30 January 1997]*

#### **Sub-chapter Four Evidence of Corroboration**

**91.** When corroborating a new right which has not yet been corroborated in a Land Register, each applicant may receive a Land Register statement which has been prepared by creating an inscription of corroboration and attaching it to the documents (or true copies thereof) which have been the basis for corroboration (Section 44, Paragraph one).

An inscription of corroboration shall repeat word for word a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office (Section 82).

If a Land Register statement is issued to several persons, then each copy shall indicate in what number, to whom and for the attestation of what rights the other copies of the statement of the Land Register have been issued.

*[30 January 1997]*

**92.** When corroborating a mortgage on the basis of a judgment of a court, a true copy of the judgment issued by the court (Section 65, Clause 1) or a true copy of a court decision regarding an undisputed compulsory execution together with a true copy of a statement certified by a court (Section 65, Clause 2) shall be attached to an immovable property folder, but a writ of execution or an original statement subject to compulsory execution with a decision of a judge shall be attached to the statement of the Land Register to be issued.

*[30 January 1997]*

**93.** Persons who wish to receive a Land Register statement shall submit, along with a request for corroboration, true copies of the documents referred to in Section 91, which have been certified by a notary or an Orphan's and Custody Court.

If such true copies have not been submitted until the taking of a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office, then they shall be prepared and certified by a Land Registry Office upon the request and to the account of the interested parties (Section 107, Clause 9).

*[30 January 1997]*

**94.** If a previously corroborated right is only changed or extinguished in part with a corroboration, then a new inscription of corroboration shall be made for a Land Register statement if such has been issued at the first corroboration (Section 91).

If a corroboration is related to the cession of such part of a claim for which a Land statement Register has been issued, then an inscription of corroboration shall be made on such statement, but a true copy of the Land Register statement with the same inscription shall be issued or sent to such person who acquires a share of the claim.

If a creditor has ceded an entire claim in separate shares for several persons, then each of them shall be issued a true copy of a Land Register statement with an inscription regarding the cession of the claim, indicating also for whom the true copies have been issued, but the original of the Land Register statement shall be kept in an immovable property folder. When preparing true copies of a Land Register statement, the provisions of Section 93 shall be observed.

**95.** A corroboration, which may not be proven with a Land Register statement (Clauses 91 and 94), may be proven with a true copy of a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office. A corroboration with which some previously corroborated right has been completely extinguished may be proven in the same way. A Land Register statement, which has been issued for the proof of the primary corroboration shall be attached to an immovable property folder.

*[30 January 1997]*

**96.** The Land Register statements and the true copies thereof referred to in this Sub-chapter (Sub-chapter IV), as well as the true copies of a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office shall be prepared and issued or sent only after payment of the fees due (Section 106).

*[30 January 1997]*

## **Chapter Five**

### **Appeal of the Decisions of a Land Registry Office Judge**

*[30 January 1997]*

**97.** A person who has requested corroboration may appeal a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office (Section 82) if, with such decision, the request for corroboration is disregarded in full or in part or if it has not been executed in such a way as was requested. The rest of the corroboration of the person may be appealed only in accordance with claim procedure.

**Note.** Along with the authorisation to submit a request for corroboration, the same notary may, if necessary, be authorised to appeal a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office.

*[30 January 1997]*

**98.** Complaints regarding decisions of a judge of a Land Registry Office (Section 97) and his or her actions shall be submitted to the regional court, in the territory of operation of which the Land Registry Office of the district (city) court is located within two weeks from the day when an interested party has received the decision or from such day when the action subject to appeal has taken place, in conformity with the procedures for the submission of ancillary complaints laid down in the Civil Procedure Law insofar as it has not been laid down otherwise in this Law.

A complaint addressed to the regional court shall be submitted to the Land Registry Office, which took the decision or in which the action subject to appeal has taken place. After

receipt of the complaint a judge of the Land Registry Office shall send the complaint and the documents appended thereto to the regional court.

*(The note has been declared invalid by the judgment of the Constitutional Court of 14 March 2006 from 1 July 2006.)*

*[30 January 1997; 27 March 2003; 14 March 2006; 26 May 2011; 30 October 2014]*

**98.<sup>1</sup>** A judge of a Land Registry Office shall refuse to accept a complaint, if it has been submitted by a person who has not requested corroboration, or the complaint has been submitted after the term stipulated for the submission thereof.

If the State fee stipulated in the Civil Procedure Law has not been paid or the necessary documents have not been appended, a judge of a Land Registry Office shall take a decision to leave the complaint without examination, determining a term for rectification of deficiencies, which may not be less than 20 days.

If the submitter of the complaint rectifies the deficiencies indicated in the decision within the determined term, the complaint shall be deemed as submitted on the day when it was submitted to the Land Registry Office for the first time. Otherwise the complaint shall be deemed not submitted and shall be returned to the submitter.

A decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office to refuse to accept a complaint and a decision to leave the complaint without examination shall be appealed in accordance with the procedures laid down in Section 98 of this Law.

*[26 May 2011]*

**98.<sup>2</sup>** An application regarding renewal of a delayed term for the submission of a complaint shall be submitted to the Land Registry Office which had to carry out the overdue activity. The grounds for renewal of the term shall be indicated in the application regarding renewal of a delayed term for the submission of a complaint, and such documents shall be appended to the application, which are necessary for the performance of the procedural activity.

The overdue term for submission of a complaint shall be restored by a judge of a Land Registry Office, if he or she finds that the reasons of being overdue are justifiable. In restoring the overdue term for submission of a complaint the judge of the Land Registry Office shall concurrently allow to perform the overdue procedural activity.

Refusal of a judge of a Land Registry Office to restore the term for submission of a complaint shall be appealed in accordance with the procedures laid down in Section 98 of this Law.

*[26 May 2011]*

**99.** Submission of a claim regarding a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office shall be entered upon the request of the complainant in the form of a notation (Section 45, Clause 6) in such section of a Land Register division in which corroboration would be entered.

If a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office has been revoked due to a complaint and a request for corroboration has been submitted for a new examination, it shall be re-registered in a corroboration journal and examined in accordance with general procedures. If the submitter of a request for corroboration has submitted together with an ancillary complaint only copies of documents made in accordance with the procedures specified by the Civil Procedure Law, he or she shall be invited to submit the originals of the documents after the repeated registration of the request for corroboration.

If a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office has been left unchanged, a Land Registry Office shall send a true copy of the court decision to the submitter of the complaint, as well as attach it to an immovable property folder.

*[30 January 1997; 27 March 2003]*

## **Chapter Six**

### **Information to be Issued by a Land Registry Office**

**100.** Land Registers, corroboration journals, immovable property folders, document books and separate documents shall not be issued outside the premises of an office even upon the request of a court or other authorities.

If a criminal case regarding forgery has been initiated, the relevant Land Register divisions and separate documents from immovable property folders or corroboration journals may be removed on the basis of a decision of investigating authorities, leaving in their place duplicates certified by a judge of a Land Registry Office. After the performance of an expert examination or a court hearing, the removed documents shall be returned to the Land Registry Office.

*[30 March 1993; 30 January 1997]*

**101.** Anyone may examine Land Registers and request references, excerpts, true copies and certificates therefrom.

**102.** Private individuals, except for the owner of an immovable property and persons who have certain rights to an immovable property, may examine corroboration journals, immovable property folders and document books, as well as receive references, excerpts, true copies and certificates therefrom only with the permission of a judge of a Land Registry Office.

*[30 January 1997]*

**103.** Officials of State and local government authorities who require such examination for official matters may examine Land Registers, corroboration journals, immovable property folders and document books free of charge.

*[13 March 1940]*

**104.** It is permitted to examine Land Registers, corroboration journals, immovable property folders and document books only in the presence of a Land Registry Office secretary or his or her assistant or an office employee authorised for such purpose by the secretary.

**105.** All types of information from Land Registers, corroboration journals, immovable property folders and document books shall be sent free of charge upon the request of State authorities and officials (Section 108).

*[13 March 1940]*

### **Fees for Land Register Files**

**106.** The payment of the office and State fees shall be taken for activities performed by Land Registry Offices of district (city) courts in the Land Register matters.

The amount of State fee to be paid for registration of ownership rights and pledge rights in the Land Register and the procedures for payment thereof, as well as exemptions from the payment of the State fee shall be determined by the Cabinet.

*[26 March 2009; 30 October 2014]*

**106.<sup>1</sup>** A non-certified document confirming payments shall prove payment of the office and State fees, if the relevant payment has been recognised as received in the State budget in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding the procedures by which payments shall be recognised as received in the State budget.

A person shall indicate the following in a payment order regarding office fee:

- 1) the personal identity number or registration number of the person requesting corroboration;
- 2) the cadastre number of immovable property or the number of division of the Land Register.

An employee of the Land Registry Office shall recognise the payment received in the State budget in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding the procedures by which payments shall be recognised as received in the State budget.

If a larger sum of office or State fee has been paid into the State budget than stipulated in laws and regulations, or if a request for corroboration has been disregarded or left without examination, the person requesting corroboration has the right to lodge a submission to the relevant Land Registry Office regarding repayment of the office or State fee within three years from the day when the office or State fee was received in the State budget. The office or State fee shall be repaid from the funds from the State budget on the basis of a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office.

*[26 May 2011]*

**107.** Office fees shall be collected in the following amounts:

- 1) for the opening of a new division – EUR 28.46;
- 2) for the opening of a division of a residential property – EUR 14.23;
- 3) for the corroboration of a new right – EUR 14.23;
- 4) for the changing of a corroboration and the entering of a notation – EUR 7.11s;
- 5) for the issuance of a Land Register certificate – EUR 7.11;
- 6) for the issuance of a certified computer printout of a decision of a judge – EUR 4.27;
- 7) for written references, certified extracts, true copies and computer printouts from a Land Register division – EUR 7.11 per document;
- 8) for the reading of a case of a Land Register division, corroboration journal and immovable property folder, from each mortgage unit – EUR 2.85;
- 9) for the issuance of an uncertified computer printout or the sending thereof in electronic form – EUR 2.85;
- 10) for the certification of a request for corroboration – EUR 14.23.

If, on the basis of one document, several corroborations have to be performed of which some should, according to their nature, be paid in accordance with Paragraph one, Clause 3, but others – in accordance with Clause 4 of this Section, then altogether the office fee for the corroboration of a new right shall be collected for all the corroborations to be performed on the basis of such document.

An office fee shall be transferred to the State basic budget.

State security institutions, the State Audit Office, the Prosecutor's Office, the State Revenue Service, the Prevention of the Laundering of Proceeds from Crime Service, the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau, the State Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be exempted from the payment of an office fee for the corroboration, changing or extinguishing of the notations referred to in Section 45 of this Law, and also for the receipt of information from the State Unified Computerised Land Register in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the introduction of international sanctions and determination of national sanctions.

*[27 March 2003; 22 April 2004; 2 February 2006; 16 December 2010; 12 September 2013; 30 October 2014; 4 February 2016 / Amendment regarding deletion of Clauses 7, 8, 9, and 10 shall come into force after making the respective amendments to the law or regulation regarding paid services provided by courts. Amendment to Paragraph four in relation to information received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall come into force on 1 March 2016. See Paragraphs 13 and 18 of Transitional Provisions]*



**108.**

[22 October 1998]

**109.**

[22 October 1998]

**110.** The provisions of Section 107 of this Law shall also apply in relation to the books and folders stored in the archives of a Land Registry Office, as well as the State Unified Computerised Land Register.

[27 March 2003]

## **Chapter Seven Computerised Land Register**

[22 October 1998]

### **Sub-chapter One General Provisions**

**111.** This Chapter determines the procedures in accordance with which immovable properties and the rights related thereto shall be entered and corroborated in Land Registers in computerised form. All the norms of the previous Chapters of this Law shall apply to a computerised Land Register, except for Section 11, Paragraph two; Section 14, Paragraph two, Sections 19, 20, 21, 32; Section 49, Paragraph two; Section 52; Section 54, Paragraph one; Sections 65, 78, 83; Section 84, Paragraph one, Sections 87, 88, 91-96 and 101-105.

[27 March 2003]

**112.** A computerised Land Register shall be an electronic data base in which Land Registers, corroboration journals and alphabetical indices shall be stored on a long-term basis without changes in the content thereof, ensuring the representation of such data on a computer screen and in computer printouts. The documents, which have been received in accordance with the procedures provided for in Sections 56.<sup>1</sup>, 56.<sup>2</sup>, 56.<sup>3</sup>, and 56.<sup>4</sup> of this Law (electronic documents), and the documents, which have been electronically obtained from the printed documents included in the immovable property folder (acquired electronic documents), are stored in the computerised Land Register.

[27 March 2003; 30 October 2014]

**112.<sup>1</sup>** Electronic documents shall be handled only electronically.

[30 October 2014]

**112.<sup>2</sup>** An obtained electronic document shall have the same legal effect as a printed document from which it was acquired.

An acquired electronic document shall be formed in conformity with the requirements of the Archives Law after a request for corroboration in printed form or a request has been received.

[30 October 2014]

**113.** The computerised Land Register data of Land Registry Offices shall be combined in the State Unified Computerised Land Register.

All Land Registry Offices shall keep a joint corroboration journal in which requests for corroboration and applications shall be entered on the day of the receipt thereof (Section 71).

Unified enumeration of Land Register divisions shall be maintained in all Land Registry Offices. New division numbers shall be assigned in chronological sequence, taking into account the time when the relevant decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office was taken.

*[27 March 2003; 30 October 2014]*

**114.** The State Unified Computerised Land Register shall be the only computerised Land Register, which contains legally recognised information.

The State unified computerised Land Register shall ensure:

- 1) the storage of data;
- 2) the security of data;
- 3) the conservation of data;
- 4) the invariability of data;
- 5) the preparation and storage of daily copies of the database;
- 6) the preparation and storage of copies of daily amendments of the database.

**115.** The only owner of the State Unified Computerised Land Register and the software thereof shall be the State of Latvia.

The holder of the State Unified Computerised Land Register shall be the Court Administration.

Organisational and technical maintenance of the State Unified Computerised Land Register shall be ensured by the Court Administration.

The operations of the State Unified Computerised Land Register shall be financed from the State basic budget.

*[11 November 1999; 27 March 2003; 22 April 2004]*

**116.** The task of the holder of the State Unified Computerised Land Register shall be to technically ensure the functioning of the Computerised Land Register in the State, to provide the information specified in this Law, to perform inspections of the technical quality of data and to ensure collaboration with the information systems of other states.

**117.** Land Registry Offices shall use the electronic data of the information systems of other states necessary for their operation in order to verify the correctness of the data submitted to them. If the data indicated in a request for corroboration or the attached documents contradict the data gathered electronically, a judge of a Land Registry Office shall evaluate them in accordance with Section 77, Clause 4.

*[27 March 2003]*

## **Sub-chapter Two**

### **Computerised Corroboration of a Right**

**118.** A Land Register office shall maintain Land Register divisions, a corroboration journal, and alphabetical indices in electronic form according to the location and owner of a property, as well as other information provided for by the law.

*[27 March 2003]*

**118.<sup>1</sup>** The Land Register shall maintain information regarding such persons in the index of persons in relation to whom the holder of the State Unified Computerised Land Register has received a notification of a sworn bailiff, an administrator of insolvency proceedings, a person directing the proceedings or a tax authority (submitter of notification) regarding a recovery notation, a pledge right notation, an insolvency notation or a notation entered in accordance with Section 361 of the Criminal Procedure Law, and also information of the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs regarding introduction of international sanctions or determination of national sanctions for the subject of sanctions. The abovementioned information shall also be maintained in cases when the property rights to immovable property have not been corroborated in the Land Register for a person.

The following shall be indicated in the notification:

- 1) for a natural person – the given name, surname, personal identity number, but for a legal person – the name and registration number;
- 2) the issuing authority, date and number of such document on which the notification is based;
- 3) the submitter of notification and his or her electronic mail address.

Information regarding the notification referred to in Paragraph one of this Section shall be deleted from the index of persons:

- 1) by the holder of the State Unified Computerised Land Register on the basis of the notification;
- 2) by the Land Registry Office if it has been indicated in a request for corroboration regarding entering a notation in the Land Register.

*[26 May 2011; 30 October 2014; 4 February 2016 / Amendment to the first sentence of Paragraph one in relation to information received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall come into force on 1 March 2016. See Paragraph 18 of Transitional Provisions]*

**119.** The following shall be indicated in entries: for natural persons – given name, surname, personal identity number; for legal persons – name and identification number.

**120.**

*[27 March 2003]*

**121.** Forms of requests for corroboration shall be approved by the Cabinet.

**122.** If the undivided shares in which a right is possessed by each co-owner is not visible from the documents, which are the basis of corroboration, it shall be indicated in a request for corroboration that the co-owners possess the right in equal undivided shares, and the undivided share shall be indicated numerically.

**123.** After the examination of a request for corroboration, a decision of a judge shall immediately be entered in a computerised Land Register. The decision shall enter into effect after the electronic confirmation (authorisation) of the completeness and correctness of the entry in the computerised Land Register.

The decision of a judge, by which the application referred to in Section 71, Paragraph two of this Law has been examined, shall be entered in the corroboration journal. The decision in the part regarding corroboration of rights shall be entered in the unified Land Register (Section 82) after it has entered into effect.

*[30 October 2014]*

**124.** Corrections of corroborations after the authorisation thereof shall not be allowed, except for cases where the correction of mistakes does not cause any effects in relation to the persons whose rights have been corroborated, regarding which such person shall be informed. An entry shall be corrected, without the taking of a new decision, and the corrected entry shall substitute the previous entry, storing it in a computerised Land Register.

**125.** If a request for corroboration or a part thereof is disregarded, a Land Registry Office shall inform the submitter of the request regarding such matter within a time period of three days.

The notification to the submitter of the request for corroboration shall be sent to the address indicated by him or her. A person who has wrongly indicated his or her address or has not notified regarding a change thereof may not use as justification the fact that he or she has not received the notification, which has been sent to him or her to the indicated address. A notation regarding the sending of the notification shall be entered in a corroboration journal.  
*[27 March 2003]*

**126.** Residential properties shall be registered in the same way as independent immovable property in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law.

**126.<sup>1</sup>** Updating of a Land Register division is the examination and clarification of entries in the division in order to obtain up-to-date entries without changing the content of the corroborated rights.

The up-to-date entries are entries on the current composition of the immovable property, its owner, corroborated rights, as well as the securities and restrictions of such rights.  
*[30 October 2014]*

**126.<sup>2</sup>** A Land Register division shall be updated by examining a request for corroboration.

Divisions, regarding which a request for corroboration has not been submitted (planned updating), shall be updated according to a plan approved by the head of the Land Registry Office and co-ordinated with the Minister for Justice. A special journal number shall be assigned to the initial updating of the division.

The head of the Land Registry Office may authorise an assistant judge of the Land Registry office to perform planned updating of the Land Register divisions, entries of which are not to be clarified, as well as in cases when entries must be clarified, in conformity with Section 126.<sup>3</sup>, Paragraph one, Clauses 1 and 5 of this Law.  
*[30 October 2014]*

**126.<sup>3</sup>** A Land Register division shall be updated in conformity with the following conditions:

1) the cadastre number shall be indicated for immovable property objects, if they are to be identified from the Cadastre Information System and their area conforms to the entries in the Land Register;

2) the owner and the current undivided share belonging thereto shall be indicated in the second part of the division;

3) entries shall be clarified in accordance with the requirements of Section 34, Paragraph two and Section 47, Paragraph two of this Law;

4) an entry shall be reworded according to the amendments made;

5) the up-to-date entries shall be separated.

After the completeness and accuracy of the entries in an updated division of the Land Register is examined, electronic certification (authorisation) of entries shall be performed. The action in updating a division of the Land Register shall not be subject to appeal.

The sequence, amount and priority of corroborated rights shall be determined according to such entries, the right to which has been corroborated and changed.  
*[30 October 2014]*

**126.<sup>4</sup>** After all parts of a Land Register division are updated an extract from the immovable property division shall be drawn up, including the following valid up-to-date entries therein:

1) regarding the composition of the immovable property (Part 1, Section 1 of the division);

2) regarding the owner of the immovable property and the security and restrictions of rights (Part 2, Sections 1 and 2 of the division);

- 3) regarding encumbrances of the immovable property (Part 3, Section 1 of the division);
- 4) regarding debts of the immovable property (Part 4, Section 1 of the division).
- [30 October 2014]*

### **Sub-chapter Three**

#### **Evidence of Computerised Corroborations**

**127.** A computerised Land Register statement is a Land Register certificate in which a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office and other entries and notations in effect indicated in an immovable property division are repeated word for word. At the discretion of the submitter of a request for corroboration, a Land Register certificate, in which only the information regarding an immovable property, the composition thereof and the relevant decision of a judge is indicated, may be issued to him or her.

The decision of the judge shall be repeated word for word in the certified computer printout of the decision of the judge of the Land Registry Office.

The judge of the Land Registry Office shall sign and place the seal on the Land Register certificate and the certified computer printout of the decision of the judge of the Land Registry Office.

*[30 October 2014]*

**128.** Each applicant, when corroborating a new, not yet corroborated right in a Land Register, as well as when changing or partially extinguishing a previously corroborated right, may receive a certified computer printout of the decision of the judge of the Land Registry Office if this is indicated in the request. At the discretion of the applicant, when corroborating a new, not yet corroborated property right in a Land Register, he or she may issued a Land Register certificate, if this is indicated in the request.

*[30 October 2014]*

**129.** When corroborating a mortgage on the basis of a judgment of a court (Section 1307 of the Civil Law) the following shall be attached to a request for corroboration:

1) a writ of execution or a copy of a writ of execution certified by a sworn bailiff and a true copy of the judgment issued by the court, or

2) an original statement subject to compulsory execution and a true copy of a decision of a judge.

After the preparation of an electronic copy of the referred to documents, such documents shall be issued to an applicant for corroboration along with the relevant notation regarding the preparation of the copy and a certified computer printout of a decision of a judge.

*[26 May 2011]*

**130.** A corroboration shall be certified by a decision of the judge (Section 123), as well as a certified computer printout of a decision of a judge of a Land Registry Office or a Land Register certificate.

*[30 October 2014]*

**131.** A Land Register certificate and a certified computer printout of a decision of a Land Register judge shall be prepared and sent or issued only after payment of the fees due.

#### **Sub-chapter Four**

##### **Information to be Issued from a Computerised Land Register**

**132.** Everyone shall be allowed to examine divisions of a computerised Land Register and to request an extract (Section 126.<sup>4</sup>) or true copy thereof by using a direct connection. Information may be requested by specifically indicating the number of a division or the cadastre number of a property or the name of a property, or the address of an object in the composition of the property. An extract from a division shall be available after updating all parts of the Land Register division.

Such information may be received in Land Registry Offices or it may be issued by the holder of the State Unified Computerised Land Register. In both cases, enumeration of information users shall be ensured.

Prior to the certification of such transactions, the object of which are rights entered or to be entered in a Land Register, as well as prior to the certification of a request for confirmation, a notary has a duty to examine the relevant division of the State Unified Computerised Land Register.

*[27 March 2003; 30 October 2014]*

**133.** Information from computerised Land Register divisions may be received:

- 1) in electronic form;
- 2) in the form of an uncertified computer printout;
- 3) in the form of a certified computer printout.

*[4 February 2016]*

**134.** Only the owner of an immovable property and persons who have certain rights to an immovable property (Section 1477 of the Civil Law) may examine a computerised corroboration journal, immovable property folders and an index of persons, as well as receive information from them.

The Cabinet shall determine the list of such State authorities and officials to whom the holder of the State Unified Computerised Land Register shall provide the information referred to in Paragraph one of this Section for official needs, the amount of information to be provided, as well as the procedures for the provision of information.

For other persons the information referred to in Paragraph one of this Section shall be provided with a permission of the head of the Land Registry Office if the abovementioned information is necessary for the protection of infringed or contested rights of such persons or their interests protected by law.

*[30 October 2014; 4 February 2016]*

**134.<sup>1</sup>** The Land Registry Office may forward a request to the holder of the State Unified Computerised Land Register regarding issuance of such information which may be provided in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law by the holder of the State Unified Computerised Land Register if fulfilment of the request is not commensurable with the resources at the disposal of the Land Registry Office, particularly taking into account the level of extent of the request.

*[4 February 2016]*

**135.** The holder of the State Unified Computerised Land Register shall regularly electronically notify in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the Minister for Justice:

- 1) the State Land Service and local governments – regarding each case of the recording and transition of an immovable property and each case provided for in Section 62 of this Law;

2) the State Land Service, if the decision of the judge of the Land Registry office to disregard a request of the land owner has not been appealed in accordance with the procedures laid down in the law – regarding each case provided for in Section 56.<sup>4</sup>, Paragraph one, Clauses 1 and 2 of this Law;

3) local governments – regarding each case of corroborating, changing and extinguishing rental and lease rights;

4) the State Land Service and local governments – regarding each case of corroborating, changing and extinguishing the right of superficies.

*[30 October 2014; 10 November 2016]*

**136.** Upon the substantiated request of State authorities or officials, the holder of the State Unified Computerised Land Register shall perform processing of the data included in a computerised Land Register in order to issue such data to these authorities and officials for official needs.

### **Transitional Provisions**

*[22 October 1998]*

1. A computerised Land Register shall replace previous Land Registers, corroboration journals, immovable property folders and alphabetical indices, preserving the data specified by the law.

2. The entries of previous Land Registers shall be rewritten in a computerised Land Register and the electronic certification (authorisation) of the entries shall be performed after an examination of the completeness and correctness thereof.

3. After the requirements referred to in Section 2 of the Transitional Provisions have been fulfilled in relation to all the Land Registers overseen by a Land Registry Office, the head of the office shall take a decision to discontinue the keeping of the Land Registers in the previous form and to take up the handling thereof in computerised form.

Previous Land Registers, corroboration journals, originals of decisions of Land Registry Office judges, immovable property folders and alphabetical indices shall be stored in an archive.

4. Until the establishment and implementation of the computerised Land Register specified in Section 112 of this Law in accordance with Clause 1-3 of the Transitional Provisions:

1) immovable property folders shall not be kept in electronic form, but shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Section 26-28 of this Law;

2) when corroborating rights in a Land Register, an applicant for corroboration shall be issued a Land Register certificate in accordance with the provisions of Section 128 of this Law and true copies or certified blueprints of the documents thereof, which were the basis for corroboration, with a notation regarding the issuance of the Land Register certificate;

3) the original of such document, which was the basis for a decision regarding the corroboration of a right, shall be attached to an immovable property folder in accordance with Section 83 of this Law together with the request for corroboration and an uncertified computer printout of the decision of a judge.

5. The Minister for Justice shall determine the following with his or her instruction:

1) the provisions regarding the establishment of a computerised Land Register;

2) the procedures for the authorisation of Land Register entries.

6. Until the establishment of the State Unified Computerised Land Register, the computerised Land Registers maintained in Land Registry Offices shall contain legally recognised information.

7. Until the making of the relevant amendments in laws regarding an attachment on an immovable property in a Land Register performed in accordance with the procedures of criminal proceedings, on the basis of a decision of the performer of the proceedings regarding the imposition of attachment on the property, a pledge notation shall be entered if a possible property claim is ensured with the attachment on the property, and a prohibition notation shall be entered if a possible transition of property rights or a confiscation of the property is ensured with the attachment on the property.

*[27 March 2003]*

8. The second sentence of Section 61, Paragraph one, Clause 5 and Section 61, Paragraph three of this law shall come into force on 1 September 2003.

*[27 March 2003]*

9. Section 3, Paragraph two and Section 77, Clause 5, as well as the new version of Sections 10 and 30, which clarifies terminologically administrative territories in relation to the administrative territorial reform, shall come into force on 1 July 2009.

*[26 March 2009]*

10. Until the day of coming into force of the provisions specified in Section 106, Paragraph two of this Law, but not longer than until 1 December 2009, the Cabinet Regulation No. 28 of 23 January 2001, Regulations regarding State Fee for Performance of Notary Activities and Registration of Ownership Rights and Pledge Rights in the Land Register, shall be applied, insofar as they are not contrary to this Law.

*[26 March 2009]*

11. Section 71.<sup>1</sup>, Section 72, Paragraph one, sentence two, Section 76, Paragraph six and Section 118.<sup>1</sup> of this Law shall come into force from 1 July 2011.

*[26 May 2011]*

12. A request for corroboration, which is justified by a notarial deed drawn up by 30 April 2015, may be submitted in accordance with the procedures laid down in Section 60, Paragraph two of this Law.

*[30 October 2014]*

13. Amendments to Section 107, Paragraph one of this Law regarding deletion of Clauses 7, 8, 9, and 10 shall come into force after making the respective amendments to the regulatory enactment regarding paid services provided by courts.

*[30 October 2014]*

14. The new wording of Section 41, Paragraph two of this Law, Paragraphs four and five, Section 56.4, Section 135, Paragraph one, Clause 2, as well as amendments to Section 62 shall come into force on 1 January 2015.

*[30 October 2014]*

15. The subjects referred to in Section 56, Paragraph one of this Law shall submit a request for corroboration, which has been signed in accordance with the procedures laid down the laws and regulations regarding electronic documents, starting from 1 May 2015. Until 30 April 2015 such subjects may submit a request for corroboration, which has been signed in



accordance with the procedures laid down the laws and regulations regarding electronic documents, in cases when they are able to ensure such procedures.  
*[30 October 2014]*

16. Until the day of the coming into force of the Cabinet regulations referred to in Section 134 of this Law, but not longer than until 31 December 2014, Cabinet Regulation No. 139 of 20 March 2001, Procedures by which State Institutions and Officials shall Obtain Information from the State Unified Computerised Land Register, shall be applicable, insofar as they are not in contradiction with this Law.  
*[30 October 2014]*

17. The Cabinet shall assess the impact of differentiation of the State fee specified in laws and regulations for the corroboration of property rights in the Land Register on timely corroboration of property rights in the Land Register and submit a report thereon to the *Saeima* by 1 March 2016.  
*[30 October 2014]*

18. Amendments to Section 71.<sup>1</sup>, Paragraph one, Section 107, Paragraph four and the first sentence of Section 118.<sup>1</sup>, Paragraph one of this Law in relation to information received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall come into force concurrently with the Law on International Sanctions and National Sanctions of the Republic of Latvia.  
*[4 February 2016]*