

Text consolidated by Valsts valodas centrs (State Language Centre) with amending laws of:

- 19 December 2006 [shall come into force from 1 January 2007];
- 14 June 2007 [shall come into force from 11 July 2007];
- 16 December 2010 [shall come into force from 1 January 2011];
- 15 November 2012 [shall come into force from 1 December 2012];
- 20 June 2013 [shall come into force from 1 January 2014];
- 9 July 2013 [shall come into force from 1 January 2014].

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.

The *Saeima*¹ has adopted and
the President has proclaimed the following Law:

Hunting Law

Chapter I General Provisions

Section 1.

The following terms are used in this Law:

- 1) **limited game animals** – game animals for which a permissible hunting amount has been specified;
- 2) **hunting permit** – a document that allows to hunt a specific number of the limited game animals of the respective species in the indicated area;
- 3) **hunting district** – year-round hunting area that is managed by the one user of hunting rights;
- 4) **hunting area** – area useful for game animals to live free and be available for hunting;
- 5) **hunting products** – game animal trophies, meat and offal acquired as a result of hunting;
- 6) **hunting resources** – all game animals in the territory of Latvia;
- 6¹) **sustainable management of hunting resources** – management of the population and habitat of hunting animals and the natural resources related thereto in such a way as to protect the biological diversity and renewal ability of hunting resources, ensuring hunting resources for next generations, as well as to promote the protection of game animals, taking into account economic, social and environmental interests and without endangering the implementation of nature protection measures in the distribution territory of game animal species;
- 7) **hunting tools** – snares, traps or other tools employed in the hunting of game animals;
- 8) **hunting management** – a system for the management of natural resources, which concurrently with the acquisition of hunting products ensures sustainable management of such resources;
- 9) **hunting rights** – the rights of the land owner or legal possessor to hunt in his or her land parcel in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law and laws and regulations governing hunting. The land owner or legal possessor may exercise the hunting rights solely for himself or herself or transfer them to another person;

¹ The Parliament of the Republic of Latvia

9¹) **owner of hunting rights** – a land owner or legal possessor who has hunting areas in the land parcel in his or her ownership or possession;

10) **user of hunting rights** – a natural or legal person in whose name the hunting district is registered;

11) **game animal trophy** – antlers together with the skull of the game animal (upper jaw or frontal bone), tusks, skulls and skins;

12) **game animals** – mammals and birds living in the wild, including wild mammals and birds, which are hunted in accordance with the laws and regulations governing hunting, and animals of such species, which are kept in restricted areas in conditions similar to the wild;

13) **hunter's seasonal card** – a document that gives the right to hunt with hunting firearms and hunting tools during the particular hunting season;

14) **hunter** – a person who in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law has received a hunter's certificate; and

15) **unlimited game animals** – animals for which a permissible hunting amount has not been specified.

[15 November 2012; 20 June 2013]

Section 2.

The purpose of this Law is to regulate the basic rules of hunting management.

Section 3.

(1) Hunting is the set of activities or individual activities, when game animals are tracked or looked for, caught, captured, injured or killed by using hunting firearms, tools or methods.

(2) The following shall be considered as equivalent to hunting:

1) killing of game animals kept in a restricted area in conditions similar to the wild by using hunting firearms and hunting tools. Only the safety requirements laid down in the laws and regulations governing hunting shall apply to killing of game animals kept in a restricted area in conditions similar to the wild;

2) killing of escaped animals that were bred in captivity in hunting areas (upon written request of an owner to a user of hunting rights), using hunting firearms and hunting tools;

3) killing of stray pet animals in hunting areas, using hunting firearms and conforming to the international agreements governing animal protection and other laws and regulations.

(3) It is prohibited to hunt:

1) in urban territory;

2) in cemeteries;

3) at locations where there is no registered hunting district, except hunting of unlimited game animals, in which an owner of hunting rights or a person authorised thereby in writing is participating, as well as hunting of unlimited game animals in public bodies of water and their towpath;

4) at locations where it is prohibited by other laws and regulations.

(4) Game animal species, hunting terms, as well as the cases when hunting outside hunting terms is possible, shall be determined by the Cabinet. The hunting terms of game animals shall not be determined during the time period of their reproduction or other stage of importance to the development of species.

(5) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures by which the State Environmental Service is entitled to change the hunting terms for mammals, as well as to determine additional restrictions for organising hunting according to the state of the respective animal population, meteorological conditions and phonological situation.

(6) If another acceptable solution cannot be found, it shall be allowed to acquire individuals of game bird species outside the specified hunting term, if it does not harm the population of the respective species, receiving a permit for each time, for the following purposes:

- 1) in the interests of public health protection and safety;
- 2) in the interests of flight safety;
- 3) in order to prevent substantial damage to cultural crops, agricultural animals, forests, fishery and waters;
- 4) in order to protect flora and fauna;
- 5) for research and training, upon carrying out renewal of population, reintroduction of species and the propagation necessary for such purpose;
- 6) for random capturing, holding of individual birds or other reasonable use in strictly controlled circumstances.

(7) In the cases referred to in Paragraph six of this Section the Nature Conservation Agency shall issue a permit for the acquisition, hunting or holding in captivity of individuals of non-hunttable species in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding issuing a permit for acquisition of individuals of non-hunttable species and shall inform the State Forest Service regarding the permits issued.

(8) The procedures by which additional feeding of game animals living in the wild shall be permitted, and the cases when it shall be permitted, shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[20 June 2013]

Section 4.

(1) Game animals living in the wild become the property of natural or legal persons only after they have been hunted in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law and other laws and regulations governing hunting.

(2) Game animals, which are kept in a restricted area in circumstances similar to the wild, as well as game animals born in a restricted area are the property of such natural or legal person who has received a permit for keeping game animals living in the wild in captivity in the particular area in accordance with the procedures laid down in laws and regulations.

[20 June 2013]

Section 5.

(1) It is prohibited to misappropriate game animals and hunting products.

(2) The procedures for moving an animal hunted down shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[20 June 2013]

Section 6.

Hunting resources shall be used so as to ensure the protection and preservation of the population of game animal species, gene pool and the habitat populated by game animals. Resources of game bird species shall be used so as to ensure that bird hunting does not endanger the implementation of nature protection measures in the distribution territory of such species. The principles of reasonable use and ecologically balanced control of game animals, the size of population of game animals, including migrating birds shall be observed in hunting practice.

[15 November 2012]

Section 7.

A hunting season is a period of time from 1 April up to 31 March of the next year.

Section 8.

The Cabinet shall determine:

- 1) obligations and rights of a head of a hunt;
- 2) the procedures for marking of purebred hunting dogs and their use in hunting;
- 3) the procedures for actions involving game animals, cause of death of which is not hunting, capturing or holding in captivity.

[20 June 2013]

Section 9.

(1) The user of hunting rights shall determine the hunting procedures in his or her hunting district.

(2) A unit of the State Border Guard is entitled to prohibit or discontinue hunt in a hunting district or its part, which is located in the territory of borderland, if enhanced border control, emergency situation or state of exception has been determined in the abovementioned territory or the State Border Guard is organising tactical training, informing the user of hunting rights thereof without delay.

[20 June 2013]

Section 10.

(1) Game animals may be caught in the wild, brought into Latvia, used in training of purebred hunting dogs or scientific research, kept in captivity, as well as released in the wild, if for each time a permit has been received from the State Forest Service.

(2) The procedures for issuing and cancelling permits for catching of game animals in the wild, bringing into Latvia, using for training of purebred hunting dogs or scientific research, keeping in captivity and releasing in the wild shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[20 June 2013]

Section 11.

(1) Non-huntable wild animals may be obtained, hunted or kept in captivity, if for each time a permit has been received from the Nature Conservation Agency.

(2) The procedures, by which permits for obtaining, hunting or holding in captivity of non-huntable wild animals shall be issued and cancelled, shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[15 November 2012]

Chapter II Hunter's Certificate and Rights to Hunt

Section 12.

A hunter's certificate is a document which is necessary in order to receive a hunting permit, hunter's seasonal card and authorisation for the acquisition of a hunting firearm, as well as in order to hunt in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law and other laws and regulations governing hunting.

Section 13.

(1) Hunters to whom an authorisation for the possession of a hunting firearm has been issued by the State police institution are allowed to hunt with hunting firearms.

(2) The procedures for using a hunting firearm and hunting ammunition, as well as the safety requirements to be observed during hunting, shall be determined by the Cabinet.

(3) The procedures for using a hunting tool and high energy pneumatic weapons shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[20 June 2013]

Section 14.

(1) The State Forest Service shall issue a hunter's certificate or a head of a hunt's licence to persons who have passed a respective examination before a hunter's examination board.

(2) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures for training hunters and heads of a hunt, the programme for testing and procedures for examining the theoretical knowledge and practical skills, the procedures for issuing, exchanging and cancelling hunter's certificates, head of a hunt's licences and a permit for a foreigner to hunt in the territory of Latvia, and the procedures for renewing and issuing new hunting documents or for refusing to renew hunting documents.

[9 July 2013]

Section 15.

(1) Examination of candidate hunters and candidate heads of a hunt shall be performed by the State Forest Service.

(2) The procedures by which the State fee for examination of candidate hunters and candidate heads of a hunt shall be paid, as well as the amount of the fee shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[9 July 2013 / See Paragraph 10 of Transitional Provisions]

Section 16.

Foreigners who do not have a hunter's certificate issued by the State Forest Service, may hunt in the territory of Latvia and they are entitled to use hunting firearms and hunting tools in hunting, if they have a document issued by the relevant competent authority of the foreign state, which certifies the right to hunt in their own country, and they have received a permit in the State Forest Service allowing a foreigner to hunt in the territory of Latvia.

[20 June 2013]

Section 17.

(1) A hunting district shall be registered, if the hunting areas included therein are not smaller than the minimum hunting area referred to in Section 19, Paragraph one of this Law, in which limited game animals may be hunted.

(2) The Cabinet shall determine:

1) the procedures for establishing and registering hunting districts, as well as the criteria for recognition of hunting areas as continuous hunting area;

2) the circulation of the hunting rights, stipulating the procedures and the minimum time period for their transfer, the procedures for implementing, as well as revoking such rights;

3) the procedures for determining the payment for exercising the hunting rights in hunting areas under jurisdiction or belonging to the State.
[20 June 2013]

Section 18.

It is permitted to hunt game water fowl in public bodies of water and towpaths thereof without the co-ordination with the user of hunting rights, in the hunting district of which the relevant body of water is located. The procedures for hunting game animals of unlimited species in public bodies of water and towpaths thereof shall be determined by the Cabinet.
[20 June 2013]

Chapter III Hunting Areas, Hunting Quota and Hunting Permit

Section 19.

(1) The minimum hunting areas, in which limited game animals are allowed to be hunted in the relevant hunting district, shall be the following:

1) for roe deer hunting – not less than 200 hectares, including forest land and agricultural land;

2) for hunting wild boars – not less than 1000 hectares, including not less than 200 hectares of forest land;

2¹) for hunting Red stag does and fawns – not less than 1000 hectares, including only forest tracts or their parts and individual parcels of forest land (clumps), shrubbery and swamps;

3) for hunting Red stag bulls – not less than 2000 hectares, including only forest tracts or their parts and individual parcels of forest land (clumps), shrubbery and swamps;

4) for moose hunting – not less than 2500 hectares, including only forest tracts or their parts and individual parcels of forest land (clumps), shrubbery and swamps.

(2) *[20 June 2013]*

(3) If a hunting district does not conform to the requirements laid down in Paragraph one of this Section, the users of hunting rights may enter into mutual agreements regarding organisation of hunting of limited game animals in adjacent hunting districts. The permissible hunting amount of game animals of limited species shall be determined for the total hunting area indicated in the agreement.

(4) *[20 June 2013]*

[19 December 2006; 20 June 2013]

Section 20.

(1) In order to ensure the preservation of the gene fund of the population of game animals of limited species and to restrict the damages caused by game animals of limited species to agriculture and forestry, the State Forest Service shall determine the permissible hunting amount of game animals of limited species in hunting areas each year, on the basis of the data of evaluating the state of game animal population.

(2) The state of game animal population shall be evaluated by the State Forest Service.

(3) The state of game animal population shall be evaluated and the permissible hunting amount shall be determined according to the methodology approved by the Minister for Agriculture.

(4) The measures for regulating the number of wild mammals in specially protected nature territories, in which hunting restrictions are in effect, shall be determined in respective individual rules for the protection and use of the specially protected nature territory.

[20 June 2013]

Section 21.

A hunting permit and hunter's seasonal card shall be required for the hunting of limited game animals, but a hunter's seasonal card – for the hunting of unlimited game animals.

Section 22.

(1) The State Forest Service shall issue hunting permits to the users of hunting rights according to the permissible hunting amount. The procedures for issuing hunting permits shall be determined by the Cabinet.

(2) *[14 June 2007]*

(3) *[14 June 2007]*

(4) Hunters shall submit the information regarding the unlimited game animals hunted within a month after the end of a hunting season, but the users of hunting rights shall submit used hunting permits within a month after the hunt to the authorities which issued the hunter's seasonal cards or hunting permits.

(5) If the requirements referred to in Paragraph four of this Section are not fulfilled, new hunting permits and hunter's seasonal cards shall not be issued.

[14 June 2007; 20 June 2013]

Section 23.

(1) The procedures for paying the State fee for the issuance of a hunter's certificate, a head of a hunt's licence, a hunter's seasonal card and a hunting permit, as well as for the issuance of a permit for a foreigner to hunt in the territory of Latvia and the amount of the fee shall be determined by the Cabinet.

(2) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures by which hunting trophies are to be exported from Latvia.

(3) The procedures for issuing a hunter's seasonal card shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[20 June 2013; 9 July 2013 / See Paragraph 10 of Transitional Provisions]

Chapter IV Illegal Hunting

Section 24.

(1) The following shall be recognised as illegal hunting:

1) hunting in such period of time and according to such procedures, which do not conform to the periods of time and procedures laid down in the laws and regulations governing hunting;

2) being present in a hunting area with a firearm or hunting tool made prepared for use without co-ordination with the user of hunting rights, as well as in areas where hunting is prohibited, except the cases referred to in Section 29, Paragraph five, Clause 3 of this Law;

3) hunting with a firearm, if a hunter's certificate, a hunter's seasonal card or an authorisation for possession of a hunting firearm has not been obtained or has been withdrawn, as well as hunting of limited game animals without a hunting permit;

4) hunting of game animals with hunting tools, if a hunter's certificate or a hunter's seasonal card has not been obtained or has been withdrawn, as well as unauthorised use of hunting tools;

5) moving of a limited game animal from the area where it was hunted down, or tracking of an injured limited game animal, if a hunting permit has not been completed;

6) hunting in areas where hunting is prohibited, as well as in areas where hunting of the respective animal species is prohibited, except the cases referred to in Section 29, Paragraph five, Clause 3 of this Law;

7) hunting of unlimited game animals without the consent of the user of hunting rights, except for the cases referred to in Section 18 and Section 29, Paragraph six, Clause 3 of this Law;

8) hunting in such conditions when animals are fleeing from natural disasters;

9) hunting while using the following illegal means of hunting, tools, methods and techniques:

a) "bird lime", blind or mutilated animals as bait,

b) sound recordings,

c) artificial light sources, except for the hunting of wild boars, foxes and raccoon dogs,

d) night sights with electronic magnification or image transformation, except for the hunting of wild boars, foxes and raccoon dogs,

e) mirrors and other blinding devices,

f) laser type sights,

g) nets, which work non-selectively according to the terms for use or conditions for use,

h) leg-hold traps and traps or snares which work non-selectively according to the terms for use or conditions for use,

i) crossbows, bows,

j) semi-automatic or automatic firearms, the total capacity of cartridge chamber and magazine (cartridge feeding mechanism) of which is more than three cartridges, except for the hunting of wild boars, foxes and raccoon dogs,

k) aircraft, moving motorised land and water vehicles,

l) weapons that are not classified as hunting firearms,

m) thermal sights;

9) hunting using the following prohibited generally dangerous means of hunting, hunting tools, techniques and methods:

a) trap-holes, loops, hooks, setting up of sharp objects on animal tracks,

b) electric or electronic devices that are capable of stunning or killing an animal,

c) explosives, trip mechanisms,

d) poisons and poisoned or immobilising bait,

e) gases or smoke;

10) keeping of game animals in captivity, if a permit from the State Forest Service has not been received;

11) hunting, using any mass or non-selective means, measures or techniques for capturing or killing birds, also such means, measures or techniques, which may cause extinction of species in the territory of a local government or the State.

[20 June 2013; 9 July 2013]

Chapter V

Supervision of Hunting Resources and Hunting Control

Section 25.

Conformity with this Law and other laws and regulations governing hunting shall be supervised by the institutions subordinate to or under supervision of the State Forest Service, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development and the Ministry of the Interior according to the competence thereof.

[9 July 2013]

Section 26.

The procedures for documenting hunting and the procedures for circulation of information in the field of hunting shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[20 June 2013]

Section 27.

(1) Upon the request of such persons who are performing supervision of the conformity with this Law and other laws and regulations governing hunting and hunting control, the duty of a hunter shall be:

1) to present the firearms at his or her disposal and the authorisation for the possession thereof, as well as ammunition, hunting tools, hunting documents and hunting products;

2) to provide orally or in writing an explanation regarding the hunting in which he or she is partaking in.

(2) If illegal hunting has taken place, persons who are undertaking the supervision of the conformity with this Law and other laws and regulations governing hunting and hunting control are entitled to suspend hunting documents and withdraw from use firearms, ammunition, hunting tools and hunting products.

Section 28.

If any of authorities referred to in Section 25 of this Law has temporarily suspended or debarred a hunter's certificate or withdrawn a hunting firearm from use, it shall notify thereof the State Police institution, which have issued an authorisation for the possession of hunting firearm, within three working days.

Section 29.

(1) A land owner or legal possessor shall be responsible for the damages and losses caused by game animals on the land in his or her ownership (possession), if the hunting rights have not been transferred to another user of hunting rights.

(2) If the owner of hunting rights transfers the hunting rights to another user of hunting rights, the duties and rights of the parties shall be determined in the contract regarding transfer of the hunting rights, insofar as it is not in contradiction with Paragraph four of this Section.

(3) The owner of wild animals bred in captivity shall be responsible for the losses caused by animals.

(4) In order to reduce the damages caused by game animals:

1) if it is not provided for otherwise in the contract regarding transfer of the hunting rights, the land owner or legal possessor has a duty to ensure measures on the land in his or her ownership, possession or use for protection against the potential damages caused by game

animals, insofar as it is not in contradiction with environmental and nature protection requirements, and to inform the user of hunting rights thereof;

2) the user of hunting rights has a duty to hunt in the hunting district, ensuring sustainable management of hunting resources;

3) the land owner (user), the manager of infrastructure objects and the user of hunting rights have a duty to ensure, without delay, mutual exchange with information regarding the detected damages caused by game animals;

4) the State Forest Service in accordance with the laws and regulation governing hunting farms is entitled to permit hunting of mammals of unlimited game species outside the specified hunting term, as well as to issue hunting permits for hunting mammals of limited game species, exceeding the permitted hunting amount – if the hunting co-ordination committee has taken a respective decision – without applying the requirements laid down in Section 19, Paragraph one of this Law regarding minimum hunting areas.

(5) In cases of epizootic threats, as well as when game animals cause damages to the property and environment in State melioration systems, melioration systems of State significance or territories where the cause of such damages is located, the hunting co-ordination committee established by the respective local government, upon inviting users of hunting rights in the adjacent areas and experts of the respective sector, shall determine in the particular territory:

1) the amount of damages caused to agriculture, forestry, amelioration systems and infrastructure objects;

2) the amount of such financial losses, which have been caused to agriculture and forestry by game animals;

3) the measures for restricting or liquidating the damages and their consequences.

(6) If game animals have caused damages in territories where hunting is not prohibited, the hunting co-ordination committee established by the respective local government, upon inviting the user of hunting rights and the land owner or user, shall determine in the particular land unit:

1) the amount of damages caused to agriculture, forestry, amelioration systems and infrastructure objects;

2) the amount of such financial losses, which have been caused to agriculture and forestry by game animals;

3) the measures for restricting or liquidating the damages and their consequences. The hunting co-ordination committee, upon receipt of consent of the owner of hunting rights, has the right to take over and implement the hunting rights in the particular land unit for the time period of performing the abovementioned measures. Contesting of the decision of the hunting co-ordination committee shall not suspend its operation.

(7) The Cabinet shall determine:

1) the procedures, by which the amount of damages caused to agriculture, forestry, amelioration systems and infrastructure objects by game animals, the level of damages, the criteria for determining the amount and level of damages, as well as action in such cases shall be determined;

2) the procedures and conditions for issuing a hunting permit for hunting game animals in the damaged areas;

3) the procedures by which the amount of financial losses caused to agriculture and forestry by game animals shall be determined;

4) the procedures, by which the State fee shall be paid for determining the amount of such damages and calculating such losses, which have been caused to agriculture, forestry, amelioration systems and infrastructure objects by game animals;

5) the composition, rights and duties of the hunting co-ordination committee, as well as the procedures by which measures for restriction or liquidation of damages and their consequences shall be determined;

6) the procedures by which losses caused by natural or legal persons by violating the requirements of the laws and regulations governing hunting shall be reimbursed, and the amount of such losses, as well as the procedures and amount for reimbursing the value of the illegally acquired hunting produce.

[20 June 2013]

Section 30. [20 June 2013]

Chapter VI Hunting Management Development Fund

Section 31.

(1) In order to develop hunting management, a Game Animal Management development Fund shall be established. The holder of the Fund shall be the Ministry of Agriculture.

(2) The assets of the Hunting Management Development Fund shall be formed from:

1) grants from the following revenue of the State basic budget:

a) the full amount of the State fee for the issuance of hunting permits,
b) the full amount of the State fee for the issuance of hunter's certificates, head of hunt's licences, hunter's seasonal cards and permits for foreigners to hunt in the territory of Latvia,

b¹) the full amount of the State fee for examination of the candidate hunters and candidate heads of a hunt,

c) compensation of the losses that have been caused by natural persons or legal persons violating the requirements specified in this Law or other laws and regulations governing hunting, as well as compensation for the value of hunting products obtained illegally;

2) donations.

(3) The assets of Hunting Management Development Fund shall be utilised:

1) for the monitoring of game animals and additional protection measures of populations;

2) for the scientific research of game animals and populations thereof;

3) for participating in international hunting organisations;

4) for the educating of hunters.

(4) The Cabinet shall approve the by-law of the Hunting Management Development Fund.

[20 June 2013; 9 July 2013 / See Paragraph 10 of Transitional Provisions]

Transitional Provisions

1. With the coming into force of this Law, the Hunting Law (*Latvijas Republikas Saeimas un Ministru Kabineta Ziņotājs*, 1995, No. 13; 1997, No. 14; 2000, No. 9) is repealed.

2. By 1 January 2004, the Cabinet shall issue the regulations referred to in this Law.

3. Until the day of coming into force of the relevant Cabinet regulations, but not longer than until 1 January 2004, the following Cabinet Regulations shall be applicable insofar as they are not in contradiction with this Law:

1) Cabinet Regulation No. 251 of 8 August 1995, Hunting Regulations (*Latvijas Republikas Saeimas un Ministru Kabineta Ziņotājs*, 1995, No. 19; 1997, No. 21);

2) Cabinet Regulation No. 398 of 14 November 1995, Regulations regarding Amount of Compensation for Losses Caused to Hunting Management (*Latvijas Republikas Saeimas un Ministru Kabineta Ziņotājs*, 2000, No. 24);

3) Cabinet Regulation No. 478 of 13 November 2001, By-laws of the Hunting Management Development Fund (*Latvijas Republikas Saeimas un Ministru Kabineta Ziņotājs*, 2001, No. 24).

4. Hunter's certificates and head of a hunt's licences issued until the day of coming into force of this Law shall also be valid after the day of coming into force of this Law.

5. Section 31, Paragraph two, Clause 1, Sub-paragraph "c" of this Law shall come into force on 1 January 2005.

6. If hunting areas are located in the territory of Gauja, Slītere or Ķemeri National Park or also Teiči, Krustkalni, Grīņi or Moricsala nature reserve, the administration of the respective territory shall issue hunting permits to the persons exercising the hunting rights and owners of a hunter's seasonal card until 31 March 2008.

[14 June 2007]

7. The administration of Gauja, Slītere and Ķemeri National Park and Teiči natural reserve shall receive the forms for a permit to hunt limited game animals and a hunter's seasonal card until 31 March 2008 from the State Forest Service and within two months after the end of the 2007/2008 hunting season submit information to the State Forest Service regarding the number of hunted animals, as well as hand over the unutilised hunting permits thereto and cancel the hunter's seasonal cards not issued to hunters.

[14 June 2007]

8. The Cabinet shall issue the regulations referred to in Section 3, Paragraphs four and five, Section 5, Paragraph two, Section 8, Section 10, Paragraph two, Section 13, Paragraphs two and three, Section 14, Paragraph two, Section 15, Paragraph two, Section 17, Paragraph two, Section 18, Section 22, Paragraph one, Section 23, Paragraphs one and three, Section 26 and Section 29, Paragraph seven of this Law not later than by 1 April 2014.

[20 June 2013]

9. Until the day of coming into force of the Cabinet regulations referred to in Paragraph 8 of this Law the following Cabinet regulations shall apply, insofar as they are not in contradiction with this Law:

1) Cabinet Regulation No. 109 of 2 March 2004, Regulations Regarding the State Fee for the Issuance of a Hunter's Certificate, a Seasonal Card of Hunter and a Hunting Permit, for the Issuance of a Permit to a Foreign Hunter for Hunting in the Territory of Latvia and for the Issuance of a Permit for Bringing out a Hunting Trophy from Latvia, as well as the Procedures for Bringing out Hunting Trophies;

2) Cabinet Regulation No. 110 of 2 March 2004, Regulations regarding Procedures for Training Hunters and Heads of Hunts, the Knowledge and Practical Skills Examination Programme, as well as Procedures for the Issue of a Hunter's Certificate and Head of a Hunt's Certificate;

3) Cabinet Regulation No. 111 of 2 March 2004, Procedures for Compensation of Losses Caused by Natural or Legal Persons Violating the Requirements Specified in Regulatory Enactments Regulating Hunting, Determining the Amount thereof, as well as the Procedures and Amount of Compensation for the Value of Illegally Acquired Hunting Products;

4) Cabinet Regulation No. 409 of 19 June 2007, Procedures for Determining the Payment for Exercising the Right to Hunt in Hunting Areas under Jurisdiction or Belonging to the State;

5) Cabinet Regulation No. 497 of 17 July 2007, Procedures for Determining the Amount of Financial Losses Caused to Agriculture and Forestry by Game Animals;

6) Cabinet Regulation No. 743 of 6 November 2007, By-law of the Hunting Management Development Fund;

7) Cabinet Regulation No. 975 of 20 December 2011, Regulations Regarding the State Fee for Forestry Activities, Examinations of Hunters and Heads of a Hunt and Calculation of the Losses Caused by Game Animals;

8) Cabinet Regulation No. 113 of 26 February 2013, Hunting Regulations.
[20 June 2013]

10. Amendments to Section 15, Paragraph two, Section 23, Paragraph one and Section 31, Paragraph two of this Law shall come into force concurrently with the respective amendments to the Law On Taxes and Fees.

[20 June 2013]

11. The requirement laid down in Section 17, Paragraph one of this Law shall be applied to such hunting districts, which are registered after 1 January 2014.

[20 June 2013]

Informative Reference to European Union Directives

[15 November 2012]

This Law contains legal norms arising from:

1) Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora;

2) Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds.

This Law has been adopted by the *Saeima* on 8 July 2003.

Acting for the President, Chairperson of the *Saeima*

I. Ūdre

Rīga, 23 July 2003