

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

Law On the Vehicle Operation Tax and Company Car Tax

Chapter I General Provisions

Section 1. Purpose and Scope of Application of This Law

- (1) This Law prescribes the objects for the vehicle operation tax and the company car tax, the payers, the procedures for the calculation, payment and administration of these taxes, as well as exemptions from tax payment and tax reliefs.
- (2) The vehicle types referred to in this Law conform to the classification provided for in the standard LVS 87:1997/A1:2005, *Types of Vehicles and their Definitions*.
- (3) Matters related to the collection and payment of the car and motorcycle tax shall be regulated by the Law On Car and Motorcycle Tax.
- (4) If the payer of the vehicle operation tax also conforms to the definition of a payer of the company car tax and the definition of the taxpayer specified in other regulatory enactments in the field of the transport sector, the payment of the vehicle operation tax shall not exempt this person from payment of other taxes, insofar as it is not otherwise prescribed by regulatory enactments.

Chapter II. Vehicle Operation Tax

Section 2. Object of the Vehicle Operation Tax

All vehicles, except tractor-type machinery, the trailers and semi-trailers of cars whose gross weight does not exceed 3500 kilograms, trams, trolleybuses, off-the-road vehicles, snow motorcycles, mopeds and bicycles, shall be the objects taxable with the vehicle operation tax.

Section 3. Payers of the Vehicle Operation Tax

A payer of the vehicle operation tax is a person who has, in his or her ownership, holding or possession in Latvia, the taxable vehicle referred to in Section 2 of this Law registered or being registered or whose taxable vehicle referred to in Section 2 of this Law in his or her ownership, holding or possession is being issued transit number plates in Latvia.

Section 4. Rates of the Vehicle Operation Tax

- (1) The vehicle operation tax for such motorcycle, tricycle and quadricycle, which was registered for the first time after 1 January 2005 and for which information regarding the engine capacity is contained in the vehicle registration certificate, shall be payable in accordance with the engine capacity thereof in cubic centimetres (cm³) in the following amounts:
 - 1) up to 500 cm³ – LVL 12;
 - 2) between 501 and 1000 cm³ – LVL 24;
 - 3) between 1001 and 1500 cm³ – LVL 36; and
 - 4) above 1500 cm³ – LVL 48.

¹ The Parliament of the Republic of Latvia

(2) The vehicle operation tax for motorcycles, tricycles and quadricycles, which are not referred to in Paragraph one of this Section, shall be LVL 25.

(3) The vehicle operation tax for such car, which is equipped with an internal combustion engine or by construction is equipped with an internal combustion engine and uses energy from the equipment for the storage of electricity or driving force for its mechanical driving force (for example, an accumulator, condenser, flywheel or generator, etc.) and was registered for the first time after 1 January 2005, and for which information regarding the gross weight, engine capacity and maximum engine power is contained in the vehicle registration certificate, shall be payable by adding together the tax rates according to the gross weight, engine capacity and maximum engine power of the car, in the following amounts:

- 1) for gross weight in kilograms (kg):
 - a) up to 1500 kg – LVL 10,
 - b) between 1501 and 1800 kg – LVL 21,
 - c) between 1801 and 2100 kg – LVL 36,
 - d) between 2101 and 2600 kg – LVL 46,
 - e) between 2601 and 3000 kg – LVL 55,
 - f) between 3001 and 3500 kg – LVL 64,
 - g) more than 3500 kg – LVL 72;
- 2) for engine capacity in cubic centimetres (cm³):
 - a) up to 1500 cm³ – LVL 6,
 - b) between 1501 cm³ and 2000 cm³ – LVL 15,
 - c) between 2001 cm³ and 2500 cm³ – LVL 24,
 - d) between 2501 cm³ and 3000 cm³ – LVL 36,
 - e) between 3001 cm³ and 3500 cm³ – LVL 60,
 - f) between 3501 cm³ and 4000 cm³ – LVL 105,
 - g) between 4001 cm³ and 5000 cm³ – LVL 150,
 - h) above 5000 cm³ – LVL 195;
- 3) for the maximum engine power in kilowatts (kW):
 - a) up to 55 kW – LVL 6,
 - b) between 56 kW and 92 kW – LVL 15,
 - c) between 93 kW and 129 kW – LVL 24,
 - d) between 130 kW and 166 kW – LVL 36,
 - e) between 167 kW and 203 kW – LVL 60,
 - f) between 204 kW and 240 kW – LVL 105,
 - g) between 241 kW and 300 kW – LVL 150,
 - h) above 300 kW – LVL 195.

(4) The vehicle operation tax for a car not referred to in Paragraph three of this Section shall be payable in accordance with the gross weight thereof in the following amounts:

- 1) up to 1500 kg – LVL 25,
- 2) between 1501 and 1800 kg – LVL 53,
- 3) between 1801 and 2100 kg – LVL 90,
- 4) between 2101 and 2600 kg – LVL 114,
- 5) between 2601 and 3000 kg – LVL 138,
- 6) between 3001 and 3500 kg – LVL 159,
- 7) more than 3500 kg – LVL 180.

(5) The vehicle operation tax for a bus shall be payable in accordance with the gross weight thereof in the following amounts:

- 1) up to 1500 kg – LVL 12,
- 2) between 1501 and 1800 kg – LVL 24,
- 3) between 1801 and 2100 kg – LVL 45,
- 4) between 2101 and 2600 kg – LVL 54,
- 5) between 2601 and 3500 kg – LVL 72,

- 6) between 3501 and 12 000 kg – LVL 78,
 - 7) greater than 12 000 kg – LVL 102.
- (6) The vehicle operation tax for goods vehicles with gross weight up to 12 000 kg shall be payable in accordance with the gross weight of these vehicles in the following amounts:
- 1) up to 1500 kg – LVL 12,
 - 2) between 1501 and 1800 kg – LVL 24,
 - 3) between 1801 and 2100 kg – LVL 45,
 - 4) between 2101 and 2600 kg – LVL 54,
 - 5) between 2601 and 3500 kg – LVL 72,
 - 6) between 3501 and 12 000 kg – LVL 102.
- (7) The vehicle operation tax for goods vehicles with gross weight above 12 000 kg (except tractive units) shall be payable depending on the number of axles the goods vehicle has and the driving axle suspension type (pneumatic or mechanical suspension) in accordance with Annex 1 to this Law.
- (8) The vehicle operation tax for tractive units shall be payable depending on the driving axle suspension type of these vehicles in the following amounts:
- 1) with pneumatic suspension – LVL 120; or
 - 2) with mechanical suspension – LVL 180.
- (9) The vehicle operation tax for two-axle, three-axle and multi-axle trailers shall be payable depending on the number of axles, the gross weight of the trailer and the gross weight, the number of axles and the driving axle suspension type (pneumatic or mechanical suspension) of the trailer's towing goods vehicles in accordance with Annex 2 to this Law.
- (10) The vehicle operation tax for single-axle trailers and single-axle semi-trailers shall be LVL 42.
- (11) The vehicle operation tax for two-axle, three-axle and multi-axle semi-trailers shall be payable depending on the number of axles, the gross weight of the semi-trailer and the unladen mass, the number of axles and the driving axle suspension type (pneumatic or mechanical suspension) of the towing tractive units of the semi-trailer in accordance with Annex 3 to this Law.
- (12) If the driving axle suspension of goods vehicles with gross weight above 12 000 kg is equivalent to a pneumatic one, the vehicle operation tax rates, which are specified for goods vehicles with a driving axle pneumatic suspension, shall be applicable to such goods vehicles. The Cabinet shall determine the procedures by which the equivalence of the driving axle suspension type to the pneumatic suspension shall be determined.
- (13) If the vehicle operation tax for a two-axle, three-axle or multi-axle trailer has not been paid in the preceding calendar years, the vehicle operation tax rate shall be calculated for the preceding calendar years, assuming that the trailer had been towed by a three-axle goods vehicle, which had the driving axle mechanical suspension.
- (14) If the vehicle operation tax for a two-axle, three-axle or four-axle semi-trailer has not been paid in the preceding calendar years, the vehicle operation tax rate shall be calculated for the semi-trailer for the preceding calendar years, assuming that the semi-trailer had been towed by a three-axle tractive unit, which had the driving axle mechanical suspension.

Section 5. Payment of the Vehicle Operation Tax

- (1) The vehicle operation tax shall be payable for the current calendar year and for the preceding calendar years if the vehicle operation tax has not been paid for the preceding calendar years.
- (2) The State technical inspection of a vehicle, the registration of a vehicle not previously registered in Latvia, the registration of a change in owner, the re-registration of a vehicle removed from the register, as well as the removal of a vehicle from the register for alienation in Latvia or for the bringing out, or temporary suspension of the vehicle registration by

handing over the number plates, shall not be performed if the tax has not been paid in the amount specified in this Section for the current calendar year and for the preceding calendar years in cases where the vehicle had been registered in Latvia in the preceding calendar years.

(3) Prior to the State technical inspection of a vehicle, the vehicle operation tax must be paid in the full amount. A technical inspection for a vehicle that has been removed from the register for alienation in Latvia shall be performed if one-twelfth of the transport operation tax has been paid.

(4) When registering a vehicle, the sum of the vehicle operation tax must be paid in the amount to be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

vehicle operation tax = vehicle operation tax for the year x 1/12 x the remaining number of months in the current calendar year (including the month of registration).

(5) When removing a vehicle from the register for alienation in Latvia or for bringing out from Latvia, or upon temporary suspension of the vehicle registration by handing over the number plates, the sum of the vehicle operation tax must be paid in the amount to be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

vehicle operation tax = vehicle operation tax for the year x 1/12 x the number of months which have passed in the current calendar year (including the current month).

(6) When issuing transit number plates for a vehicle, one-twelfth of the vehicle operation tax must be paid.

(7) When extending the term of validity of the transit number plates or the time period for removing a vehicle from the register, one-twelfth of the vehicle operation tax shall be paid.

(8) For the calculation of the vehicle operation tax, the technical data of the vehicles from the State register (hereinafter – also register) on the vehicles and the drivers thereof shall be used.

(9) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures by which the vehicle operation tax shall be collected, paid and reimbursed and the procedures by which the vehicle operation tax shall be calculated in cases when there is no technical data on a vehicle in the register.

Section 6. Exemptions from Payment of the Vehicle Operation Tax

(1) The vehicle operation tax shall not be paid for:

1) a car, motorcycle, tricycle or quadricycle, the owner, holder or driver of which is a Group I or II disabled person. The exemption shall be applied for one abovementioned vehicle registered in the ownership, holding or possession of this person;

2) a vehicle intended for disabled persons, the owner, holder or driver of which is a Group III disabled person. The exemption shall be applied for one abovementioned vehicle registered in the ownership, holding or possession of this person;

3) a vehicle, the owner, holder or driver of which is a representative of a diplomatic, consular or international organisation or a person who has diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities;

4) a vehicle which is written-off or is written-off concurrently with the registration of a change in owner;

5) an emergency vehicle;

6) a time period when the vehicle had been pledged in the cases provided for in regulatory enactments;

7) the previous time period, if the vehicle had been recognised as a property without an owner, in accordance with the procedures specified by regulatory enactments. When purchasing such vehicle, the new owner shall pay the vehicle operation tax for the current year;

8) the time period when the vehicle had been recognised as stolen, which is certified by documents issued by the State Police or by information in the register regarding the theft or discovery of the vehicle;

9) the time period when the vehicle had been registered with number plates not conforming to the standard State vehicle registration number plates;

10) the time period when the vehicle registered in Latvia had been brought out from Latvia and had been registered in a foreign country;

11) a vehicle which is registered in the ownership of a natural person, for the time period from death of the natural person until the time of the registration of a change in owner;

12) the time period when the vehicle had been registered in the ownership of a person recognised as insolvent or bankrupt in accordance with the procedures specified by regulatory enactments;

13) a vehicle which is removed from the register for alienation in Latvia or for bringing out from Latvia by a sworn bailiff, institution or authority performing forced execution of a decision or judgment on the basis of a writ of execution;

14) vehicles having been registered or being registered with the status of historic motor vehicle;

15) the time period when the vehicle had been removed from the register for alienation in Latvia or for bringing out from Latvia, or the vehicle registration had been temporarily suspended by handing over the number plates, or the vehicle had been excluded from the register;

16) such car, goods vehicle, bus and motorcycle, which by construction uses only the energy stored in the electricity or driving force storage equipment (accumulator, condenser, flywheel or generator, etc.) for its mechanical driving force.

(2) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures by which the exemption from payment of the vehicle operation tax provided for in this Section shall be applicable.

(3) Exemptions from the payment of the vehicle operation tax shall not be applicable to vehicles used for commercial transportation of passengers or goods. This condition shall not apply to those vehicles, which comply with the conditions in Paragraph one, Clause 16 of this Section.

Section 7. Vehicle Operation Tax Reliefs

(1) The vehicle operation tax shall be paid in the amount of 50 per cent for a vehicle (except an emergency vehicle), the owner, holder or driver of which is an institution subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior.

(2) The vehicle operation tax shall be paid in the amount of 50 per cent for a vehicle (except an emergency vehicle), the owner, holder or driver of which is an institution subordinate to the Ministry of Defence or the National Armed Forces.

(3) The vehicle operation tax shall be paid in the amount of 50 per cent for a vehicle (except an emergency vehicle), the owner, holder or driver of which is a local government police institution.

(4) A producer of agricultural products, an agricultural service co-operative society and a recognised aquaculture (pond farm type) farm shall pay the vehicle operation tax for a goods vehicle, which is intended by construction for the transportation of different goods, and a trailer, which is intended by construction for the transportation of different goods, in the amount of 50 per cent, observing the following conditions:

1) the producer of agricultural products and the recognised aquaculture (pond farm type) farm performs economic activities and have registered as taxpayers;

2) the producer of agricultural products cultivates all the land in his or her ownership, permanent use or lease to be used for agriculture, which, on 1 January of the current year, has been approved for the receipt of the single area payment in accordance with the regulatory

enactments regarding granting of the European Union support to agriculture within the framework of direct support schemes (hereinafter – land to be used for agriculture). Permanent meadows, pastures and perennial grasses sown into arable land on areas of land to be used for agriculture shall be included if the density of farm animals in these areas is not less than 0.2 conditional units of bovine animals per hectare of the approved permanent meadow, pasture and perennial grasses sown into arable land in compliance with the data of the State agency “Agricultural Data Centre” on 1 January of the current year;

3) if there is one goods vehicle and one trailer in the ownership, holding or possession of the producer of agricultural products, a discount shall be applied thereto regardless of the area of land to be used for agriculture in the ownership, permanent use or lease thereof;

4) if there are several goods vehicles and several trailers in the ownership, holding or possession of the producer of agricultural goods, the discount shall be applicable to one goods vehicle and one trailer per every 50 hectares in the ownership, permanent use or lease thereof of land to be used for agriculture;

5) a discount shall be applicable to the recognised aquaculture (pond farm type) farm for one goods vehicle and one trailer;

6) the agricultural service co-operative society complies with the annual conformity criteria required for the granting of aid specified in regulatory enactments;

7) if there is one goods vehicle and one trailer in the ownership, holding or possession of the agricultural service co-operative society, a discount shall be applied thereto regardless of the net turnover of the previous year of the agricultural service co-operative society;

8) if there are several goods vehicles and several trailers in the ownership, holding or possession of the agricultural service co-operative society, a discount shall be applied for one goods vehicle and one trailer per each LVL 70 000 of the net turnover of the previous year of the agricultural co-operative society.

(5) A person who has three or more minors as dependents shall pay the vehicle operation tax for the relevant calendar year in the amount of 80 per cent for one of the vehicles registered in the ownership, holding or possession thereof.

(6) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures by which exemption from payment of the vehicle operation tax provided for in this Section shall be applicable.

(7) If a vehicle operation tax discount may be applicable in accordance with Paragraph one, two, three, four or five of this Section, but this tax payment has not been performed for the preceding calendar years, the tax discount shall not be applied thereto when paying the tax for the preceding calendar years.

(8) The vehicle operation tax discount shall not be applicable to a vehicle used for commercial transportation of passengers or goods.

Section 8. Reimbursement of the Vehicle Operation Tax

(1) The vehicle operation tax shall be reimbursed by the State Revenue Service after receipt of a relevant request of the payer of the vehicle operation tax.

(2) The vehicle operation tax shall be reimbursed in the following cases:

1) if a vehicle is removed from the register for alienation in Latvia or for bringing out from Latvia, or written off, if the vehicle registration is temporarily suspended by handing over the State registration number plates, or if the vehicle is excluded from the register, the sum to be reimbursed shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

sum to be reimbursed = the vehicle operation tax paid for the year x 1/12 x the number of the remaining full months in the current calendar year;

2) if the vehicle operation tax has been paid twice or several times for the same vehicle, the sum that exceeds the vehicle operation tax specified in this Law shall be reimbursed;

3) if the vehicle operation tax has been paid for a vehicle which is to be registered in Latvia, but such registration may not be performed for any reason, the paid vehicle operation tax shall be reimbursed in full amount;

4) if a goods vehicle or trailer (semi-trailer) has participated in the combined carriage by rail in the territory of Latvia, the vehicle operation tax for such vehicle shall be reimbursed in proportion to the days which have been spent in combined carriage by rail in the territory of Latvia within the calendar year;

5) if the vehicle operation tax applied to a vehicle exceeds the rate of the vehicle operation tax specified in this Law, the sum which exceeds the rate of the vehicle operation tax specified in this Law shall be reimbursed;

6) if a vehicle owner, holder or driver has paid the vehicle operation tax in full amount, but he or she has the right to receive a vehicle operation tax discount or exemption from payment of the vehicle operation tax, the sum equivalent to the vehicle operation tax relief or exemption from the vehicle operation tax shall be reimbursed.

(3) If a person not registered as the owner, holder or driver of the relevant vehicle has been indicated as the payer of the vehicle operation tax in the payment document is, the vehicle operation tax shall be reimbursed to this person even if the owner, holder or driver of the relevant vehicle has made the relevant tax payment.

Section 9. Administration of the Vehicle Operation Tax

(1) The vehicle operation tax shall be administered by the State Revenue Service and the Road Traffic Safety Directorate.

(2) The Road Traffic Safety Directorate shall ensure the collection of the vehicle operation tax, the State Revenue Service shall perform the reimbursement of the overpaid or incorrectly transferred vehicle operation tax from the State budget.

Chapter III. Company Car Tax

Section 10. Object of the Company Car Tax

The company car tax shall be paid for a car in the ownership or holding of a merchant, which by its construction and internal equipment is intended for the carriage of passengers and their baggage, the number of seats of which, excluding the driver's seat, does not exceed eight seats and which has been registered as a car, passenger or general use car.

Section 11. Payers of the Company Car Tax

A merchant, to which a Commercial Register registration number has been assigned and which has the taxable car referred to in Section 10 of this Law in the ownership or holding thereof, shall pay the company car tax.

Section 12. Amount of the Company Car Tax

(1) The company car tax shall be payable for such vehicle, which was registered for the first time after 1 January 2005 and for which information regarding the engine capacity is contained in the vehicle registration certificate, in the following amounts:

1) up to 2000 cm³ – LVL 19 per month;

2) between 2001 cm³ and 2500 cm³ – LVL 30 per month;

- 3) above 2500 cm³ – LVL 40 per month.
- (2) The company car tax for a vehicle, which is not referred to in Paragraph one of this Section, shall be LVL 30 per month.

Section 13. Payment of the Company Car Tax

- (1) The company car tax for each vehicle referred to in Section 10 of this Law in the ownership or holding of a merchant shall be paid into the State budget for the relevant time period, i.e., for the months in which these vehicles are in the ownership or holding of the merchant.
- (2) Prior to the State technical inspection to be performed in the relevant calendar year, a merchant shall pay into the State budget the sum of the company car tax for the months from the beginning of the current calendar year or from the month in which the vehicle was registered in the name of the merchant as the vehicle owner or holder, until the time of the performance of the State technical inspection, including the month in which the State technical inspection of the vehicle takes place.
- (3) A merchant shall pay the remaining sum of the company car tax for the remaining time period of the calendar year into the State budget until 15 December of the relevant calendar year.
- (4) A merchant has the right to pay the company car tax prior to the State technical inspection in full amount for the whole calendar year.
- (5) A merchant shall calculate the tax sum referred to in Paragraphs two and three of this Section and pay it into a credit institution or another institution, which has the right to provide payment services, or to the Road Traffic Safety Directorate.
- (6) When paying the company car tax to a credit institution or another institution, which has the right to provide the payment services, a merchant shall make a separate payment for each vehicle and indicate the vehicle registration number, for which the tax is being paid, as the purpose of payment in the payment order.

Section 14. Exemptions from Payment of the Company Car Tax

- (1) The company car tax shall not be paid:
- 1) for emergency vehicles;
 - 2) for taxis;
 - 3) for vehicles in the ownership or holding of authorised persons of the vehicle manufacturer, which are used as demonstration vehicles and are specified as such in the contract binding to this person with the vehicle manufacturer and which have been declared by the merchant in the State register of vehicles and their drivers maintained by the Road Traffic Safety Directorate;
 - 4) if not less than 90 per cent of the total turnover of a merchant is made up from the lease services of cars, for the vehicles intended for short-term lease in the ownership or holding thereof, which the merchant has declared in the State register of vehicles and their drivers maintained by the Road Traffic Safety Department;
 - 5) for vehicles, which a merchant uses solely for the needs of the economic activities thereof and has declared in the State register of vehicles and their drivers maintained by the Road Traffic Safety Directorate.
- (2) If a merchant's car complies with any of the conditions of Paragraph one, Clause 3, 4 or 5 of this Section, the merchant shall declare it in the State register of vehicles and their drivers maintained by the Road Traffic Safety Directorate, using the e-services provided by the Road Traffic Safety Directorate. Declaration for the relevant calendar year shall be performed by 31 December of the previous calendar year. Declaration in respect of such vehicle, which the

merchant has acquired in the ownership or holding, for the subsequent calendar year shall be performed within five days from the day of the vehicle being registered.

(3) A merchant shall prove the use of the vehicle referred to in Paragraph one, Clause 5 of this Section solely for the economic activities thereof by arranging the accounting of journeys related to the performance of economic activities, indicating the following:

- 1) the vehicle registration number, mark, model and engine displacement;
- 2) the route of the journey, the date, as well as the start time and the end time.

(4) A merchant shall organise the registration referred to in Paragraph three of this Section, using the journey control system referred to in Paragraph five of this Section, which shall ensure the recording and holding of the data related to each trip. The merchant has a duty to keep the data entries of the journey control system (in electronic or printed form) for the time periods specified by the Law On Accounting and to present them to the State Revenue Service upon request.

(5) An installation which receives the signals transmitted by the satellites of the global positioning system (GPS) and determines the precise position of a car in real time and place, shall be considered to be the journey control system.

(6) A merchant may not change the procedures for accounting referred to in Paragraph three of this Section and, therefore, for the application of the company car tax until the end of the calendar year.

Section 15. Reimbursement of the Company Car Tax

(1) The State Revenue Service shall reimburse the company car tax to a merchant who alienates or removes a car in the ownership thereof from the register due to the liquidation thereof. The paid tax shall be reimbursed for the months following the removal of the vehicle from the register, including the month when it was removed from the register.

(2) The State Revenue Service shall reimburse the merchant the company car tax if the merchant returns the vehicle in the holding thereof, for which the tax has been paid, to the owner thereof. The company car tax shall be reimbursed for the months following the month when the vehicle was returned to the owner.

(3) The company car tax shall not be reimbursed if the owner or holder indicated in the vehicle registration certificate has become the holder or owner, respectively, of the same vehicle indicated in the vehicle registration certificate.

(4) In order to receive a reimbursement of the company car tax, the merchant shall submit an application for the reimbursement of the company car tax to the State Revenue Service, indicating the mark, model and registration number of each car, for which the tax reimbursement is being requested, and the number of months for which the tax reimbursement is being requested, not later than until the 10th date of the month following that quarter.

(5) The State Revenue Service shall reimburse the company car tax within 30 days after receipt of the application for the reimbursement of the company car tax.

Section 16. Administration of the Company Car Tax

(1) The company car tax shall be administered by the State Revenue Service and the Road Traffic Safety Directorate.

(2) The Road Traffic Safety Directorate shall ensure the collection of the company car tax, the State Revenue Service shall perform the control and reimbursement of the company car tax from the State budget.

Transitional Provisions

1. With the coming into force of this Law, the Law On the Annual Duty of Vehicles (*Latvijas Republikas Saeimas un Ministru Kabineta Ziņotājs*, 2001, No. 24; 2003, No. 23; 2004, No. 4, 10; 2006; No. 2, 22; *Latvijas Vēstnesis* [the official Gazette of the Government of Latvia], 2009, No. 200) is repealed.
2. The decision on the reimbursement of the annual duty of a vehicle, which has been paid until 31 December 2010, shall be taken until 30 June 2011 by the State stock company “Latvian State Roads”, applying the norms of the Law On the Annual Duty of Vehicles.
3. Until the day of the coming into force of the Cabinet regulation provided for in this Law, but not later than until 1 July 2011, Cabinet Regulation No. 75 of 23 January 2007, *Procedures By Which the Annual Duty of Vehicles Shall be Collected and Paid and by Which Exemptions from the Payment of Duty and Duty Discounts Shall Be Applicable*, shall be applicable insofar as it is not in contradiction with this Law.
4. The State technical inspection of a vehicle, the registration of a change in owner, the re-registration of a vehicle removed from the register, or the removal of a vehicle from the register in 2011 and subsequent years shall not be performed on a vehicle which was registered in Latvia in 2010 and for which the annual duty of vehicles had to be paid in 2010, if the annual duty of vehicles for 2010 has not been paid. The annual duty of vehicles shall be payable in 2011 and in subsequent years for 2010 in accordance with the duty rate which was specified in 2010 by the Law On the Annual Duty of Vehicles, without applying a relief of the duty to be paid or an exemption from the payment of the duty.
5. The annual rate of the vehicle duty for two-axle, three-axle or multi-axle trailers and two-axle, three-axle or four-axle semi-trailers, which were registered in Latvia in 2010 and for which the annual duty of vehicles had to be paid for 2010 but was not paid, shall be calculated assuming that the trailer had been towed by a three-axle goods vehicle with a driving axle mechanical suspension, and the semi-trailer had been towed by a three-axle goods vehicle with a driving axle mechanical suspension, and applying the relevant rate of duty which was specified in 2010 in the Law On the Annual Duty of Vehicles.
6. If the annual duty of vehicles has been paid for a vehicle in 2008, 2009 or 2010 and the norm of this Law regarding the reimbursement of tax may be applied, then:
 - 1) the annual duty of vehicles for 2008, 2009 and 2010 shall be reimbursed in 2011;
 - 2) the annual duty of vehicles for 2009 and 2010 shall be reimbursed in 2012; and
 - 3) the annual duty of vehicles for 2010 shall be reimbursed in 2013.
7. The electronic declaration procedure specified in Section 14, Paragraph two of this Law shall be applicable from 1 February 2011 and the electronic declaration of vehicles in 2011 shall be performed between 1 February and 28 February. The merchants who perform the technical inspection of a vehicle during this time period, shall perform the electronic declaration before performing the payment required for the technical inspection.
8. If the technical inspection of a vehicle is performed in January 2011, the company car tax shall be payable in the amount specified by this Law. If a vehicle owner or holder has performed the declaration referred to in Paragraph 7 of these Transitional Provisions and has complied with the conditions referred to in Section 14, Paragraph one, Clause 3, 4 or 5 of this Law, he or she has the right to receive the reimbursement of this tax payment.

Informative Reference to European Union Directives

This Law contains legal norms arising from:

- 1) Directive 1999/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 1999 on the charging of heavy goods vehicles for the use of certain infrastructures; and
- 2) Council Directive 92/106/EEC of 7 December 1992 on the establishment of common rules for certain types of combined transport of goods between Member States.

This Law shall come into force on 1 January 2011.

This Law has been adopted by the *Saeima* on 20 December 2010.

President

V. Zatlers

Riga, 30 December 2010

Rates of the Vehicle Operation Tax for Goods Vehicles with Gross Weight above 12 000 kg (except Tractive Units) Depending on the Number of Axles on such Goods Vehicles and the Driving Axle Suspension Type (Pneumatic or Mechanical Suspension)

| No. | Number of axles on the goods vehicle | Gross weight of the goods vehicle (kg) | Rate of the tax (lats) | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | driving axle pneumatic suspension | driving axle mechanical suspension |
| 1. | 2 axle | 12 001 — 15 000 | 120 | 120 |
| | | more than 15 000 | 120 | 195 |
| 2. | 3 axle | 12 001 — 21 000 | 120 | 120 |
| | | 21 001 — 23 000 | 120 | 156 |
| | | more than 23 000 | 156 | 243 |
| 3. | 4 axle and more | 12 001 — 25 000 | 120 | 120 |
| | | 25 001 — 27 000 | 120 | 162 |
| | | 27 001 — 29 000 | 162 | 255 |
| | | more than 29 000 | 255 | 378 |

**Rate of the Vehicle Operation Tax for Two-axle, Three-axle and Multi-axle Trailers
Depending on the Number of Axles and the Gross Weight of such Trailer and the Gross
Weight, Number of Axles and Driving Axle Suspension Type (Pneumatic or Mechanical)
of the Goods Vehicle Towing the Trailer**

| No. | Number of axles on the goods vehicle towing the trailer | Gross weight of the goods vehicle towing the trailer (kg) | Sum of the gross weight of the goods vehicle towing the trailer and the gross weight of the trailer (kg) | Rate of the tax for a two-axle trailer (lats) | | Rate of the Tax for Three-Axle and Multi-Axle Trailers (lats) | |
|-----|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | | | if the driving axle of the towing vehicle has a pneumatic suspension | if the driving axle of the towing vehicle has a mechanical suspension | if the driving axle of the towing vehicle has a pneumatic suspension | if the driving axle of the towing vehicle has a mechanical suspension |
| 1. | 2 | up to 15 000 | up to 29 000 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| | | | 29 001 — 31 000 | 42 | 114 | 42 | 42 |
| | | | 31 001 — 33 000 | 114 | 204 | 78 | 114 |
| | | | 33 001 — 36 000 | 204 | 378 | 114 | 144 |
| | | | 36 001 — 38 000 | 204 | 378 | 144 | 240 |
| | | | more than 38 000 | 204 | 378 | 240 | 372 |
| | | more than 15 000 | up to 31 000 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| | | | 31 001 — 33 000 | 114 | 129 | 66 | 78 |
| | | | 33 001 — 36 000 | 204 | 303 | 78 | 114 |
| | | | 36 001 — 38 000 | 204 | 303 | 144 | 165 |
| | | | more than 38 000 | 204 | 303 | 240 | 297 |
| 2. | 3 and more | up to 23 000 | up to 36 000 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| | | | 36 001 — | 108 | 204 | 42 | 42 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 38 000 | | | | |
| | | 38 001 — 40 000 | 204 | 318 | 42 | 114 |
| | | more than 40 000 | 318 | 528 | 114 | 255 |
| | 23 001 – 25 000 | up to 36 000 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| | | 36 001 — 38 000 | 108 | 168 | 42 | 42 |
| | | 38 001 — 40 000 | 204 | 282 | 42 | 78 |
| | | more than 40 000 | 318 | 492 | 114 | 219 |
| | more than 25 000 | up to 36 000 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| | | 36 001 — 38 000 | 72 | 81 | 42 | 42 |
| | | 38 001 — 40 000 | 168 | 195 | 42 | 42 |
| | | more than 40 000 | 282 | 405 | 78 | 132 |

Rate of the Vehicle Operation Tax for Two-axle, Three-axle and Multi-axle Semi-Trailers Depending on the Number of Axles and the Gross Weight of such Semi-trailer and the Unladen Mass, the Number of Axles and Driving Axle Suspension Type (Pneumatic or Mechanical) of the Tractive Unit Towing the Semi-Trailer

| No. | Number of axles on the tractive unit | Sum of the unladen mass of the tractive unit and the gross weight of the semi-trailer | Rate of tax for a two-axle semi-trailer (lats) | | Rate of the tax for three-axle and multi-axle semi-trailers (lats) | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | | if the driving axle of the tractive unit has a pneumatic suspension | if the driving axle of the tractive unit has a mechanical suspension | if the driving axle of the tractive unit has a pneumatic suspension | if the driving axle of the tractive unit has a mechanical suspension |
| 1. | 2 | up to 29 000 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| | | 29 001 — 31 000 | 42 | 56 | 42 | 42 |
| | | 31 001 — 33 000 | 114 | 114 | 42 | 42 |
| | | 33 001 — 38 000 | 204 | 318 | 144 | 180 |
| | | more than 38 000 | 204 | 378 | 240 | 312 |
| 2. | 3 and more | up to 36 000 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| | | 36 001 — 38 000 | 108 | 144 | 42 | 42 |
| | | 38 001 — 40 000 | 204 | 258 | 42 | 54 |
| | | more than 40 000 | 318 | 468 | 114 | 195 |