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

31 January 2013 [shall come into force on 21 February 2013];

10 March 2016 [shall come into force on 20 April 2016];

9 February 2023 [shall come into force on 1 March 2023].

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:

**Law on the Handling of Explosives for Civil Uses**

**Chapter I**

**General Provisions**

**Section 1. Terms Used in this Law**

The following terms are used in this Law:

1) **handling of explosives and explosive devices**– the manufacture, marking, marketing, purchase, storage, use, export, import, transit, movement, transportation, accounting of, withdrawing, and disposal of explosives and explosive devices;

2) **storage of explosives and explosive devices**– keeping of explosives and explosive devices at a permitted location, in compliance with the specified requirements;

3) **movement of explosives and explosive devices**– transfer or transportation of explosives and explosive devices from one European Union Member State or European Economic Area State to another European Union Member State or European Economic Area State;

4) **placing on the market of explosives and explosive devices**– the first making available of explosives and explosive devices on the market of a European Union Member State or European Economic Area State;

5) **making available on the market of explosives and explosive devices**– any supply of explosives and explosive devices performed for distribution or use on the market of a European Union Member State or European Economic Area State in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge;

6) **explosive**– a chemical compound, mechanical mixtures of chemical compounds or their solutions which react rapidly under the influence of external factors, producing a large amount of gas or thermal energy;

7) **explosive device** – a medium which ensures an explosion at a specific place and time or as a result of a particular impact (blast equipment and firing devices – detonators);

8) **manufacturer**– a natural or legal person who designs and manufactures explosives and explosive devices or has explosives and explosive devices designed or manufactured on behalf of him or her and who places such explosives and explosive devices on the market under his or her name or trade mark or uses it for his or her own purposes;

9) **authorised representative**– a natural or legal person who is established in a European Union Member State or European Economic Area State and who has received a written mandate from a manufacturer to act on his or her behalf in relation to specified tasks for the fulfilment of the requirements of this Law;

10) **importer**– a natural or legal person who is established in a European Union Member State or European Economic Area State and who places explosives and explosive devices from a third country on the market of a European Union Member State or European Economic Area State;

11) **distributor**– a natural or legal person in the supply chain, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who makes explosives and explosive devices available on the market;

12) **notified body**– a conformity assessment body of explosives and explosive devices accredited by the national accreditation body of Latvia which has the status of a legal person and regarding which it has been notified to the European Commission in accordance with the procedures laid down in laws and regulations, or a conformity assessment body of explosives and explosive devices notified by other European Union Member States or European Economic Area States.

[*10 March 2016*]

**Section 2. Purpose of the Law**

The purpose of this Law is to determine the rights and obligations of natural and legal persons in relation to the handling of explosives and explosive devices for civil uses in Latvia, and also the requirements to be set for explosives and explosive devices, in order to guarantee the public safety, the protection of human health, property and the environment, and also the safety of professional users.

**Section 3. Scope of Application of the Law**

(1) The Law applies to explosives and explosive devices, which are considered as such in accordance with the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), Annex to Supplement C, Regulations concerning International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID), of the Protocol of 3 June 1999 for the Modification of the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF) of 9 May 1980, Annex 2, Regulations concerning Carriage of Dangerous Goods, to the Agreement of the International Organisation for Co-operation of Railways of 1 November 1951 on International Goods Transport by Rail (SMGS), Annex 18, The Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air, to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention), Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods (ICAO TI Doc. 9284) of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and which belong to dangerous goods of Class I specified in these documents (except for pyrotechnic articles and firearm ammunition).

(2) The commercial handling of military explosives and explosive devices shall be determined by the laws and regulations governing the handling of goods of strategic significance.

(3) Only the part in this Law regarding the manufacture of explosives shall be applied to gunpowder.

(4) This Law shall not apply to:

1) fuses which are cord-like non-detonating igniting devices;

2) safety fuses which consist of a core of fine-grained black powder surrounded by a flexible woven fabric with one or more protective outer coverings and which, when ignited, burn at a predetermined rate without any external explosive effect;

3) cap-type primers which consist of a metal or plastic cap containing a small amount of primary explosive mixture that is readily ignited by impact and which is used in small arms cartridges or in percussion primers for propelling charges.

[*31 January 2013*]

**Section 4. Prohibitions**

(1) The following is prohibited in Latvia:

1) the handling of explosives and explosive devices prohibited in international agreements binding on Latvia, except for the withdrawal and disposal thereof;

2) the marketing of such explosives and explosive devices for which conformity assessment has not been carried out in accordance with this Law;

3) the handling of explosives and explosive devices which do not comply with the essential safety requirements;

4) the handling of unmarked explosives and explosive devices.

(2) Natural persons are prohibited to manufacture, purchase, store, carry, market, transfer, transport, and use explosives, explosive devices and their components.

(3) Legal persons are prohibited to manufacture, purchase, store, market, transfer, transport, and use explosives and explosive devices.

(4) The prohibitions specified in Paragraphs two and three of this Section shall not be applied to merchants which have been issued a special permit (licence) for commercial activity with explosives and explosive devices, and State authorities which have been granted the right to purchase and use explosives and explosive devices in their activities in accordance with this Law, and also the employees of the referred to merchants and State authorities who perform the relevant activities with explosives and explosive devices in fulfilling their duties.

**Chapter II**

**Conformity Assessment, Marking and Essential Safety Requirements of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

**Section 5. Conformity Assessment of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

(1) Prior to placing on the market of an explosive and explosive devices, the manufacturer shall ensure that conformity assessment of the explosive and explosive device is performed.

(2) Conformity of explosives and explosive devices shall be assessed by the notified body in accordance with the laws and regulations determining the requirements for the conformity assessment of explosives and explosive devices.

[*10 March 2016*]

**Section 6. Conformity Assessment Bodies of Explosive and Explosive Devices and Requirements to be Set for Them**

(1) The Ministry of Economics shall, in accordance with the procedures laid down in the laws and regulations governing conformity assessment, notify the European Commission, European Union Member States, and European Economic Area States of conformity assessment bodies of explosives and explosive devices.

(2) If the commission for the notification of conformity assessment bodies has information at its disposal that the notified body no longer conforms to the requirements set for it or does not fulfil its obligations, such commission is entitled to take the decision to restrict, suspend, or revoke the status of the notified body, and the Ministry of Economics shall inform the European Commission, European Union Member States, and European Economic Area States thereof.

(3) The requirements to be set for the conformity assessment body of explosives and explosive devices shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[*10 March 2016*]

**Section 7. Marking of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

[10 March 2016]

**Section 7.1 Obligations of the Manufacturer, its Authorised Representative, Importer, and Distributor**

The obligations of the manufacturer, its authorised representative, importer, and distributor shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[*10 March 2016*]

**Section 8. Procedures for the Conformity Assessment and Marking of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

The procedures for the conformity assessment and marking of explosives and explosive devices shall be determined by the Cabinet.

**Section 9. Essential Safety Requirements for Explosives and Explosive Devices**

The essential safety requirements to be set for explosives and explosive devices shall be determined by the Cabinet.

**Chapter III**

**Licensing of Commercial Activity**

**Section 10. Special Permits (Licences)**

(1) In order to carry out blasting, manufacture, marketing, export, import, transit, or movement of explosives and explosive devices, it shall be necessary to have a special permit (licence).

(2) The special permits (licences) referred to in Paragraph one of this Section shall be issued by the State Police which for this purpose shall establish a licensing commission consisting of at least five persons.

(3) The licensing commission of the State Police shall issue the following special permits (licences):

1) a special permit (licence) for the performance of blasting which grants the right to perform blasting, and also to purchase and store explosives and explosive devices necessary for the performance of blasting;

2) a special permit (licence) for the marketing of explosives and explosive devices which grants the right to market explosives and explosive devices, and also perform the movement, export, import, and transit of explosives and explosive devices;

3) a special permit (licence) for the manufacture of explosives and explosive devices which grants the right to perform the manufacture, marketing, movement, export, import, and transit of explosives and explosive devices.

(4) A merchant shall receive a duplicate of the special permit (licence), if the special permit (licence) has been damaged, lost, or stolen, and a repeated special permit (licence), if the information indicated in the special permit (licence) on the merchant has changed or if a different site has been established for the manufacture, storage, or marketing of explosives and explosive devices.

(5) A State fee shall be paid for the issuance of a special permit (licence), a duplicate thereof and a repeated special permit (licence).

(6) Information on special permits (licences), heads of the licensed merchants and persons who hold positions in the administrative bodies of the merchants, and also the employees to whom the restrictions provided for in this Law apply, shall be registered by the State Police in the Licence and Certificate Register of the Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior. The scope of the information to be registered, the procedures for the entering, use and deletion thereof, and also the authorities which may be granted access to the information included in this Register shall be determined by the Cabinet.

(7) The requirements for the receipt of a special permit (licence) and the requirements to be fulfilled during the validity term of the special permit (licence), the procedures, by which a merchant shall be issued a special permit (licence), a duplicate thereof or a repeated special permit (licence), a special permit (licence) shall be revoked, the validity of a special permit (licence) shall be suspended, as well the amount of the State fee to be paid for the issuance of a special permit (licence), a duplicate thereof and a repeated special permit (licence) and the payment procedures thereof shall be determined by the Cabinet.

**Section 11. Restrictions for Issuing the Special Permit (Licence)**

(1) Special permits (licences) shall be issued to individual merchants and commercial companies, if the restrictions specified in Paragraph two of this Section do not apply to the relevant individual merchant or persons who hold positions in the administrative bodies of the merchant, and to the employees of the merchant who are directly related to the manufacture, storage, accounting, marketing of explosives and explosive devices or the performance of blasting.

(2) It is prohibited to issue the special permit (licence) to a merchant:

1) if the individual merchant or a person who holds a position in the administrative body of the merchant, or an employee of the merchant who is directly related to the manufacture, storage, marketing of explosives and explosive devices or the performance of blasting:

a) has been punished for committing a criminal offence – before extinguishment or setting aside of the conviction;

b) has been convicted for committing a criminal offence, releasing from punishment – until a year has not elapsed after entering into effect of the adjudication regarding release from serving of the sentence;

c) has been released from criminal liability – until a year has not elapsed after entering into effect of the relevant decision;

d) has been conditionally released from criminal liability – until the probation period has not elapsed;

e) is suspected of, or accused of committing a criminal offence;

f) has been administratively punished for the violation of the regulations regarding the handling of explosives and explosive devices, violations committed under the influence of alcoholic beverages, narcotic or other intoxicating substances, for refusal to submit to a test for alcohol concentration, from a test for the influence of narcotic or other intoxicating substances, for petty hooliganism or for malicious non-compliance with a lawful order or request of a police officer, border guard, or national guard – until a year has not elapsed after execution of the administrative punishment;

g) is a person who has been diagnosed with mental disorders;

h) is a person who has been diagnosed with addiction to alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic, or toxic substances;

i) is a person on whom the State Police or State security institutions have such information at the disposal thereof, acquired and verified in accordance with the procedures laid down in the law, which testifies that the person belongs to prohibited militarised or armed units, to political parties or public organisations (societies), associations or movements thereof which have commenced public activities prior to the registration thereof or continue activities after it has been suspended or terminated by a court adjudication, and also belongs to groups of the organised crime;

2) whose special permit (licence) for commercial activity with explosives and explosive devices or commercial activity with weapons, ammunition, special means or pyrotechnic articles has been revoked – until a year has not elapsed after revocation thereof;

3) a participant of which is a legal person whose special permit (licence) for commercial activity with explosives and explosive devices or commercial activity with weapons, ammunition, special means, or pyrotechnic articles has been revoked within the last year;

4) a participant of which or an official of the administrative body of which is a natural person who has been such an individual merchant or a member of the merchant whose special permit (licence) for commercial activity with explosives and explosive devices or commercial activity with weapons, ammunition, special means, or pyrotechnic articles has been revoked within the last year, or who had held a position in the administrative body of such merchant.

**Section 12. Suspending of Operation and Annulment of a Special Permit (Licence)**

(1) The State Police may suspend the validity of a special permit (licence) for a period of time up to 60 days, if:

1) there is reason to believe that the activity of the merchant threatens State security, stability, the fulfilment of international obligations, public safety or order, the environment, human life, health, or property – in order to perform an examination and to obtain opinions from competent authorities;

2) the merchant has violated the provisions for the manufacture, marketing, storage, accounting, use, or movement of explosives and explosive devices – in order to interrupt and prevent violations.

(2) The licensing commission of the State Police is entitled to revoke a special permit (licence), if:

1) the restrictions for the issuance of a special permit (licence) specified in Section 11 of this Law have been determined;

2) facts have been revealed that the activity of the merchant threatens State security, stability, the fulfilment of international obligations, public safety or order, the environment, human life, health or property;

3) the merchant has not eliminated the violation referred to in Paragraph one, Clause 2 of this Section in the specified period of time;

4) the merchant has intentionally provided false information in order to receive the special permit (licence);

5) the merchant has been liquidated or the activity thereof has been suspended for a period of time longer than 60 days.

**Section 13. Appeal of a Decision**

A decision on refusal to issue a special permit (licence), on suspension of the validity of a special permit (licence) or the revocation of a special permit (licence) may be contested and appealed in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Administrative Procedure Law. Contesting and appeal of a decision to suspend or cancel the operation of a special permit (licence) shall not suspend its operation.

**Chapter IV**

**Provisions for the Handling of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

**Section 14. Manufacture of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

(1) A merchant which has received a special permit (licence) for the manufacture of explosives and explosive devices may manufacture explosives and explosive devices, in conformity with the following conditions:

1) explosives and explosive devices are manufactured in a specially arranged site the address of which has been indicated in the special permit (licence);

2) raw materials of explosives and explosive devices are stored under such conditions where they are not accessible to other persons;

3) such conditions are provided at the manufacturing site of explosives and explosive devices which prevent threats to the environment, human life, health, or property.

(2) Explosives shall be manufactured in such a way that, when using the appropriate methods, they may be used in such a manner which reduces the impact on the environment.

**Section 14.1 Making Available on the Market of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

(1) Explosives and explosive devices shall be made available on the market only if they conform to the essential safety requirements, have been stored and marked in accordance with the requirements laid down in the laws and regulations for explosives and explosive devices, if the instructions and safety information in the official language have been appended thereto, corresponding technical documentation is available, and European Union declaration of conformity has been prepared, and also conformity assessment has been performed and it has been certified with a CE European conformity marking and, in using for the intended purpose, they do not endanger human health and safety.

(2) Explosives and explosive devices shall be made available on the market only if the requirements of this Law are conformed to.

[*10 March 2016*]

**Section 15. Marketing of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

A merchant which has received a special permit (licence) for the marketing of explosives and explosive devices shall market explosives and explosive devices, in conformity with the following conditions:

1) explosives and explosive devices are only marketed in specially arranged premises the address of which has been indicated in the special permit (licence);

2) explosives and explosive devices are marketed to legal persons which have received the special permit (licence) referred to in Section 10 of this Law or to State authorities which have been granted the right, by the law, to purchase, store explosives and explosive devices, and to use them in their activity.

**Section 16. Performance of Blasting**

(1) A merchant which has received a special permit (licence) for the performance of blasting shall perform blasting, in conformity with the following conditions:

1) the performance of blasting is delegated to an employee who has received the certificate of a blaster in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law;

2) the managing of blasting is delegated to an employee who has received the certificate of a blasting manager in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law;

3) such conditions are provided when performing blasting which prevent threats to the environment, human life, health, or property.

(2) The procedures for the coordination and performance of blasting, and also the restrictions on performance of blasting shall be determined by the Cabinet.

(3) If blasting is to be performed at mineral resources extraction sites, the State fee shall be paid for the coordination of the blasting project. The amount of the State fee and its payment procedures shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[*9 February 2023*]

**Section 17. Purchase of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

A merchant has the right to purchase explosives and explosive devices and to use them in accordance with the type of activity indicated in the special permit (licence).

**Section 18. Storage of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

(1) A merchant shall store explosives and explosive devices in a specially arranged warehouse the address of which shall be indicated in the special permit (licence).

(2) A merchant shall store explosives and explosive devices, in conformity with the following conditions:

1) explosives and explosive devices are stored in the permitted place of storage and in such amount which does not exceed the amount indicated in the special permit (licence);

2) explosives and explosive devices are stored in such conditions where they are not accessible to other persons;

3) such conditions are provided at the storage site of explosives and explosive devices which prevent threats to the environment, human life, health, or property.

(3) A merchant is prohibited to store explosives and explosive devices which do not have a conformity assessment certificate, which are not marked and do not comply with the essential safety requirements. This prohibition shall not apply to a manufacturer of explosives and explosive devices which uses them for research, development, and testing, if the product or the packaging bears a clear indication regarding such non-conformity and the reason for the manufacture.

(4) A merchant is prohibited to delegate the performance of receipt, issuance, storage, and accounting of explosives and explosive devices to an employee who has not received the certificate of a blaster in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law.

**Section 19. Procedures for the Manufacture, Purchase, Storage, and Marketing of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

The procedures for the manufacture, purchase, storage, and marketing of explosives and explosive devices shall be determined by the Cabinet.

**Section 20. Transportation, Movement, Export, Import, and Transit of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

(1) A transaction of movement, export, import, and transit of explosives and explosive devices in accordance with the Law on the Circulation of Goods of Strategic Significance shall require a licence for the export, import, and transit of goods of strategic significance and documents of prior agreement for the movement of explosives between the European Union Member States and European Economic Area States.

(2) The requirements to be fulfilled by a merchant during the transit of explosives and explosive devices shall be determined by the Cabinet.

**Section 21. Accounting of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

(1) A merchant has an obligation to ensure the accounting of explosives and explosive devices.

(2) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures for accounting for explosives and explosive devices.

(3) A merchant shall be responsible for the observation of the accounting procedures for explosives and explosive devices and shall ensure legal handling of explosives and explosive devices.

**Section 22. Withdrawal and Disposal of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

(1) Explosives and explosive devices shall be withdrawn by the State Police:

1) if the explosives and explosive devices have not undergone conformity assessment, are not marked or do not meet the essential safety requirements;

2) if the validity term of the special permit (licence) has expired, the validity thereof has been suspended or the special permit (licence) has been revoked;

3) by a court adjudication.

(2) Explosives and explosive devices shall be destroyed by the National Armed Forces:

1) upon request of State institutions;

2) upon request of the owner of explosives and explosive devices, if the explosives and explosive devices have become unsafe or unusable;

3) by a court adjudication.

(3) The procedures for the withdrawal and disposal of explosives and explosive devices shall be determined by the Cabinet.

(4) The procedures for payment of the State fee for the disposal of explosives and explosive devices upon request of an owner, and the amount of the fee shall be determined by the Cabinet.

**Section 23. Submission of Samples of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

(1) A merchant has an obligation to submit samples of explosives and explosive devices imported into Latvia, and also of mixtures used in blasting to the State Police. They shall be included in the comparative sample collection of the State Police.

(2) The procedures by which a merchant shall submit samples of explosives and explosive devices imported into Latvia, and also of mixtures used in blasting to the State Police shall be determined by the Cabinet.

**Chapter V**

**Certification of a Blaster and Blasting Manager**

**Section 24. Certificate of a Blaster and Certificate of a Blasting Manager**

(1) In order for a natural person to be authorised to operate with explosives and explosive devices in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law, he or she shall receive the certificate of a blaster which certifies the professional competence of the person in the performance of blasting.

(2) In order for a natural person to be authorised to manage blasting, he or she shall receive the certificate of a blasting manager which certifies the professional competence of the person in managing blasting.

(3) If a person has received the certificate of a blaster or the certificate of a blasting manager or an equivalent document certifying the professional competence of the person in a foreign state and it has been recognised in accordance with the procedures laid down in the law On the Regulated Professions and the Recognition of Professional Qualifications, he or she has the same rights as the persons referred to in Paragraph one or two of this Section.

(4) Persons who have reached at least the age of 18 years have acquired an appropriate programme of vocational in-service training and have passed the qualification examination, have the right to receive the certificate of a blaster if the restrictions specified in Section 11, Paragraph two, Clause 1 of this Law do not apply to them.

(5) Persons who have reached at least the age of 21 years, have obtained the qualification of a mining engineer in an educational institution or have acquired an appropriate programme of vocational in-service training and have passed the qualification examination, have the right to acquire the certificate of a blasting manager, if the restrictions specified in Section 11, Paragraph two, Clause 1 of this Law do not apply to them.

(6) The validity term of the certificate of a blaster and the certificate of a blasting manager shall be five years.

(7) A State fee shall be paid for the issuance of the certificate of a blaster or the certificate of a blasting manager, a duplicate thereof and a repeated certificate.

(8) The procedures for the issuing of the certificate of a blaster and the certificate of a blasting manager, the amount of and the procedures for payment of the State fee for the certificate of a blaster and the certificate of a blasting manager, a duplicate thereof and a repeated certificate, and also the authority which shall accept the qualification examination of a blaster and a blasting manager, shall be determined by the Cabinet.

**Section 25. Revocation of the Certificate of a Blaster and Certificate of a Blasting Manager**

(1) The State Police shall revoke the certificate of a blaster and the certificate of a blasting manager of a person to whom the restrictions specified in Section 11, Paragraph two, Clause 1 of this Law apply.

(2) The procedures for the revocation of the certificate of a blaster and the certificate of a blasting manager shall be determined by the Cabinet.

**Section 26. Accounting of Certificates of Blasters and Certificates of Blasting Managers**

(1) Information on certificates of blasters and certificates of blasting managers shall be registered by the State Police in the Licence and Certificate Register of the Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior.

(2) The scope of the information to be registered in the Licence and Certificate Register of the Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior, the procedures for the entering, use, and deletion thereof, and also the authorities which may be granted access to the information included in the Register shall be determined by the Cabinet.

**Chapter VI**

**Civil Legal Liability Insurance and Supervision of the Handling of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

**Section 27. Obligation to Compensate Losses**

A merchant which has received the special permit (licence) referred to in Section 10 of this Law has an obligation to compensate the losses for the third persons which it has inflicted with the acts or failure to act thereof.

**Section 28. Civil Legal Liability Insurance**

(1) A merchant which has received the special permit (licence) referred to in Section 10 of this Law has an obligation to insure the civil legal liability for damage inflicted to the life or health of a third person and losses caused to the property of a third person resulting from the acts or failure to act thereof, and also to inform the issuer of the special permit (licence) of existence of the mandatory civil legal liability insurance.

(2) The losses caused to the property belonging to a third person shall be evaluated, taking into account the principles of compensation in accordance with the law On Insurance Contracts. The amount of insurance compensation shall be determined by agreement of the parties.

(3) If, with the occurrence of an insurance event, losses have been incurred by several persons and the amount thereof exceeds the limit of liability specified in the insurance contract (policy), insurance compensation shall be calculated for each claimant in proportion to the losses incurred by him or her in such an amount that the total compensation payable shall not exceed the limit of liability for one insurance event specified in the insurance contract (policy).

(4) The procedures for civil legal liability insurance and the limit thereof shall be determined by the Cabinet.

**Section 29. Control of the Handling of Explosives and Explosive Devices**

(1) The State Police and the customs authorities of the State Revenue Service shall control that only such explosives and explosive devices are marketed which have a conformity assessment certificate, a CE European conformity marking and the special mark of the European Union.

(2) The State Police, the Security Police, the State Fire and Rescue Service, and the State Environmental Service in accordance with their competence shall control the observation of the provisions regarding the manufacture, marketing, storage, and transportation of explosives and explosive devices.

**Transitional Provisions**

1. [31 January 2013]

2. Special permits (licences) and registration certificates for commercial activity with explosives which have been issued until the day of the coming into force of this Law shall be in force until the expiry of the term of validity thereof. A merchant shall request a special permit (licence) 30 days prior to the expiry of the validity term indicated on the special permit (licence). In such case the State fee for the issuance of a special permit (licence) shall be applied in such an amount which is provided for the issuance of a repeated permit (licence).

3. The requirements laid down in Section 7 of this Law regarding the special marking of explosives and explosive devices shall be applied from 5 April 2013. The requirements laid down in Section 7 of this Law regarding the special marking of explosives and explosive devices shall be applied from 5 April 2015.

[*31 January 2013*]

4. Explosives and explosive devices which have been placed on the market until 19 April 2016 may be made available on the market if they conform to the requirements of the laws and regulations governing the handling of explosives and explosive devices in force at the time of placing on the market of the explosive and explosive device.

[*10 March 2016*]

**Informative Reference to European Union Directive**

[*10 March 2016*]

The Law contains legal norms arising from Council Directive 2014/28/EEC of 5 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and the supervision of explosives for civil uses.

The Law shall come into force on 1 January 2011.

The Law has been adopted by the *Saeima* on 28 October 2010.

President V. Zatlers

Rīga, 17 November 2010