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8 November 2007 [shall come into force on 1 January 2008];

14 November 2008 [shall come into force on 1 January 2009];

11 June 2009 [shall come into force on 1 August 2009];

1 December 2009 [shall come into force on 1 January 2010];

15 November 2012 [shall come into force on 1 January 2013];

5 June 2014 [shall come into force on 3 July 2014];

6 September 2018 [shall come into force on 1 January 2019].

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*<sup>1</sup> has adopted and  
the President has proclaimed the following law:

## On State Compensation to Victims

### Chapter I General Provisions

#### Section 1. Purpose of this Law

The purpose of this Law is to provide a natural person who, in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Criminal Procedure Law, has been recognised as a victim (hereinafter - the victim) with the right to receive the State compensation for moral injury, physical suffering or financial loss (hereinafter - the injury) resulting from an intentional criminal offence.

[11 June 2009; 15 November 2012]

#### Section 2. Application of this Law

(1) The Law governs the procedures by which compensation shall be disbursed to the victim by the Legal Aid Administration and the amount of the State compensation.

(2) The request and disbursement of the State compensation shall, on the basis of this Law, not limit the rights of the victim to request the compensation in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Law and the Civil Procedure Law.

(2<sup>1</sup>) The provisions of this Law regarding a perpetrator shall be applicable to a person against whom criminal proceedings have been commenced, a detained person, a suspect, a person against whom proceedings for the determination of compulsory measures of a medical nature are taking place, and a convicted person.

(3) The victim has no right to receive the State compensation if the criminal offence was directed against the traffic safety and the victim has the right to insurance compensation in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding the compulsory civil liability insurance of owners of motor vehicles.

[11 June 2009; 15 November 2012]

#### Section 3. Rights to the State Compensation

(1) The victim has the right to the State compensation.

(2) The victim has the right to the State compensation also if the perpetrator of a criminal offence or a joint participant thereof has not been identified or he or she in accordance with the Criminal Law shall not be held criminally

liable.

(3) If a criminal offence has resulted in the death of a person or the victim has died and has not requested the State compensation or has requested, but has not received the State compensation, the person who has been recognised as the victim in the relevant criminal proceedings has the right to receive the State compensation.

(4) The right to the State compensation shall exist if as a result of an intentional criminal offence:

- 1) the person has died;
- 2) severe or moderate bodily injuries have been caused to the victim;
- 3) morality or sexual inviolability of the person has been violated;
- 4) the victim is a victim of trafficking in human beings;
- 5) the victim has been infected with human immunodeficiency virus, Hepatitis B or C.

[11 June 2009; 15 November 2012]

### **Section 3.<sup>1</sup> Obligation to Repay into the State Budget the State Compensation Paid to the Victim**

(1) The following persons have an obligation to repay the State compensation disbursed to the victim into the State budget:

1) the victim if he or she has knowingly provided false information to receive the State compensation or, until execution of the decision on the disbursement of the State compensation, has not notified the Legal Aid Administration of changes in the information referred to in the request for State compensation which relates to the compensation received for the harm inflicted from the perpetrator of the criminal offence or from another person on his or her behalf;

2) the perpetrator of a criminal offence who has been found guilty on the basis of the judgment of conviction or a prosecutor's penal order, or against whom criminal proceedings have been terminated for reasons other than exoneration.

(2) If the State compensation has been disbursed to a minor victim, in the case referred to in Paragraph one, Clause 1 of this Section the representative of the victim who has exercised the right of the minor to State compensation has the obligation to repay the State compensation disbursed to the victim into the State budget except where this is the duty of office of such persons.

(3) If the person referred to in Paragraph one, Clause 2 of this Section is a minor, he or she shall repay the State compensation disbursed to the victim subsidiarily with the parents or persons representing them, except where this is the duty of office of such persons.

[6 September 2018]

### **Section 4. Tasks of the Legal Aid Administration**

(1) The Legal Aid Administration shall:

- 1) disburse the State compensation in conformity with this Law;
- 2) establish and maintain a State compensation register;
- 3) ensure the recovery of the amount of the disbursed State compensation from the victim;
- 4) ensure the recovery of the amount of the State compensation disbursed to the victim from the perpetrator;
- 5) co-operate with the European Commission and other competent authorities of the European Union Member States in conformity with this Law;
- 6) request the information from the person directing the proceedings or a sworn bailiff necessary for taking the decision on the State compensation.

(2) The funds recovered in the cases referred to in Paragraph one, Clause 3 and 4 of this Section shall be paid into revenues of the State basic budget.

[11 June 2009; 15 November 2012; 6 September 2018]

### **Section 5. Funds for the State Compensation**

The State compensation that is intended for the performance of the tasks referred to in Section 4 of this Law shall

be paid from the State budget funds that are intended for the Legal Aid Administration.

### **Section 6. State Compensation Register**

(1) Inclusion of information in the State Compensation Register, its processing and use, and maintenance of the State Compensation Register shall be ensured by the Legal Aid Administration. The Legal Aid Administration is the manager and keeper of the State Compensation Register.

(2) Information regarding disbursement of the State compensation to victims, regarding disbursement refusals, and also information regarding the recovery of the disbursed State compensation shall be included in the State Compensation Register.

(3) The Cabinet shall determine the amount of information to be included in the State Compensation Register and the procedures for ensuring access to such information.

[6 September 2018]

## **Chapter II Procedures and Conditions for the Request and Disbursement of the State Compensation**

### **Section 7. Maximum Amount of the State Compensation**

(1) The maximum amount of the State compensation to be disbursed to one victim of a criminal offence shall be five minimum monthly wages determined in the Republic of Latvia. The amount of the State compensation to be disbursed shall be calculated, by taking into account the amount of the minimum monthly working wage determined at the time when the person was recognised as the victim.

(2) The compensation shall be disbursed:

1) if a person has died - in the amount of 100 %;

2) if severe bodily injuries have been caused to the victim or the criminal offence has been classified as rape or sexual violence, or the morality or sexual inviolability of the minor victim has been violated, or the victim is a victim of trafficking in human beings - in the amount of 90 %;

3) if a minor victim has suffered moderate bodily injuries or the minor victim has been infected with human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis B or C - in the amount of 70 %;

4) if the victim has suffered moderate bodily injuries or the morality of the victim has been violated or the victim has been infected with human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis B or C, except in the cases referred to in Clauses 2 and 3 of this Paragraph - in the amount of 50 %.

(3) The person who has been recognised as the victim of a criminal offence that has been qualified according to Section 120, 121, 122, 127, 128 or 129 of the Criminal Law, the State compensation shall be disbursed in the amount of 50 % from the amount of the State compensation specified in Paragraph two of this Section.

(4) [15 November 2012]

(5) [15 November 2012]

[11 June 2009; 15 November 2012; 5 June 2014; 6 September 2018]

### **Section 7.<sup>1</sup> Determination of the Amount of the State Compensation to be Disbursed**

(1) If a victim has received compensation for the offence committed from the perpetrator or from another person on his or her behalf, the amount of the State compensation shall be reduced according to the compensation already received.

(2) If as a result of a criminal offence the consequences referred to in Section 7, Paragraph two, Clause 1, 2 or 3 of this Law have set in concurrently, one State compensation shall be paid according to the most severe consequences of the criminal offence. If as a result of a criminal offence several of the consequences referred to in Section 7, Paragraph two, Clause 2 or 3 of this Law of the same severity have set in concurrently, one State compensation shall be paid in the amount laid down in Section 7 of this Law according to the relevant consequences of the criminal offence.

(3) If as a result of a criminal offence death of several persons has occurred, the victim shall be paid the State compensation according to the number of such persons whose death in relation to which the person has been recognised a victim has occurred as a result of a criminal offence.

(4) If as a result of a criminal offence death of a person has occurred and several persons have been recognised as victims in criminal proceedings, the State compensation shall be disbursed to such persons dividing it in proportion to the number of victims.

(5) If after disbursement of the State compensation due to the death of a person that has occurred as a result of a criminal offence the person directing the proceedings recognises another person as the victim in the same criminal proceedings, the State compensation shall be disbursed to him or her in the same amount in which it was paid to the victim or victims.

(6) If the State compensation for the death of a person that has occurred as a result of a criminal offence has been paid to several victims and the Legal Aid Administration has taken the decision to recover the disbursed State compensations from the victim in the cases laid down in this Law, the part of the State compensation to be recovered shall be disbursed to another victim or in proportion to other victims in the same criminal proceedings. The condition referred to in the first sentence of this Paragraph shall not apply if the Legal Aid Administration has taken the decision to disburse the paid State compensations from the victim because the victim has received compensation for the damage caused from the perpetrator or from another person on his or her behalf.

(7) If a person has been recognised as the victim in criminal proceedings and has also been recognised as the victim in the same criminal proceedings due to the death of another person that has occurred as a result of the criminal offence, the State compensation shall be disbursed to the victim both for the consequences which have set in for him or her as a result of the criminal offence and for the death of another person that has occurred as a result of the criminal offence.

(8) If the State compensation has been paid and it has been established in the final ruling that more severe consequences have set in for the victim as a result of a criminal offence, the difference between the State compensation paid and to be paid shall be disbursed thereto.

(9) If the victim has died and has not requested the State compensation or he or she has requested the State compensation, but has not received it, the State compensation shall be disbursed to the person who has been recognised as the victim in the relevant criminal proceedings in such amount as would be paid to the deceased victim.

[15 November 2012]

#### **Section 8. Request for the State Compensation and Documents to be Attached Thereto**

(1) The victim shall submit a request for the State compensation to the Legal Aid Administration - a completed form of the request for the State compensation, the sample of which shall be approved by the Cabinet - in order to receive the State compensation.

(2) If the final ruling has not been taken in criminal proceedings at the time of the request for the State compensation, the victim shall attach a statement of the person directing the proceedings to the form of the request for the State compensation in which the following shall be indicated:

1) time and place of committing the criminal offence;

2) the qualification of the criminal offence, the form of the committed criminal offence established at the time of the issuance of the statement, date of commencement of the criminal proceedings and the criminal case number;

3) information regarding the person who has been recognised as the victim in the criminal proceedings (given name, surname, personal identity number, address of the place of residence of the person indicated in the criminal proceedings, contact information, as well as the date when the person was recognised as the victim);

4) information regarding the person who has been recognised as the representative of the victim in criminal proceedings (given name, surname, personal identity number, address of the place of residence of the person indicated in the criminal proceedings, contact information, as well as the date when the person was recognised as the representative) if the victim is exercising his or her rights with the intermediation of a representative;

5) nature of the injury caused as a result of a criminal offence (death of a person has occurred, seriousness of bodily injuries, violation of morality or sexual inviolability, presence of marks indicating to trafficking in human beings or human immunodeficiency virus, Hepatitis B or C has been established);

6) the date of the provision of an expert opinion, number of the opinion and the performer of the expert-examination;

7) information regarding the perpetrator in the criminal proceedings, if disclosure of such information does not hinder determination of truth in the case;

8) the number of such persons who have been recognised as victims in the same criminal proceedings due to the death of a person that has occurred, and information regarding such persons (given name, surname, personal identity

number, address of the place of residence of the person indicated in the criminal proceedings, contact information, as well as the date when the person was recognised as the victim).

(3) If criminal proceedings are completed or the decision of the person directing the proceedings regarding termination of the criminal proceedings has come into force for reasons other than exoneration, the victim shall attach the final adjudication of the person directing the proceedings, which has come into force, to the form of the request for the State compensation. If the compensation to the victim regarding the harm inflicted as a result of a criminal offence determined in accordance with criminal procedural or civil procedural proceedings in the court judgement or in the final ruling of the proceedings is not fulfilled or is insufficiently fulfilled, a copy of the execution document shall be attached to the final ruling of the person directing the proceedings or it shall notify to which sworn bailiff it has been submitted for compulsory execution.

(4) The victim may receive the form of the request for the State compensation, as well as information regarding completion of the form, free of charge in the Legal Aid Administration.

*[11 June 2009; 15 November 2012; 6 September 2018]*

### **Section 9. Time Limit for the Submission of the Request for the State Compensation**

The request for the State compensation shall be submitted to the Legal Aid Administration within a period of three years after the day when a person has been recognised as the victim or has become aware of the facts that give such person the right to be recognised as such.

*[15 November 2012; 6 September 2018]*

### **Section 10. Procedures for Examining the Requests for the State Compensation**

(1) The Legal Aid Administration shall take the decision to disburse the State compensation in the cases laid down in this Law within a month after receipt of the request for the State compensation.

(2) If the Legal Aid Administration determines that supplementary information is necessary for the taking of a decision, it shall inform the victim thereof within seven days from the day of the receipt of the request for the State compensation.

(3) The time limit for the taking of the decision referred to in Paragraph one of this Section shall be suspended until the receipt of all information requested by the Legal Aid Administration.

(4) If the Legal Aid Administration does not receive the information requested within 15 days, it may decide on the refusal to disburse the State compensation. The decision to refuse to disburse the State compensation in this case shall not be an obstacle for the victim to turn repeatedly to the Legal Aid Administration with the request for the State compensation in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law.

(5) If it is established that the State compensation has been requested for the same criminal offence, the Legal Aid Administration shall not examine the request for the State compensation and return it to the person who submitted it.

(6) A repeated request for the State compensation for the same criminal offence is permissible if changes have occurred to the previously submitted information.

(7) The Legal Aid Administration shall leave the request for the State compensation without examination if:

- 1) the victim withdraws the request for State compensation in writing;
- 2) the victim who has submitted the request for State compensation has died.

*[11 June 2009; 15 November 2012; 6 September 2018]*

### **Section 11. Disbursement of the State Compensation**

(1) The State compensation shall be disbursed in one payment to the person recognised as the victim.

(2) The State compensation shall be disbursed within one month after the day when the decision on the disbursement of the State compensation was taken.

(3) The Legal Aid Administration shall transfer the amount of the State compensation to the bank account indicated in the request for the State compensation.

(4) The Legal Aid Administration shall not disburse the State compensation and shall not ensure the execution of the decision taken on the disbursement of the State compensation if:

- 1) the victim declines the receipt of State compensation in writing;
- 2) the victim who has submitted the request for State compensation has died.

[11 June 2009; 6 September 2018]

#### **Section 12. Refusal to Disburse the State Compensation**

The State compensation shall not be paid if:

- 1) it is requested without a reason;
- 2) the deadline for the submission of the request laid down in this Law is missed, except when the deadline has been missed due to justifiable reasons (for example, illness of the person);
- 3) it has been determined that the victim has provided false information when requesting it;
- 4) the victim has received from the perpetrator compensation the amount of which exceeds the amount of the State compensation provided for in this Law or is equal to it.

[11 June 2009; 15 November 2012]

#### **Section 13. Changes in the Information Provided**

If changes have occurred in the information referred to in the request for the State compensation, including the compensation received from the perpetrator or from another person on his or her behalf, until the execution of the decision on the disbursement of the State compensation the victim has the obligation to immediately, but not later than on the next working day after he or she has become aware of such changes, notify the Legal Aid Administration accordingly.

[6 September 2018]

#### **Section 14. Notification of the Decision on the State Compensation**

(1) The decision of the Legal Aid Administration on the disbursement of the State compensation or the refusal to disburse the State compensation shall be notified in writing by sending it to the address indicated in the request for the State compensation or by handing it over to the addressee or the representative thereof in person.

(2) A true copy of the decision on the State compensation and a copy of the payment order shall be sent to:

- 1) the person directing the proceedings if the final verdict has not been reached in the criminal proceedings;
- 2) the institution which has taken the final decision if the criminal proceedings have been completed;
- 3) the institution which took the decision on the termination of the criminal proceedings if the criminal proceedings have been terminated.

[11 June 2009]

#### **Section 15. Procedures for the Contesting and Appeal of the Decision on the State Compensation**

(1) The victim may contest the decision of the Legal Aid Administration to disburse the State compensation or to refuse to disburse the State compensation in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Administrative Procedure Law by submitting a relevant submission to the Legal Aid Administration. The Legal Aid Administration shall forward the submission to the Ministry of Justice.

(2) The decision of the Ministry of Justice which has been taken upon examining the submission for contesting the decision referred to in Paragraph one of this Section may be appealed to the district administrative court in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Administrative Procedure Law.

[11 June 2009]

#### **Section 16. Subrogation Rights**

[11 June 2009]

### **Chapter III Cooperation with Other European Union Member States**

#### **Section 17. Cooperation when Disbursing the Compensation for the Injury that has Occurred as a Result of a Criminal Offence Committed in the Territory of Latvia**

(1) The Legal Aid Administration shall take the decision on the request of a permanent resident of another

European Union Member State to disburse the compensation for the injury that has occurred as a result of a criminal offence committed in the territory of Latvia.

(2) The request referred to in Paragraph one of this Section shall be submitted in Latvian or English. The documents that are to be submitted to the Legal Aid Administration need not be legalised and equal formality shall not be applied thereto.

(3) The Legal Aid Administration shall, within seven days from the day of the receipt of the request, provide to the victim, but if the request has been received from a competent authority of another European Union Member State - also to it the following information:

1) the confirmation of the receipt of the request for the State compensation or the refusal to accept the request for the State compensation;

2) time limit for the taking of the decision;

3) information regarding additional documents necessary for the examination of the request or other information if all documents have not been submitted;

4) the contact information of such official of the Legal Aid Administration who is responsible for the taking of the decision in relation to the disbursement of the State compensation.

(4) The decision to disburse compensation or to refuse to disburse compensation shall be sent by the Legal Aid Administration to the victim who is a permanent resident of another European Union Member State, as well as to the competent authority of the relevant European Union Member State if the request has been received from it.

[11 June 2009; 15 November 2012]

#### **Section 18. Co-operation when Disbursing the Compensation for the Injury that has Occurred as a Result of a Criminal Offence in the Territory of Another European Union Member State**

(1) The victim who permanently lives in Latvia and to whom the injury has occurred as a result of a criminal offence committed in the territory of another European Union Member State has the right to directly or through the Legal Aid Administration submit the request for the State compensation to the competent authority of the relevant European Union Member State.

(2) The request for the State compensation shall be submitted in the language that the relevant European Union Member State has indicated as acceptable.

(3) The Legal Aid Administration shall provide the victim with information regarding the conditions, procedures and additional requirements for the disbursement of the State compensation determined by competent authorities of other European Union Member States.

(4) Upon receipt of the request for the State compensation and the documents appended thereto, the Legal Aid Administration shall translate these and, within seven days, draw up the request for the State compensation in conformity with the request for compensation determined by the specific European Union Member State, and shall send them together with other necessary documents to the competent authority of the relevant European Union Member State.

(5) Upon a request of such competent authority of the European Union Member State which examines the request for the State compensation, the Legal Aid Administration shall ensure the hearing of the persons involved in the criminal proceedings.

[11 June 2009; 6 September 2018]

## **Chapter IV Recovery of the Disbursed State Compensation**

[11 June 2009]

#### **Section 19. Rights of the Legal Aid Administration in Ensuring the Recovery of the Disbursed State Compensation**

When ensuring the recovery of the disbursed State compensation, the Legal Aid Administration has the following rights:

1) to request from the victim, his or her representative, the perpetrator of the criminal offence and other State and local government institutions the information necessary for the recovery of the disbursed State compensation;

2) without a special court ruling, to substitute the victim (collector) to recollect the amount of the disbursed State compensation;

3) to impose an obligation on the victim to repay the received State compensation into the State budget;

4) to impose an obligation on the perpetrator to repay into the State budget the State compensation disbursed to the victim;

5) to divide the amount of the State compensation to be repaid in instalments if a reasoned written submission has been received from the victim or the perpetrator. If the amount of the State compensation to be repaid is divided into instalments, the whole amount shall be repaid within five years from the day of the coming into force of the decision of the Legal Aid Administration on the recovery of the disbursed State compensation;

6) to request information from the sworn bailiff regarding the progress of the recovery of the disbursed State compensation.

[15 November 2012; 6 September 2018]

## **Section 20. Recovery of the Disbursed State Compensation from the Victim who has Received the State Compensation**

(1) If it is established that the victim has knowingly provided false information in order to receive the State compensation or, until the execution of the decision on the disbursement of the State Compensation, has not notified the Legal Aid Administration of changes in the information referred to in the request for State compensation which relates to the compensation received for the harm inflicted from the perpetrator of the criminal offence or from another person on his or her behalf, the Legal Aid Administration shall take the decision on the recovery of the disbursed State compensation and notify the victim thereof.

(2) The victim has an obligation to comply with the decision referred to in Paragraph one of this Section within 30 days from the day of receipt of the decision.

(3) If the victim does not comply with the decision referred to in Paragraph one of this Section within the specified time limit, the Legal Aid Administration shall prepare a warning on the compulsory execution of the decision and notify the victim thereof.

(4) If the victim does not voluntarily comply with the decision referred to in Paragraph one of this Section within ten days after receipt of the warning on the compulsory execution of the decision and does not repay the received State Compensation, the Legal Aid Administration shall transfer the decision on the recovery of the disbursed State compensation for compulsory execution to the sworn bailiff in accordance with the procedures specified in the Administrative Procedure Law. If the amount of the State compensation to be repaid is divided into instalments, the end date for the repayment or the date of failure to make the current payment according to the repayment schedule shall be considered as the time limit for voluntary compliance.

(5) The time limit for the forced execution of the decision on the recovery of the disbursed State compensation shall be 10 years. Upon reaching the abovementioned time limit, enforcement proceedings shall be terminated on the basis of the Civil Procedure Law.

[6 September 2018]

## **Section 21. Recovery of the Disbursed State Compensation from a Perpetrator**

(1) If the State compensation has been disbursed to the victim in incomplete criminal proceedings and court investigation has not been commenced in the court of first instance, an application for the recovery of the disbursed State compensation in the interests of the State shall be maintained and satisfied in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Criminal Procedure Law.

(2) If criminal proceedings have been completed at the time of taking the decision on State compensation and the court has satisfied the application for compensation of the victim, the Legal Aid Administration shall, by decision on the State compensation, act on behalf of the victim (collector) in the amount of the disbursed State compensation and inform the victim or his or her representative and the sworn bailiff thereof. The Legal Aid Administration shall send a notification to the perpetrator of the criminal offence and to the court which took the judgment of conviction that informs that they are representing the victim (collector) in the amount of the disbursed State compensation.

(3) If criminal proceedings have been terminated due to circumstances non-exonerating the person or have been completed and the State compensation disbursed to the victim for the benefit of the State within the scope thereof has not been recovered under the final ruling that has entered into effect or it is not possible to act on behalf of the victim (collector) in the amount of the disbursed State compensation, the recovery of the disbursed State compensation from the perpetrator of the criminal offence shall be ensured in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 20 of this Law.

[6 September 2018]

## **Section 22. Forced Execution of the Decision to Recover the Disbursed State Compensation**

(1) The forced execution of the decision to recover the disbursed State compensation shall be carried out by a sworn bailiff.

(2) The sworn bailiff shall, within 30 days after receipt of a request from the Legal Aid Administration, provide written information thereto regarding the progress and results of the forced execution of the decision.

(3) The sworn bailiff shall transfer funds into the relevant State budget account which have been recovered on the basis of an executive order or a writ of execution, and shall inform the Legal Aid Administration thereof.

## **Section 23. Procedures by which the Decision to Recover the Disbursed State Compensation may be Contested and Appealed**

(1) The decision to recover the disbursed State compensation may be contested in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Administrative Procedure Law by submitting the relevant submission to the Legal Aid Administration. The Legal Aid Administration shall forward the submission to the Ministry of Justice.

(2) The decision of the Ministry of Justice which has been taken upon examining the submission for contesting referred to in Paragraph one of this Section may be appealed to the administrative district court in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Administrative Procedure Law.

## **Section 24. Non-Initiation of the Recovery of the Disbursed State Compensation**

The Legal Aid Administration shall not initiate an administrative case for the recovery of the disbursed State compensation against:

1) the perpetrator of a criminal offence if the person has died or any of the conditions which exclude criminal liability or does not allow criminal proceedings have come into force, except where criminal proceedings have been terminated due to circumstances non-exonerating the person;

2) the victim if the person has died.

[6 September 2018]

## **Section 25. Termination of the Recovery of the Disbursed State Compensation**

The Legal Aid Administration shall terminate an administrative case for the recovery of the disbursed State compensation if:

1) the person has died;

2) the limitation period for the compulsory execution of the decision on the recovery of the disbursed State compensation has lapsed;

3) the time limit laid down in the Law for the submission of executive documents for the compulsory execution has expired.

[6 September 2018]

## **Transitional Provisions**

1. The persons who have been recognised as victims in criminal offences committed after 30 June 2005 shall have the right to turn to the Legal Aid Administration with a request for the State compensation. Until the day of coming into force of this Law, the persons who have been recognised as victims in criminal offences that have been committed after 30 June 2005 are entitled to submit a request for the State compensation until 31 December 2006.

[11 June 2009]

2. If a criminal offence has been directed against the health of a person and moderate bodily injuries have been caused to the victim, the persons who have been recognised as victims as a result of a criminal offence after 1 July 2007 shall have the right to turn to the Legal Aid Administration with a request for the State compensation.

3. The condition referred to in the first sentence of Section 7, Paragraph one of this Law shall come into force on 1 January 2014. The maximum amount of the State compensation to be disbursed to one victim of a criminal offence until 31 December 2013 shall be determined in the amount of four minimum monthly wages and the amount of the compensation to be disbursed that has been laid down in Section 7, Paragraph two of this Law shall be calculated on the basis of four minimum monthly wages.

[15 November 2012]

4. The Legal Aid Administration shall examine requests for the State compensation that have been received thereby until 1 August 2009 and shall grant the State compensation in accordance with the laws and regulations that were in force until 1 August 2009.

[11 June 2009]

5. The Legal Aid Administration shall examine requests for the State compensation that have been received thereby until 31 December 2012 and shall grant the State compensation in accordance with the laws and regulations that were in force until 31 December 2012.

[15 November 2012]

6. The Legal Aid Administration shall examine requests for the State compensation that have been received thereby until 31 December 2018 and shall grant the State compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Law that were in force until 31 December 2018.

[6 September 2018]

7. The time limit specified in Section 9 of this Law for the submission of a request for State compensation shall apply to persons that have been recognised as victims as a result of a criminal offence starting from 1 January 2019.

[6 September 2018]

## Informative Reference to European Union Directives

[15 November 2012]

This Law contains legal norms arising from:

- 1) Council Directive 2004/80/EC of 29 April 2004 relating to compensation to crime victims;
- 2) Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA.

This Law has been adopted by the *Saeima* on 18 May 2006.

Acting for the President, Chairperson of the *Saeima* I. Ūdre

Rīga, 6 June 2006

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<sup>1</sup> The Parliament of the Republic of Latvia

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