

Questions and answers regarding declaration of the place of residence

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1. Upon declaration of the place of residence, whether it is necessary to provide documentary evidence that a person has the right to be declared at a certain address?

When submitting a declaration of a place of residence form, it must be indicated therein what legal ground a person has to reside at the address indicated in the form. The person does not need to produce any other document, except for a personal identification document. It will be necessary to produce additional documents if the local government's authority has reasonable doubts about the veracity of the provided information, and the local government has provided reasoned grounds for the need to submit additional documents.

2. Is a person obliged to indicate all the addresses of the place of residence in the declaration of a place of residence form?

A person shall declare one address as his/her main address of the place of residence where the person is reachable in terms of legal relations with the state or local government. Should the person wish so, he or she may indicate an unlimited number of additional addresses in the declaration of a place of residence form.

3. How many persons could be simultaneously declared in the same immovable property?

The laws and regulations do not set any restrictions as to the number of persons declared in the same immovable property.

4. If a person has falsely declared his/her place of residence at the other person's address, will he/she have the right to reside at the declared address?

A person may declare only the address of the place of residence where he/she has a legal ground to reside at. Where a person has indicated false information in the declaration of a place of residence form, the fact of declaration does not give rise by itself to any civil law consequences and thus the person has no right to reside at the declared address.

5. Before declaring a new address of the place of residence, must a person contact the local government with a request to annul the particulars of the previous place of residence declared?

No. Upon declaration of a new place of residence, the particulars of the person's previous place of residence declared will be automatically replaced in the Population Register with the particulars of the new address of the place of residence.

6. Whether a minor child's place of residence must be declared in the place of residence declared by the parents?

No. The child's parents may declare the child's place of residence elsewhere as well.

7. Whether parents of a new-born child must declare its place of residence if the parents has orally indicated the child's place of

residence upon registration of the child's birth?

When registering the birth of a new-born child with a civil registry office, parents have the right to declare, at the same time, the child's place of residence. If the information on the place of residence of the new-born child has not been declared, but it was orally indicated when registering the birth of the child and included in the Population Register as the indicated address of the place of residence, then the parents of the new-born child must declare the child's place of residence.

8. When the local government's authority is entitled to register the person's place of residence and whether the registered place of residence is considered to be the person's declared place of residence?

Should a person fail to declare his/her place of residence within one month after the declared particulars have been annulled, the local government's authority is entitled to register the person's place of residence in the Population Register provided that an immovable property with an address has been determined in which the person resides. The person shall be considered to reside in the immovable property in which he or she spends the time period necessary for daily rest at least once a week or proportionally the same time period necessary for daily rest during another specified time period. The said place of residence is not considered to be the person's declared place of residence.

9. After the place of residence has been declared in the local government's authority or in the Office, is it possible to receive a certificate confirming that the declaration of the place of residence has been made?

After the information on the person's declared place of residence has been updated in the Population Register, the local government's authority or the Office shall, upon the person's request, issue a document certifying the fact of declaring the place of residence. The person does not need to pay the state fee for obtaining the said document. Should the person wish to obtain the certificate on the declared place of residence later, he or she must pay the state fee according to Cabinet Regulations No. 505 of 29 August 2017 "Regulations regarding the state fee for obtaining the information from the Population Register".

10. Whether a person may request the local government's authority to annul the information on his/her declared place of residence?

Yes. The person may request that the information on his/her declared place of residence be annulled. It may happen, for example, if the person is going to sell his/her immovable property and still does not know where he/she will permanently reside. Should the place of residence be changed, the person is obliged to declare a new place of residence within one month from the day he or she permanently resides at the new place of residence.

11. Should the address of the immovable property be changed, must a person declare a new address?

No, the new address does not have to be declared. Information on the person's previous address of the place of residence will be automatically replaced in the State Address Register with the information on the new address of the place of residence, and the latter will also be available in the Population Register as the person's declared address of the place of residence.

12. Is it possible to declare the place of residence at the property that has no building?

Yes, it is possible where the person's place of residence qualifies to be a place of residence under the provisions of the Declaration of Place of Residence Law, i.e. a place of residence is any place (with an address) connected with immovable property freely selected by a person, in which the person has voluntarily settled with an intention to reside there expressed directly or

implicitly, in which he or she has a lawful basis to reside and which has been recognised by him or her as a place where he or she is reachable in terms of legal relations with the state or local government.

13. If the local government has initiated the examination of the information indicated in the declaration form, must the information on the declared place of residence be obligatory annulled?

The information on the declared place of residence is subject to annulment if a decision has been taken on the basis of the information obtained during the examination that the person has provided false information in the declaration of a place of residence form or the person has no legal ground to reside in the declared place of residence.

<https://www.pmlp.gov.lv/en/questions-and-answers-regarding-declaration-place-residence>