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

3 April 2003 [shall come into force on 1 May 2003];

23 March 2006 [shall come into force on 27 April 2006];

6 September 2007 [shall come into force on 10 October 2007];

4 December 2008 [shall come into force on 6 January 2009];

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

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

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

20 January 2011 [shall come into force on 4 February 2011];

23 October 2014 [shall come into force on 19 November 2014];

8 October 2015 [shall come into force on 1 July 2016];

25 April 2019 [shall come into force on 1 September 2019];

28 November 2019 [shall come into force on 24 December 2019];

17 June 2020 [shall come into force on 1 July 2021].

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:

**Declaration of Place of Residence Law**

**Section 1. Purpose of the Law**

The purpose of this Law is to ensure that every person is reachable in terms of legal relations with the State or local government.

**Section 2. Scope of Application of the Law**

(1) The Law determines the obligation of a person to declare his or her place of residence as well as the quantity of information to be declared and procedures for the registration thereof. The law shall apply to the persons whose place of residence is in the Republic of Latvia.

(2) The fact of the declaration of the place of residence shall not of itself create civil law obligations.

[*4 December 2008*]

**Section 3. Place of Residence**

(1) 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.

(2) A person has a lawful basis to reside in a particular immovable property if he or she owns such immovable property, or a rental contract or leasing contract has been entered into in relation to such property or he or she has obtained the right of use of such property on the basis of marriage, kinship, affinity or on another legal or contractual basis.

(3) A place of residence of a minor is the place of residence of his or her parents (guardians), if the parents (guardians) have not declared a place of residence elsewhere for the minor.

**Section 4. Change of Place of Residence**

(1) In case of change of the place of residence, the relevant person has a duty to declare it at the institution for the declaration of a place of residence within one month from the day he or she permanently resides at the new place of residence.

(2) The absence of a person that exceeds one month shall not be deemed to be a change in the place of residence if it is connected with:

1) the fulfilment of duties of employment on the sea;

2) [6 September 2007];

3) receipt of medical assistance in a medical treatment institution;

4) detention or serving a sentence in a place of imprisonment.

(3) [29 October 2009]

[*23 March 2006; 6 September 2007; 29 October 2009*]

**Section 5. Exceptions from General Provisions for the Registration of Place of Residence**

(1) A minor who, based on a decision of the Orphan’s and Custody Court on the out-of-family care, has been placed in a childcare institution or in a foster family in the administrative territory of another local government shall retain registration at the previous place of residence but the childcare institution or foster family address shall be indicated as an additional address. If he or she has no lawful basis to retain registration at the previous place of residence, the respective address of the child care institution or foster family shall be registered as his or her place of residence in accordance with Section 10 of this Law. Such address of a child may also be registered by a local government in the territory of the operation of which the Orphan’s and Custody Court, which took the decision on the out-of-family care of the child in a child care institution or foster family, is located, by notifying thereof the local government in the administrative territory of which the registered address is located.

(2) A person who, based on a decision of the local government, has been placed in an old people’s home in the administrative territory of another local government shall retain registration at the previous place of residence and old people’s home address shall be indicated as an additional address. If such person has no lawful basis to retain registration at the previous place of residence and he or she has not declared a place of residence elsewhere, the respective old people’s home shall be registered as his or her place of residence in accordance with Section 10 of this Law.

(3) A person who has been placed at a place of detention has the right to address the place of detention with a request to update the information included in the Population Register by indicating the address of the respective place of detention as the additional address of the person. If the person has not exercised the aforementioned right within three months after his or her placement in the place of detention, the place of detention shall update the information included in the Population Register by indicating the address of the respective place of detention as the additional address of the person.

(4) A person who has been placed in a psychiatric medical treatment institution under the court judgment on the determination of a compulsory measure of a medical nature and also a person who has been in the inpatient care of a psychiatric medical treatment institution for more than two months has the right to address the institution with a request to update the information included in the Population Register by indicating the address of the respective institution as the additional address of the person.

[*23 March 2006; 29 October 2009; 25 April 2019 / See Paragraph 14 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Section 6. Obligation to Declare a Place of Residence**

(1) The following persons have the obligation to declare a place of residence:

1) a Latvian citizen;

2) non-citizen;

3) a citizen of the Member State of the European Union, European Economic Area State and Swiss Confederation and his or her family members who has received a registration certificate or permanent residence certificate issued in the Republic of Latvia;

4) a foreigner who has received a residence permit issued in the Republic of Latvia;

5) a stateless person who has received a residence permit issued in the Republic of Latvia.

(2) Persons who enjoy diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities or privileges and immunities equivalent to them in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia and international agreements binding on the Republic of Latvia may declare their place of residence in accordance with procedures stipulated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(3) The place of residence for a minor child and in conformity with the amount of restriction of capacity to act determined by the court for a person with restricted capacity to act shall be declared by the person who in accordance with the law or a decision of the Orphan’s and Custody Court is a guardian or a trustee (hereinafter – the legal representative) of the relevant person.

(4) If the place of residence of a person is in Latvia, the obligation to declare a place of residence is fulfilled if the person referred to in Paragraph one of this Section (hereinafter – the declarant of a place of residence) has submitted to the institution for the declaration of a place of residence, a declaration of a place of residence form (hereinafter – the declaration) completed and signed in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law.

(5) If a person’s place of residence is in a foreign country, the obligation to declare a place of residence is fulfilled if the declarant of a place of residence has submitted information regarding the place of residence in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Population Register Law.

[*23 March 2006; 4 December 2008; 23 October 2014*]

**Section 7. Institutions for the Declaration of a Place of Residence and the Registration of an Additional Address and the Competence Thereof**

(1) The institutions for the declaration of a place of residence and the registration of an additional address shall be the relevant local governments, the institutions thereof (hereinafter – the institution) or the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (hereinafter – the Office).

(2) The institution shall register the information regarding the declared place of residence and the information regarding the additional address.

(3) The institution shall examine the veracity of the information declared in the cases specified in this Law, as well as upon its own initiative perform registration of a place of residence.

(4) The Office shall register the information regarding the declared place of residence if the declarant of a place of residence submits the declaration electronically or if a place of residence is declared by the person referred to in Section 6, Paragraph one, Clause 3, 4 or 5 of this Law or by the person in respect of whom the Office has taken the decision to issue a residence permit, a registration certificate or a permanent residence certificate or to determine the legal status, and also the information regarding an additional address.

(5) After registration and updating of information in the Population Register, the Office shall send the information on the declared place of residence or the received declaration to the local government in the territory of operation of which the relevant place of residence is located.

[*3 April 2003; 23 March 2006; 4 December 2008; 29 October 2009; 8 October 2015; 17 June 2020*]

**Section 8. Declaration of a Place of Residence and the Indication of an Additional Address**

(1) The declarant of a place of residence or his or her legal representative, or a person who has been authorised in writing by the declarant of a place of residence or his or her legal representative may submit the declaration personally to the institution in the territory of operation of which the relevant place of residence is located. In accordance with Paragraph ten of this Section, the declaration of the place of residence of a child shall be submitted to the local government that registers the birth of a child.

(2) The declarant of a place of residence or his or her legal representative may submit the declaration to the Office electronically, by using a special online form. The person referred to in Section 6, Paragraph one, Clause 3, 4 or 5 of this Section, his or her authorised person or legal representative, or his or her authorised person, may submit the declaration in person also to the Office. If a person has submitted an application for requesting a residence permit, registration certificate, or permanent residence certificate or determining its legal status and the information provided in this submission contains the information necessary for the declaration, it shall be considered to be a declaration.

(3) The following information regarding the declarant of a place of residence shall be indicated in the declaration:

1) given name (names);

2) surname;

3) personal identity number;

4) address of the place of residence;

5) [4 December 2008];

6) lawful basis to reside in the place of residence to be declared.

(4) The declarant of a place of residence or his or her legal representative or a person who has been authorised in writing by the declarant of a place of residence or his or her legal representative has the right to indicate in the declaration one additional address in Latvia or in a foreign country as well as the period of time during which he or she may be reached therein.

(41) If the person referred to in Section 6, Paragraph one of this Law has a declared place of residence and the information regarding it does not change, such person has the right to indicate or change the information regarding an additional address without submitting a new declaration.

(42) If the person referred to in Section 6, Paragraph one of this Law has a declared place of residence in a foreign country, such person has the right to indicate or change the information regarding an additional address in Latvia or in a foreign country.

(5) [25 April 2019]

(6) When declaring a place of residence or indicating an additional address, a passport or another personal identification document valid in Latvia shall be presented.

(7) When declaring the place of residence of a minor child or a person with restricted capacity to act, or indicating an additional address, the documents that certify the right of the legal representative to act in the name of the relevant person shall be presented.

(8) The Cabinet shall approve the sample of the declaration form, as well as determine the procedures for evaluating the information submitted in the declaration. The Cabinet shall determine the website where a special online form for the declaration of a place of residence and the indication of an additional address electronically is available as well as the procedures by which a place of residence shall be declared and an additional address indicated electronically and the amount of information to be included in the form to be completed online.

(9) If the place of residence of a person is in a foreign country, the person shall notify the Office thereof in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Population Register Law.

(10) The address indicated in the entry in the birth register upon registering the birth of a child shall be considered to be the declared place of residence if concurrently with the registration of the birth the legal status of the child is determined. The Office shall provide the Population Register information on the registration of the child’s place of residence to the local government in the administrative territory of which the registered address is located.

(11) The address indicated in the application addressed to the Office for requesting a residence permit, registration certificate, or permanent residence certificate or determining its legal status shall be considered to be the declared place of residence from the day the residence permit, registration certificate, or permanent residence certificate is issued or the legal status is determined, if the Office has not refused to register the declared place of residence.

[*23 March 2006; 4 December 2008; 29 October 2009; 23 October 2014; 8 October 2015; 25 April 2019; 17 June 2020*]

**Section 8.1 Declaration of a Place of Residence by Post**

[29 October 2009]

**Section 9. Registration of a Declared Place of Residence and an Additional Address**

(1) The institution or the Office, upon receiving the declaration, shall:

1) ascertain the identity of the declarant of a place of residence or his or her legal representative or a person authorised by the declarant of a place of residence or his or her legal representative on the basis of a passport or other personal identification document valid in Latvia;

2) verify the authorisation of the representative;

3) verify the existence of the address to be declared.

(2) After carrying out the functions referred to in Paragraph one of this Section, the institution or the Office shall update the Population Register with the information regarding the place of residence declared by the person as well as an additional address and upon request issue a document certifying the fact of the declaration of a place of residence to the declarant of a place of residence, his or her legal representative or a person authorised by the declarant of a place of residence or his or her legal representative.

(3) [29 October 2009]

(4) [29 October 2009]

(5) Upon receipt of a submission for the indication of an additional address, the institution or the Office shall perform the activities referred to in Paragraph one, Clauses 1 and 2 of this Section and shall verify the existence of an additional address in Latvia. After performing the abovementioned activities, the institution or the Office shall update the Population Register with the information regarding the additional address indicated.

[*3 April 2003; 23 March 2006; 29 October 2009; 17 June 2020*]

**Section 10. Registration of the Place of Residence on Initiative of the Institution**

(1) Information regarding the place of residence of such persons who have not declared their place of residence shall be updated in the Population Register by the institution if immovable property (with an address) has been determined in which such 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.

(2) The place of residence shall be registered if the information on the actual place of residence of the person has been received from State or local government institutions, medical treatment, educational and other institutions or persons.

(3) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures for the examination of information received, as well as the amount of information necessary for the registration of an actual place of residence of a person.

[*3 April 2003*]

**Section 11. Examination of Information Declared**

(1) The institution has the right upon its own initiative, but a obligation on basis of a submission of other persons, to examine the veracity of information declared including conformity to information included in State registers, and whether the declarant has a lawful basis to declare a place of residence at the relevant address.

(2) If the institution has well-founded doubts that, when declaring a place of residence, a person has provided false information, it shall invite the declarant of a place of residence to submit a document that certifies the veracity of the relevant information or request information from the owner or holder of the relevant immovable property.

(3) An owner of the relevant immovable property or another interested person may submit a written submission in which a substantiated request to examine the information regarding the declared place of residence is included. The institution shall notify the declarant of a place of residence of the submission and invite him or her to provide an explanation.

(4) If the institution determines that the information declared is not true, it shall invite the declarant of the place of residence to clarify the information.

(5) A person who owns immovable property or to whom immovable property has been transferred for holding has an obligation to, upon a request of the institution, submit the information provided for in Cabinet regulations regarding persons who reside in the aforementioned immovable property.

**Section 11.1 Updating of the Information Regarding Additional Address**

(1) In order to update the information regarding additional address in the case referred to in Section 5, Paragraphs three and four of this Law, a person shall address the respective place of detention or medical treatment institution with a written request where he or she shall indicate the name and surname, personal ID number, and request the place of detention or medical treatment institution to update the information in the Population Register regarding an additional address of the person, indicating the address of the respective place of detention or medical treatment institution as the additional address of the person.

(2) A place of detention or medical treatment institution shall update the information included in the Population Register regarding an additional address of the person within three working days after receipt of the submission of the person referred to in Paragraph one of this Section, while at the same time verifying the accuracy of the information indicated in the submission and the identity of the person, or within three working days after the person has been released from the place of detention or discharged from the medical treatment institution, or after expiry of the time limit referred to in Section 5, Paragraph three of this Law.

(3) If the person has been transferred to another place of detention, the place of detention where the person is located shall update the information included in the Population Register within three working days by indicating the address of the respective place of detention as the additional address of the person.

(4) Upon a request of a person, a place of detention or medical treatment institution shall issue to the person information regarding the information that has been updated in the Population Register which refer to indicating the address of the place of detention or medical treatment institution as the additional address of the person.

[*25 April 2019 /* *See Paragraph 14 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Section 12. Annulment of the Information Regarding a Declared Place of Residence and an Additional Address**

(1) Information regarding a declared place of residence shall be annulled by the institution if:

1) the declarant of the place of residence or his or her legal representative or a person authorised by the declarant of the place of residence or his or her legal representative has provided false information when declaring the place of residence;

2) the relevant person has no lawful basis to reside in the declared place of residence.

(2) The institution shall update the fact of the annulment of the information regarding the declared place of residence in the Population Register and notify the declarant of the place of residence thereof.

(21) The Office shall annul the information regarding an additional address upon a request which has been submitted by the owner of the immovable property, the submitter of the additional address or his or her legal representative, or by a person authorised in writing by the owner of the immovable property, the submitter of the additional address or his or her legal representative. The owner of the immovable property, the submitter of the additional address or his or her legal representative may request the annulment of the additional address by using a special online form. The Office shall update the information included in the Population Register and shall notify the submitter of the additional address thereof.

(3) [17 June 2020]

(4) If information regarding the declared place of residence has been annulled and the relevant person has not declared his or her place of residence anywhere within one month, the institution may register information regarding the place of residence of such person in accordance with the procedures laid down in Section 10 of this Law.

(5) The local government in the administrative territory of which the place of residence of such person has been previously declared or registered shall be considered a place of residence of the person from the day when the information on the place of residence declared has been annulled up to the day when the relevant person has declared his or her place of residence elsewhere or the information on the place of residence in the same or another local government has been registered in conformity with the provisions of Section 10 of this Law.

(6) The decision to annul information regarding a declared place of residence shall come into effect at the time of its taking. Contesting and appeal of the decision shall not suspend its operation. The institution shall enforce the decision immediately after its coming into effect.

(7) If the declarant of a place of residence has lost the status of a Latvian citizen or non-citizen and another legal status in the Republic of Latvia has not been determined for him or her within two months or the declarant of a place of residence has not received a registration certificate, a permanent residence certificate or a residence permit, the information regarding his or her declared place of residence and the additional address indicated shall be regarded as annulled from the day of losing the relevant status.

(8) If the registration certificate, a permanent residence certificate or a residence permit issued to the declarant of a place of residence is annulled or the term of validity thereof has expired and another legal status in the Republic of Latvia has not been determined for him or her within a month, or if the declarant of a place of residence has not received a registration certificate, a permanent residence certificate or a residence permit, the information regarding his or her declared place of residence and the additional address indicated shall be regarded as annulled from the date of annulment of the registration certificate, permanent residence certificate or residence permit or expiry of the term of validity thereof.

[*3 April 2003; 4 December 2008; 29 October 2009; 17 June 2020 /* *The rights of the owner of the immovable property provided for in the second sentence of Paragraph 2.1 to request the annulment of the additional address, using a special online form, shall be applicable from 1 July 2022.* *See Paragraph 18 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Section 13. Provision of Information**

(1) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures for providing information to natural and legal persons by the Office and institution in the administrative territory of which the place of residence of a person is declared or registered regarding the declared or registered place of residence of a person.

(2) The Office shall provide information regarding the place of residence of a person and an additional address to State authority and public administration institutions, local governments and the institutions thereof, organisations and other legal persons to which public administration functions have been delegated, and also to the court and the Office of the Prosecutor in conformity with the competence of the abovementioned institutions in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Population Register Law.

(3) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures by which the Office provides free-of-charge information to the owner of the immovable property or his or her authorised person regarding the persons whose place of residence has been declared, registered or indicated as an additional address in his or her property, and also the amount of information to be provided.

[*3 April 2003; 23 March 2006; 20 January 2011; 17 June 2020*]

**Section 14. State Fee for the Registration of a Declared Place of Residence**

[23 March 2006]

**Section 14.1 Expenditures for the Registration of a Place of Residence**

[11 June 2009]

**Section 14.2 State Fee for the Registration of Information Regarding a Declared Place of Residence**

The State fee shall be paid for the registration of information regarding a declared place of residence, the amount, payment procedures of and reliefs from which shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[*11 June 2009*]

**Section 15. Supervision, Contesting and Appeal of Decisions**

(1) The Office shall ensure supervision of registration of a place of residence, as well as the methodological administration of the institutions.

(2) A decision by an official of the institution may be contested to the higher local government institution (official) laid down by the local government council, but if there is no such – appealed to the court in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Administrative Procedure Law. A decision of the higher local government institution (official) may be contested to the court in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Administrative Procedures Law.

(3) A decision by an official of the Office may be contested to the Head of the Office, but a decision of the Head of the Office may be appealed to the court in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Administrative Procedure Law.

[*20 January 2011*]

**Section 16. Administrative Offences in the Field of the Declaration of a Place of Residence**

For the non-declaration of a place of residence, a warning or a fine of up to seventy units of fine shall be imposed.

[*28 November 2019 /* *Section shall come into force on 1 July 2020.* *See Paragraph 16 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Section 17. Competence in Administrative Offence Proceedings**

The administrative offence proceedings for the offence referred to in Section 16 of this Law shall be conducted by the Office, the administrative commission or sub-commission of the local government, the municipal police, the State Police or the State Border Guard.

[*28 November 2019 /* *Section shall come into force on 1 July 2020.* *See Paragraph 16 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Transitional Provisions**

1. A note made in the passport of a citizen of Latvia, the passport of a non-citizen of Latvia, the personal identification document of a stateless person, the personal identification document of a refugee or another personal identification document valid in Latvia regarding the registration of a person in a place of residence up to the day of the coming into force of this Law, and registered in the Population Register, shall be considered the first declaration of a place of residence until the person declares another place of residence in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law.

2. A person whose actual place of residence on the day of the coming into force of this Law does not match with the place of registration has the right to declare a place of residence once without paying the State fee within six months after the coming into force of this Law in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of this Law.

3. Information on the place of residence of such persons who are not registered anywhere on the day of the coming into force of this Law and who have no lawful basis to declare their place of residence in any immovable property (with an address), shall be registered in conformity with the provisions of Section 10 of this Law. Up to the registration of a place of residence the provisions of Section 12, Paragraph five of this Law shall be applied to such persons.

4. [23 March 2006]

5. By 1 October 2002 the Cabinet shall determine:

1) the procedures for completing and submitting a declaration of a place of residence and the procedures for examining the information provided in the declaration, as well as shall approve the sample declaration of a place of residence form and the sample document certifying the fact of the declaration of a place of residence;

2) the amount of information necessary for the registration of an actual place of residence of a person, as well as the procedures for examining the information received;

3) the procedures by which the institution shall annul information regarding the place of residence declared;

4) the procedures by which the Population Register upon request of an owner of immovable property or his or her authorised person shall provide information to the owner of immovable property regarding persons who have declared a place of residence in his or her property;

5) the amount of the State fee and procedures by which the State fee shall be paid into the budget of the relevant local government for the registration of a declared place of residence.

6. By 1 June 2003 the Cabinet shall determine the procedures by which an institution, which has on-line data transmission with the Population Register shall provide information regarding the place of residence declared by a person or an additional address (addresses) to natural persons and legal persons.

[*3 April 2003*]

7. Up to the moment when for the relevant local government on-line data transmission with the Population Register is ensured, on the basis of a request from the local government the Office shall prepare once a month computerised information regarding persons who have changed their place of residence by declaring it in the territory of another local government.

[*3 April 2003*]

8. Amendments to Section 7, Paragraph one of this Law, and also the new wording of Section 7, Paragraphs four and five, Section 8, Paragraph two, Section 8.1 and Section 9, Paragraphs three and four of this Law which determines the Office as an institution for the declaration of a place of residence and the declaration of a place of residence electronically and by post shall come into force on 1 January 2007.

[*23 March 2006*]

9. The condition referred to in Section 8, Paragraph two of this Law, that a declarant of a place of residence or his or her legal representative may submit a declaration to the Office electronically by using a special online form which comes into effect from 1 July 2009.

[*4 December 2008*]

10. [20 January 2011]

11. [1 December 2009]

12. Submissions for declaration of place of residence which were sent by post until 31 December 2009, the Office shall examine in conformity with the procedures for reviewing submissions in force on the day of sending of the relevant submission.

[*29 October 2009*]

13. The address that is indicated in the Population Register upon registering the birth of a child or issuing a residence permit, registration certificate, permanent residence certificate or determining the legal status by 30 June 2016 shall be considered to be the declared place of residence of the person from 1 July 2016, and the Office shall immediately update the relevant information in the Population Register if the status of the referred to person in the Population Register is active and he or she has not declared another address.

[*8 October 2015*]

14. The provisions of Section 5, Paragraph three, and Section 11.1 of this Law shall not be applied to persons who have been placed at a place of detention until 31 January 2020.

[*25 April 2019*]

15. A place of detention shall, not later than by 30 April 2020, update the information included in the Population Register regarding an additional address of a person who has been placed in the place of detention until 31 January 2020, if at the moment of indicating the additional address the person in at the place of detention.

[*25 April 2019*]

16. Sections 16 and 17 of this Law shall come into force concurrently with the Law on Administrative Liability.

[*28 November 2019*]

17. Information regarding several additional addresses which a person has indicated when declaring a place of residence until 30 June 2021 shall be in force until the day when the information regarding the relevant additional address has been annulled or the person indicates a new additional address in accordance with the conditions of Section 8 of this Law, but not later than until 30 June 2022.

[*17 June 2020*]

18. The rights of the owner of immovable property provided for in the second sentence of Section 12, Paragraph 2.1 of this Law to request the annulment of an additional address, using a special online form, shall be applicable from 1 July 2022.

[*17 June 2020*]

The Law shall come into force on 1 July 2003.

[*3 April 2003*]

The Law has been adopted by the *Saeima* on 20 June 2002.

President V. Vīķe-Freiberga

Rīga, 10 July 2002