



The Saeima has adopted and the President promulgates the following law:

Law on the Cabinet of Ministers

Chapter I General terms

Article 1. Purpose of the Act

The purpose of this law is to ensure legal, efficient, continuous and democratic operation of the Cabinet of Ministers.

Article 2. Cabinet of Ministers

(1) The Cabinet of Ministers is a collegial institution that exercises executive power through the state administrative institutions subordinate to it.

(2) The Saeima may, by law, transfer the exercise of executive power in certain areas to other institutions that are not subordinate to the Cabinet of Ministers, but whose activities effective mechanisms for monitoring are established by law.

Article 3. Competence of the Cabinet of Ministers

The Cabinet of Ministers discusses or decides all matters that fall within its competence in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia, norms of international law and laws.

Article 4. Responsibility

(1) The Cabinet of Ministers is generally responsible for the policies implemented by the government. Each member of the Cabinet of Ministers is politically responsible for his actions.

(2) The Prime Minister is politically responsible for the work of the Cabinet as a whole.

(3) Regardless of political responsibility, a member of the Cabinet of Ministers is also responsible for his actions in accordance with criminal, administrative or civil law regulatory enactments regulating liability.

Chapter II Composition of the Cabinet of Ministers

Article 5. Members of the Cabinet of Ministers

(1) The Cabinet of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister and the following ministers, to whom the respective ministries are subordinate:

1) Minister of Defense;

2) Minister of Foreign Affairs;

3) Minister of Children and Family Affairs;

4) Minister of Economy;

5) Minister of Finance;

6) Minister of Internal Affairs;

7) Minister of Education and Science;

8) Minister of Culture;

9) Minister of Welfare;

10) Minister of Regional Development and Local Government Affairs;

11) Minister of Transport;

12) Minister of Justice;

13) Minister of Health;

14) Minister of Environment;

15) Minister of Agriculture.

(2) The Cabinet of Ministers may consist of one or more ministers who may not have subordinate ministries:

1) Member of the Prime Minister;

2) minister of special tasks.

Article 6. Prime Minister

(1) The Prime Minister directs the work of the Cabinet of Ministers and determines its main political guidelines, as well as ensures that the Declaration is developed and implemented on the intended activity of the Cabinet of Ministers (hereinafter also - the Declaration) and the action plan for its implementation.

(2) The Prime Minister represents the Cabinet of Ministers without special authorization, and may also permanently or temporarily assume the duties of one minister.

Article 7. Member of the Prime Minister

(1) The Cabinet of Ministers may consist of one or more members of the Prime Minister.

(2) A member of the Prime Minister may also be a minister to whom a ministry is subordinate, or a minister of special tasks, permanently or temporarily.

Article 8. Minister of Special Tasks

(1) In order to ensure the work of the Minister of Special Tasks, the Secretariat of the Minister of Special Tasks shall be established or a special one shall be assigned by order of the Cabinet of Ministers one or more structural units of the ministry subordinated to the minister of tasks.

(2) If structural units of the ministry subordinated to another minister are transferred under the subordination of the minister of special tasks, the minister of special tasks manages them in communication with the minister to whom the respective ministry is subordinate.

Article 9. Competence of a member of the Cabinet of Ministers

(1) A member of the Cabinet of Ministers fulfills the tasks set for him in the regulatory acts and the tasks that result from the duties of his position.

(2) The competence of the member of the Prime Minister is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers. The tasks to be performed by the member of the Prime Minister are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers or the Prime Minister.

(3) A member of the Cabinet of Ministers exercises the competence assigned to him, taking into account the Declaration, the main political guidelines established by the Prime Minister, as well as ensures that an action plan for the implementation of the Declaration is developed and executed.

Article 10. Replacement of the Prime Minister

(1) During the absence of the Prime Minister, his duties are performed by a member of the Prime Minister, unless otherwise determined by the Prime Minister.

(2) If there are several members of the Prime Minister in the Cabinet of Ministers or if there is no member of the Prime Minister in the Cabinet, the Prime Minister determines a permanent procedure for replacing the Prime Minister. Determining the minister who fulfills his duties during the absence of the Prime Minister, may deviate from the established replacement procedure.

(3) The Minister, while performing the duties of the Prime Minister, is not entitled to:

- 1) determine political guidelines for other ministers;
- 2) resign or announce the resignation of the Cabinet of Ministers;
- 3) demand the minister's resignation;
- 4) to ask the Saeima to express confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers or the Prime Minister in accordance with Article 18 of this Law;
- 5) ask the Saeima to express confidence in an individual minister.

(4) The Minister, while performing the duties of the Prime Minister, is not entitled to take other decisions on his behalf that are not urgent and may significantly affect the development of the country.

Article 11. Substitution of the Minister

During the minister's absence, as well as if the minister has finished fulfilling his duties, before another person is confirmed in the position of the relevant minister, the duties of this minister are performed by the Prime Minister or an executor appointed by him from among the members of the Cabinet of Ministers.

Chapter III Creation of the Cabinet of Ministers

Article 12. Requirements for a member of the Cabinet of Ministers

A person who, according to the Saeima election law, cannot be nominated as a member of the Cabinet of Ministers and cannot be approved as a member of the Saeima candidate and elect to the Saeima.

Article 13. Candidate for the post of Prime Minister

(1) A person invited by the President to form the Cabinet of Ministers shall be considered a candidate for the post of Prime Minister. Office of the President of the State informs the State Chancellery in writing about the invitation of the candidate for the post of Prime Minister.

(2) The State Chancellery, in accordance with regulatory enactments, ensures the work of a candidate for the post of Prime Minister until the day he loses this status.

(3) The candidate for the post of Prime Minister is entitled to take a vacation at the workplace without maintaining his salary for the time he is in this status.

(4) The candidate for the position of Prime Minister loses this status at the moment when the Saeima votes to express confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers formed by the candidate for the position of Prime Minister. If the candidate for the post of Prime Minister loses his status for reasons that are not related to the vote of the Saeima on expressing confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers, the State Chancellery informs the State Chancellery in writing when the candidate for the position of Prime Minister loses his status.

Article 14. Composition of the Cabinet of Ministers

(1) The candidate for the post of Prime Minister shall submit to the President and the Speaker of the Saeima a Declaration signed by himself and the ministers invited by him, as well as a draft decision of the Saeima on expressing confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers.

(2) The draft decision on expressing confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers shall be included in the agenda of the Saeima session in accordance with the Saeima order roll.

(3) The Saeima votes on expressing confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers after the candidate for the position of Prime Minister has submitted a report on the possible composition of the Cabinet of Ministers and the Declaration.

(4) The Cabinet of Ministers shall be deemed to have been formed if the Saeima, when voting to express confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers, has expressed confidence in all the ministers mentioned in the first part of Section 5 of this Law. In addition, one person can be entrusted with only one ministerial post, except for the Prime Minister or his deputy, who can undertake the permanent performance of the duties of one minister.

Article 15. Declaration on the planned activity of the Cabinet of Ministers

(1) The Declaration on the intended activities of the Cabinet of Ministers is a document of political guidelines, which is developed for the entire term of office of the Cabinet of Ministers and which includes Operational priorities of the Cabinet of Ministers, achievable goals and results.

(2) The Prime Minister ensures that the Declaration is drawn up after reviewing the information prepared in accordance with the procedures set out in Section 22 of this Law, ensure continuity of affairs.

(3) Based on the Declaration, the Cabinet of Ministers shall approve an action plan for the implementation of the Declaration no later than within three months after the Saeima has expressed confidence in it. The action plan specifies specific tasks for achieving the goals set in the Declaration, the deadline for the implementation of each task and the institutions responsible for the implementation of the task, as well as other necessary information.

(4) The execution of the declaration and the action plan is controlled by the Prime Minister in accordance with the procedures specified in the roll of order of the Cabinet of Ministers.

(5) The Prime Minister reports to the Saeima at least once a year on the implementation of the Declaration and the action plan in accordance with the procedures specified in the Saeima's order roll.

Article 16. Expression of confidence in an individual minister

(1) A separate vote of confidence by the Saeima is required for a person whom the Prime Minister invites to the position of minister after the Saeima has adopted a decision on expressing confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers.

(2) The Prime Minister submits the draft decision on the expression of confidence to the relevant ministerial candidate to the President and the Speaker of the Saeima, having previously received his consent. The draft decision on expressing confidence in the minister is included in the agenda of the Saeima session in accordance with Saeima order roll.

(3) The Saeima votes on expressing confidence in the ministerial candidate after the Prime Minister has submitted a report on the appointment of the minister.

Article 17. Cabinet members taking office

Members of the Cabinet of Ministers take up their duties immediately after the Saeima has expressed confidence in them.

Article 18. Repeated expression of confidence

If the Prime Minister considers that the Cabinet of Ministers needs a repeated vote of confidence in order to continue its activities, he submits to the Presidium of the Saeima a draft of a separate decision on a repeated vote of confidence or a written submission on linking the repeated vote of confidence to a matter to be voted on in the Saeima. Repeated expression of confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers or the Prime Minister is determined by the order of the Saeima.

Chapter IV Resignation and dismissal of the Cabinet of Ministers and certain of its members

Article 19. Resignation of the Cabinet of Ministers and the Prime Minister

(1) The Cabinet of Ministers shall be deemed to have resigned if the Prime Minister has resigned or in any of the cases mentioned in the third part of this Article.

(2) The Prime Minister shall immediately notify the ministers of his resignation and, therefore, of the entire Cabinet of Ministers, as well as submit a corresponding written notification to the President and Speaker of the Saeima.

(3) It is considered that the Cabinet of Ministers has resigned in the following cases:

1) with the meeting of the newly elected Saeima for the first session;

2) if the Saeima has adopted a decision of no confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers or the Prime Minister;

3) if the Saeima, when voting on the repeated expression of confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers or the Prime Minister, has not expressed the required confidence;

4) if the Saeima, voting on the draft state budget submitted by the Cabinet of Ministers in the first or second reading, rejects it;

5) In case of death of the Prime Minister.

Article 20. Resignation and dismissal of a minister

(1) A minister may resign by submitting a relevant application to the Prime Minister. No confidence can be expressed in a Saeima minister, as can the Prime Minister himself dismiss the minister from office.

(2) If a minister has submitted an application for resignation, the Prime Minister accepts the resignation by issuing a corresponding written order.

(3) The Saeima's vote of no confidence in the minister is expressed in accordance with the procedures specified in the Saeima's order roll.

(4) The Prime Minister dismisses the minister from office by issuing a corresponding written order.

(5) The Prime Minister immediately submits a relevant written notification to the President and the Speaker of the Saeima regarding the minister's resignation.

The Prime Minister shall immediately notify this minister of the dismissal of a minister and submit a corresponding written notification to the President and the Speaker of the Saeima.

Article 21. Temporary performance of duties

(1) Members of the Cabinet of Ministers continue to fulfill their duties after the resignation of the Cabinet of Ministers until the moment when the Saeima has expressed confidence in a new Cabinet of Ministers, unless the Saeima has decided otherwise and has appointed as members of the Cabinet of Ministers persons who are assigned to temporarily fulfill these positions until confidence is expressed in a new for the Cabinet of Ministers.

(2) In the event that a minister resigns or is released from office, the Prime Minister and the relevant minister may agree that this minister will continue for a certain period of time perform their official duties, if the Saeima has not decided otherwise.

(3) If the Saeima has expressed no confidence in the minister, he shall cease to perform his duties as a minister at the moment of the decision of the Saeima.

Chapter V Case takeover and continuity

Article 22. Taking over cases

(1) Records and documents shall be handed over to a member of the Cabinet of Ministers after his confirmation in office, as well as written information shall be provided on matters within his competence, the progress of initiated cases and other matters related to the performance of his duties.

(2) In order to ensure the continuity of the Cabinet of Ministers and to develop the Declaration, immediately after the President has invited the candidate for the position of Prime Minister, the State Chancellery must submit information on the issues under the competence of the relevant Cabinet member and the progress of the initiated cases. The State Chancellery collects it and hands it over to the candidate for the post of Prime Minister.

(3) The director of the State Chancellery is responsible for providing the information referred to in the first and second parts of this article regarding the work of the Prime Minister, while the state secretary of the ministry or the head of the secretariat of the minister of special tasks is responsible for providing information that relates to other members of the Cabinet of Ministers.

(4) The content, scope and procedure for providing the information referred to in the first and second parts of this Article, as well as the uniform form, shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers' procedures a roll.

Article 23. Continuity of things

The replacement of the Cabinet of Ministers or an individual member of the Cabinet of Ministers does not in itself interrupt the progress of draft legal acts and other initiated cases, as well as does not affect the validity of development planning documents.

Chapter VI Operational support of the Cabinet of Ministers

Article 24. Parliamentary Secretary

(1) The Prime Minister appoints the Parliamentary Secretary of the Prime Minister for the duration of his term of office. The Prime Minister, on the basis of the relevant minister's proposal, appoints a parliamentary secretary for each minister for the term of office.

(2) A person who, in accordance with the Saeima election law, cannot apply as a candidate for a Saeima deputy and be elected cannot be appointed as a parliamentary secretary
In the Saeima.

(3) The parliamentary secretary, in accordance with the competence of the relevant Cabinet member, maintains contact with the Saeima and its commissions, represents the relevant Cabinet member in the legislative process in the Saeima, participates in the preparation and consideration of draft laws, and also performs other tasks given by the Cabinet member

tasks and fulfills the obligations specified in the regulatory acts.

(4) The parliamentary secretary of the Prime Minister performs the duties mentioned in the third part of this article falling within the competence of the parliamentary secretary, as well as convenes and conducts meetings of parliamentary secretaries to ensure information exchange and coordination of activities of parliamentary secretaries.

(5) If a member of the Cabinet of Ministers loses his position, the corresponding parliamentary secretary also loses his position.

(6) The Prime Minister shall dismiss the parliamentary secretary of the Prime Minister from his position on his own initiative or at the request of the parliamentary secretary. The Prime Minister dismisses the minister's parliamentary secretary from his position upon the minister's proposal or upon the parliamentary secretary's own request.

(7) After losing his position, the parliamentary secretary continues to perform his duties until the Prime Minister appoints a new parliamentary secretary, if the Prime Minister has not determined otherwise.

Article 25. Office of a member of the Cabinet of Ministers

(1) The office of a member of the Cabinet of Ministers conducts a political analysis of issues affecting the relevant sector, clarifies problems, prepares proposals for solving them and informs the public about the activities of the member of the Cabinet of Ministers and the sector he manages, as well as performs other tasks in accordance with the instructions of the member of the Cabinet of Ministers concerned .

(2) The establishment and status of the office of a member of the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as the status of advisory officials and employees, is determined by the Law on State Administration and other regulatory acts.

(3) Expenses for ensuring the work of the office of the Prime Minister, as well as for ensuring the work of the office of a member of the Prime Minister who is not at the same time the minister referred to in Section 5, Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2, Paragraph 2 of this Law, shall be covered from the funds allocated to the Cabinet of Ministers in the annual state budget. Expenses for ensuring the work of the minister's office are covered from the funds allocated to the ministry or the secretariat in the annual state budget.

Article 26. Collegial institutions of members of the Cabinet of Ministers

(1) The Cabinet of Ministers or the Prime Minister may establish one or more collegial institutions (for example, commissions, councils) from the members of the Cabinet of Ministers to discuss certain issues.

(2) Within the allocated budget, the work of the collegial body of the members of the Cabinet of Ministers is ensured by the ministry of the sector whose activities are discussed for discussion the relevant collegial institution has been established. The work of intersectoral collegiate institutions is ensured by an institution determined by the Cabinet of Ministers or the Prime Minister.

Chapter VII Consideration of cases in the Cabinet of Ministers

Article 27. Progress of cases in the Cabinet of Ministers

(1) A member of the Cabinet of Ministers may submit an issue for consideration to the Cabinet of Ministers.

(2) The types of documents to be considered in the Cabinet of Ministers, the procedure for submission and coordination, the direction, the procedure for the preparation and conduct of the meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers and Cabinet Committees, as well as the meetings of the State Secretaries and other issues of the internal order and operation of the Cabinet of Ministers are regulated by the Cabinet of Ministers Procedure Roll .

Article 28. Meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers

(1) The Cabinet of Ministers examines issues at a regular or extraordinary meeting. The regular meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers is convened and the agenda of the meeting is determined by the Minister the president. An emergency meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers can be convened at any time and place, and its agenda can be determined by the President or the Prime Minister.

(2) The meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers is chaired by the Prime Minister. If the extraordinary session is convened by the President, it is chaired by the President.

(3) At the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers, each member of the Cabinet of Ministers has the right to speak on any issue included in the agenda of the meeting.

(4) Persons for whom such rights are provided for in other regulatory acts may participate in the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers with the right of advisor.

(5) The Prime Minister, on his own initiative or at the suggestion of a member of the Cabinet of Ministers, may invite responsible officials, representatives of social partners and civil society organizations or other experts whose opinion may be relevant to the relevant issue to express their opinion at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers in deciding.

(6) The minutes of the Cabinet of Ministers' meetings and their open part are recorded in audio format. The Cabinet of Ministers determines the use, storage and archiving procedures.

Article 29. Openness of the Cabinet of Ministers

(1) The Cabinet of Ministers and the state administrative institutions subordinate to it shall inform the public about their activities and the decisions made. Disclosure of information is restricted in accordance with the Law on Disclosure of Information and other regulatory enactments.

(2) Cabinet meetings are open. The Prime Minister can declare individual sessions of the Cabinet of Ministers or their parts as closed. application procedure, the restrictions and the procedure for participation in the meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers are determined by the roll of procedure of the Cabinet of Ministers.

(3) The agenda of the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers, the publicly available draft legal acts attached to it and the minutes of the meeting are published on the website of the Cabinet of Ministers on the Internet.

Article 30. Decision-making

(1) A meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers can be held and a decision can be taken at it, if more than half of the members of the Cabinet of Ministers participate in the meeting.

(2) The Cabinet of Ministers adopts the decision unanimously, if none of the members of the Cabinet of Ministers present opposes the decision. If one of the members of the Cabinet of Ministers present objects and requests a vote, the decision is made by voting. The decision is adopted if the majority of the members of the Cabinet of Ministers present voted for it. If the number of votes is divided equally, the vote of the Prime Minister is decisive.

(3) Those members of the Cabinet of Ministers who vote "for", "against" or "abstain" are considered to be present at the voting. If a member of the Cabinet of Ministers refuses to take part in the adoption of a decision due to the restrictions established in the regulatory acts, as well as due to ethical or other considerations, he/she shall announce this before the adoption of the decision and no later than the next day after the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers shall submit a written motivation, which shall be attached to the minutes of the meeting.

(4) Members of the Cabinet of Ministers vote openly. Minutes of votes of each member of the Cabinet of Ministers.

(5) A member of the Cabinet of Ministers who also fulfills the duties of another member of the Cabinet of Ministers has only one vote.

(6) The member of the Prime Minister, regardless of his competence and the tasks to be performed, has one vote at the meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers.

Chapter VIII Legal acts of the Cabinet of Ministers

Article 31. External regulations

(1) The Cabinet of Ministers may issue external regulatory acts - regulations only in the following cases:

1) if the law has specifically authorized the Cabinet of Ministers to do so. The power of attorney indicates its main contents;

2) to approve an international agreement or its draft, to denounce an international agreement or to suspend its operation, if the Constitution or law does not stipulate otherwise;

3) if it is necessary for the application of European Union legislation and if the relevant issue has not been settled by law. Such provisions cannot limit the fundamental rights of an individual.

(2) In the regulations, it is indicated on the basis of which legal norm they were issued, and the draft regulations are accompanied by information about the necessity of the developed project and impact assessment. The content of the information to be added and the object of the impact assessment are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Article 32. Internal regulations

(1) The Cabinet of Ministers or an individual member of the Cabinet of Ministers, in compliance with the provisions of the State Administration System Law and other external regulatory enactments, may issue internal regulatory enactments binding on subordinate institutions and officials.

(2) A member of the Cabinet of Ministers may also exercise the right to issue internal regulatory acts established in the first part of this section by the institution, structural unit or official through whom the member of the Cabinet of Ministers exercises the subordination of the institution or official. In such a case, the internal regulatory act must be coordinated with the relevant member of the Cabinet of Ministers.

(3) A member of the Cabinet of Ministers, using also the right to assume powers, may in exceptional cases issue internal regulatory acts as institutions administrative manager.

Article 33. Other legislation

(1) The Cabinet of Ministers and a member of the Cabinet of Ministers shall issue administrative acts, adopt political decisions, administrative decisions and other legal acts, in compliance with the requirements of the Law on State Administration, the Law on Administrative Process and other regulatory acts.

(2) In addition to other political decisions taken by the Prime Minister or a minister, decisions on the dismissal of a minister, the appointment or dismissal of a parliamentary secretary, as well as the appointment or dismissal of advisory officials of a member of the Cabinet of Ministers shall also be considered political decisions.

Chapter IX Rights and restrictions of members of the Cabinet of Ministers and parliamentary secretaries

Article 34. Monthly salary of a member of the Cabinet of Ministers and a parliamentary secretary

(1) The monthly salary of a member of the Cabinet of Ministers and a parliamentary secretary is based on the amount of the average salary of the previous year's public sector workers in the country published in the official statistical announcement of the Central Statistics Office, rounded to full lats. When determining the monthly salary of members of the Cabinet of Ministers and parliamentary secretaries, the following coefficients are applied:

- 1) Prime Minister - 8.9;
- 2) Member of the Prime Minister - 8.5;
- 3) minister, minister of special tasks - 8.0;
- 4) parliamentary secretary - 5.4.

(2) The monthly salary referred to in the first part of this Article is recalculated every year. The recalculated monthly salary starts to be paid on April 1 of the respective year.

(3) A member of the Cabinet of Ministers or a parliamentary secretary shall be paid monthly compensation in the amount of one month's salary after he has finished performing his duties. Compensation is paid for three months. Compensation is not paid if the member of the Cabinet of Ministers or the parliamentary secretary is a member of the Saeima at the time of losing their position.

(4) Payment of the compensation referred to in the third part of this Article to a member of the Cabinet of Ministers or a parliamentary secretary shall not be initiated or terminated if the member of the Cabinet of Ministers or the parliamentary secretary has been approved as a member of the Cabinet of Ministers, appointed to the position of parliamentary secretary or joined the Saeima. The Chancellery of the Saeima informs the State Chancellery in writing about the persons who join the Saeima.

(5) Once a year, after evaluating the performance of the members of the Cabinet of Ministers and parliamentary secretaries in the implementation of the Declaration and ensuring the efficiency of the government's work, the Prime Minister may propose at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers the issue of rewarding the members of the Cabinet of Ministers and parliamentary secretaries in the amount of one month's salary.

Article 35. Commandment

(1) The Prime Minister sends a member of the Cabinet of Ministers and the parliamentary secretary on a mission by issuing a relevant order.

(2) Members of the Cabinet of Ministers have the right to receive compensation for expenses related to business trips in accordance with the procedures specified in the regulatory enactments.

Article 36. Vacation

(1) The Prime Minister shall grant leave to a member of the Cabinet of Ministers and a parliamentary secretary by issuing a relevant order.

(2) A member of the Cabinet of Ministers and a parliamentary secretary have the right to an annual four-week paid vacation, excluding public holidays.

(3) When a member of the Cabinet of Ministers and a parliamentary secretary go on annual paid leave, they receive a leave allowance in the amount of one month's salary. The vacation allowance is paid in proportion to the length of the granted vacation.

(4) To a member of the Cabinet of Ministers and a parliamentary secretary, upon leaving office, the norms of the Labor Law, which regulate unused vacation compensation in money or deductions for vacation days used.

(5) Annual paid leave for the first year of work is granted if a member of the Cabinet of Ministers or a parliamentary secretary has held this position for at least six months.

(6) Members of the Cabinet of Ministers and parliamentary secretaries may be granted leave without retaining their salary.

Article 37. Restrictions for the member of the Cabinet of Ministers and the parliamentary secretary

Commercial activities of Cabinet of Ministers and parliamentary secretaries, income generation, combining positions, performance of work, as well as other limitations and obligations are determined by regulatory acts.

Transitional provisions

1. With the entry into force of this Law, the Law on the Organization of the Cabinet of Ministers shall lose its force (Reporter of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia and the Cabinet of Ministers, 1993, No. 28; 1994, No. 13; 1995, No. 14; 1996, No. 13; 1998, No. 15; 2000, No. 6; 2002, No. 10; 2003, No. 9, 14; 2004, No. 11).

2. The first and second parts of Article 34 of this Law shall enter into force on April 1, 2012.

3. From July 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009, the monthly salary of the members of the Cabinet of Ministers and parliamentary secretaries, taking into account the amount of the average salary of the public sector workers in the country for the month of 2007, rounded to full lats, published in the official statistical announcement of the Central Statistics Office, is determined as follows:

- 1) Coefficient 5 is applied to the Prime Minister;
- 2) the coefficient 4.8 is applied to the member of the Prime Minister;
- 3) the coefficient 4.5 is applied to the minister and the minister of special tasks;
- 4) coefficient 3.5 is applied to the parliamentary secretary.

4. Until the day when the respective amendments to the Law "On the State Budget for 2008" come into force, the additional expenses necessary for the payment of the monthly salary of Cabinet members and parliamentary secretaries are covered from the funds provided for in the sub-programme "Funds for Contingencies" of the basic budget of the Ministry of Finance.

5. From April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2012, the monthly salary of members of the Cabinet of Ministers and parliamentary secretaries, taking into account the amount of the average salary of the previous year's public sector employees published in the official statistical announcement of the Central Statistics Office, rounded to full lats, every year on April 1 is determined as follows:

- 1) In 2009, a factor of 5.5 is applied to the Prime Minister; in 2010 — 6.1; in 2011 - 7.5;
- 2) In 2009, a coefficient of 5.3 is applied to the member of the Prime Minister; in 2010 — 5.8; in 2011 - 7.1;
- 3) in 2009, coefficient 5 is applied to the minister and the minister of special tasks; in 2010 — 5.4; in 2011 — 6.7;
- 4) a coefficient of 3.9 is applied to the parliamentary secretary in 2009; in 2010 — 4.1; in 2011 - 4.7.

6. Until the date of entry into force of the relevant Cabinet of Ministers' regulations, but no longer than until July 1, 2010, the Cabinet of Ministers' regulations shall be in force, which issued on the basis of Section 14, Paragraph one, Clause 3 of the Law on the Establishment of the Cabinet of Ministers adopted by the Saeima on July 15, 1993.

7. The Cabinet of Ministers issues the regulations mentioned in the second part of Section 27 of this Law by March 1, 2009. Until the date of entry into force of these regulations, but no longer than until March 1, 2009, the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 111 of March 12, 2002 "Cabinet Rules of Procedure" shall be applied, insofar as they do not conflict with this law.

8. Current instructions issued by the Cabinet of Ministers until June 30, 2008, on the basis of the Law on the Establishment of the Cabinet of Ministers adopted by the Saeima on July 15, 1993, or the Cabinet of Ministers' Regulations of March 12, 2002 No. 111 "Cabinet Procedure Roll" and in compliance with the requirements of external regulatory acts, after the entry into force of this law, they are applicable until they are recognized as having lost their validity, but no longer than until July 1, 2010.

9. The Cabinet of Ministers issues the regulations mentioned in the sixth part of Article 28 of this Law by March 1, 2009.

10. In compliance with the international obligations of the Republic of Latvia, after the entry into force of this law, the regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers issued on the basis of to Article 14, Part One, Clause 3 of the Law on the Establishment of the Cabinet of Ministers adopted by the Saeima on July 15, 1993, and which approves international agreements.

The law enters into force on July 1, 2008.

The law was adopted by the Saeima on May 15, 2008.

State President V. Zatlers

In Riga on May 28, 2008