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

11 December 2008 [shall come into force on 1 January 2009];

12 December 2008 [shall come into force on 31 December 2008];

28 May 2009 [shall come into force on 1 July 2009];

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

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

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

17 June 2010 [shall come into force on 21 July 2010];

16 December 2010 [shall come into force on 1 January 2011];

19 June 2014 [shall come into force on 11 July 2014];

25 February 2016 [shall come into force on 23 March 2016];

1 December 2022 [shall come into force on 13 December 2022];

23 February 2023 [shall come into force on 15 March 2023].

If a whole or part of a section has been amended, the date of the amending law appears in square brackets at the end of the section. If a whole section, paragraph or clause has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted section, paragraph or clause.

The *Saeima* 1 has adopted and

the President has proclaimed the following law:

**Cabinet Structure Law**

**Chapter I**

**General Provisions**

**Section 1. Purpose of the Law**

The purpose of this Law is to ensure lawful, effective and continuous operation of the Cabinet which corresponds to a democratic structure.

**Section 2. Cabinet**

(1) The Cabinet shall be a collegial authority that exercises executive power through its subordinate State administration institutions.

(2) The *Saeima* may also transfer, by law, the exercising of executive power in separate areas to other institutions that are not subordinate to the Cabinet but efficient mechanisms have been established for supervision of operation thereof in the law.

**Section 3. Competence of the Cabinet**

The Cabinet shall discuss or decide all matters within the competence thereof in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia (hereinafter – the Constitution), norms of international law and laws.

[*25 February 2016*]

**Section 4. Responsibility**

(1) The Cabinet in general shall be responsible for the policy implemented by the government. Each member of the Cabinet shall be politically responsible for his or her action.

(2) The Prime Minister shall be politically responsible for the overall work of the Cabinet.

(3) Irrespective of the political responsibility, the member of the Cabinet shall also be responsible for his or her action in accordance with the laws and regulations governing criminal, administrative or civil liability.

**Chapter II**

**Composition of the Cabinet**

**Section 5. Members of the Cabinet**

(1) The Cabinet shall be composed of the Prime Minister and the following ministers to whom the relevant ministries are subordinated:

1) the Minister for Defence;

2) the Minister for Foreign Affairs;

3) [28 May 2009];

4) the Minister for Economics;

5) the Minister for Finance;

6) the Minister for the Interior;

7) the Minister for Education and Science;

71) the Minister for Climate and Energy;

8) the Minister for Culture;

9) the Minister for Welfare;

10) [16 December 2010];

11) the Minister for Transport;

12) the Minister for Justice;

13) the Minister for Health;

14) the Minister for Environmental Protection and Regional Development;

15) the Minister for Agriculture.

(2) The Cabinet may be composed of one or several ministers who do not have ministries subordinated to them:

1) the Deputy Prime Minister;

2) the Minister for Special Assignments.

[*11 December 2008; 28 May 2009; 16 December 2010; 1 December 2022*]

**Section 6. Prime Minister**

(1) The Prime Minister shall manage the work of the Cabinet and determine the major political guidelines thereof, as well as ensure that the Declaration Regarding the Intended Activities of the Cabinet (hereinafter – the Declaration) and the action plan for implementation thereof are developed and implemented.

(2) The Prime Minister shall represent the Cabinet without any special authorisation, as well as may permanently or temporary assume performance of the duties of one minister.

**Section 7. Deputy Prime Minister**

(1) The Cabinet may have one or several Deputy Prime Ministers.

(2) The Deputy Prime Minister may, permanently or temporary, be also a minister to whom a ministry is subordinated, or the Minister for Special Assignments.

**Section 8. Minister for Special Assignments**

(1) For the purpose of ensuring the work of the Minister for Special Assignments, the Secretariat of the Minister for Special Assignments shall be established or one or several structural units of a ministry shall, by the Cabinet order, be transferred to become subordinate to the Minister for Special Assignments.

(2) If structural units of a ministry subordinate to another minister have been transferred to become subordinate to the Minister for Special Assignments, the Minister for Special Assignments shall manage them in liaison with the minister to whom the relevant ministry is subordinated.

**Section 9. Competence of the Member of the Cabinet**

(1) The member of the Cabinet shall fulfil the tasks laid down in laws and regulations and the tasks resulting from his or her office duties.

(2) The competence of the Deputy Prime Minister shall be determined by the Cabinet. Tasks to be fulfilled by the Deputy Prime Minister shall be determined by the Cabinet or the Prime Minister.

(3) The member of the Cabinet shall exercise his or her competence by taking into account the Declaration, the major political guidelines determined by the Prime Minister, as well as ensure that the action plan for implementation of the Declaration is developed and implemented.

**Section 10. Substitution of the Prime Minister**

(1) In the absence of the Prime Minister his or her duties shall be performed by the Deputy Prime Minister, unless the Prime Minister has determined otherwise.

(2) If the Cabinet has several Deputy Prime Ministers or if the Cabinet has no Deputy Prime Minister, the Prime Minister shall determine permanent procedures for substituting the Prime Minister. When determining a minister who performs duties of the Prime Minister in his or her absence, it is possible to derogate from the determined procedures of substitution.

(3) When performing the duties of the Prime Minister, the minister is not entitled:

1) to lay down political guidelines for other ministers;

2) to resign from office or declare resignation of the Cabinet;

3) to request resignation of a minister;

4) to ask the *Saeima* to repeatedly express confidence in the Cabinet or the Prime Minister in accordance with Section 18 of this Law;

5) to ask the *Saeima* to express confidence in an individual minister.

(4) When performing the duties of the Prime Minister, the minister is also not entitled to take other decisions on behalf of the Prime Minister which are not urgent and may significantly affect development of the State.

**Section 11. Substitution of the Minister**

In the absence of the minister, as well as if the minister has discontinued performance of his or her duties prior to approval of another person as the relevant minister, the duties of such minister shall be performed by the Prime Minister or an acting minister appointed by the Prime Minister from among the members of the Cabinet.

**Chapter III**

**Establishment of the Cabinet**

**Section 12. Requirements to be Set for the Member of the Cabinet**

A person may not be nominated and approved as a member of the Cabinet if such person may not be nominated as a member candidate for the *Saeima* and elected to the *Saeima* in accordance with the *Saeima* Election Law.

**Section 13. Candidate for the Office of Prime Minister**

(1) A person who is invited by the President to form the Cabinet shall be considered a candidate for the office of Prime Minister. The Chancellery of the President shall inform the State Chancellery in writing of invitation of the candidate for the office of Prime Minister.

(2) Management of records, technical support of the candidate for the office of Prime Minister and the required support staff shall be provided by the State Chancellery until the day he or she loses this status.

(3) The candidate for the office of Prime Minister is, temporarily while holding this status, entitled to use a leave without retention of work remuneration in the workplace.

(4) The candidate for the office of Prime Minister shall lose such status at the moment when the *Saeima* takes a vote on expressing confidence in the Cabinet formed by the candidate for the office of Prime Minister. If the candidate for the office of Prime Minister loses his or her status for the reasons not related to the *Saeima*’s vote on expressing confidence in the Cabinet, the Chancellery of the President shall inform the State Chancellery in writing when the candidate for the office of Prime Minister loses his or her status.

[*19 June 2014*]

**Section 14. Formation of the Cabinet**

(1) The candidate for the office of Prime Minister shall submit the Declaration to the President and the Speaker of the *Saeima* signed by the candidate himself or herself and ministers invited by him or her, as well as a draft decision of the *Saeima* to express confidence in the Cabinet.

(2) The draft decision to express confidence in the Cabinet shall be included on the agenda of the *Saeima* sitting in accordance with the Rules of Procedures of the *Saeima*.

(3) The *Saeima* shall take a vote on expressing confidence in the Cabinet after the candidate for the office of Prime Minister has submitted a report regarding the possible composition of the Cabinet and the Declaration.

(4) The Cabinet shall be considered formed if the *Saeima* has expressed confidence in all the ministers referred to in Section 5, Paragraph one of this Law when taking a vote of expressing confidence in the Cabinet. Moreover, confidence may only be expressed in one person as one minister, except for the Prime Minister or a Deputy thereof who may assume permanent performance of the duties of one minister.

**Section 15. Declaration Regarding the Intended Activities of the Cabinet**

(1) Declaration Regarding the Intended Activities of the Cabinet shall constitute a document of political guidelines which, upon evaluation of hierarchically higher-level long-term and medium-term development planning documents and national security policy planning documents, is developed for the term of office of the Cabinet and includes the Cabinet’s priority actions, aims and results to be achieved.

(2) The candidate for the office of Prime Minister shall ensure that the Declaration is developed by becoming acquainted with the information prepared in accordance with the procedures laid down in Section 22 of this Law to ensure continuity of matters.

(3) On the basis of the Declaration the Cabinet shall, not later than within three months after the *Saeima* has expressed confidence in the Cabinet, develop and approve an action plan for implementation of the Declaration in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Rules of Procedures of the Cabinet.

(4) The State Chancellery shall, on behalf of the Prime Minister or the candidate for the office of Prime Minister and to the necessary extent, coordinate the development of the Declaration and the action plan.

(5) Implementation of the Declaration and the action plan shall be controlled by the Prime Minister in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Rules of Procedures of the Cabinet.

(6) The Prime Minister shall report to the *Saeima* on the carried out and intended activities of the Cabinet in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Rules of Procedures of the *Saeima*.

[*19 June 2014; 23 February 2023*]

**Section 16. Expression of Confidence in an Individual Minister**

(1) The *Saeima* shall express confidence individually in a person who is invited by the Prime Minister to take the office of a minister after the *Saeima* has taken a decision to express confidence in the Cabinet.

(2) A draft decision to express confidence in the relevant candidate for the office of minister shall be submitted by the Prime Minister to the President and the Speaker of the *Saeima* upon receipt of the consent from the relevant person. The draft decision to express confidence in the minister shall be included on the agenda of the *Saeima* sitting in accordance with the Rules of Procedures of the *Saeima*.

(3) The *Saeima* shall take a vote on expressing confidence in the candidate for the office of minister after the Prime Minister has submitted a report regarding inviting the minister to take the office.

**Section 17. Taking of Office of Members of the Cabinet**

Members of the Cabinet shall start performing their office duties immediately after the *Saeima* has expressed confidence in them.

**Section 18. Repeated Expression of Confidence**

If the Prime Minister considers that repeated expression of confidence is required for the Cabinet to continue its operation, he or she shall submit a separate draft decision to the Presidium of the *Saeima* to express confidence repeatedly or a written submission regarding linking of repeated expression of the confidence with any vote at the *Saeima*. Repeated expression of confidence in the Cabinet or the Prime Minister shall be determined by the Rules of Procedures of the *Saeima*.

**Chapter IV**

**Resignation of the Cabinet and its Individual Members and Dismissal Thereof from Office**

**Section 19. Resignation of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister**

(1) The Cabinet shall be considered resigned if the Prime Minister resigns or in any of the cases referred to in Paragraph three of this Section.

(2) The Prime Minister shall immediately notify the ministers of his or her resignation and thus also the resignation of the entire Cabinet, as well as submit a relevant written notification to the President and the Speaker of the *Saeima*.

(3) It shall be considered that the Cabinet has resigned in the following cases:

1) upon convening of the newly elected *Saeima* for the first sitting;

2) if the *Saeima* has taken a decision to express lack of confidence in the Cabinet or the Prime Minister;

3) if the *Saeima* has failed to express the required confidence upon taking of a vote for repeated expression of confidence in the Cabinet or the Prime Minister;

4) if during voting the *Saeima* rejects the State draft budget submitted by the Cabinet in the first or second reading;

5) in the event of death of the Prime Minister.

**Section 20. Resignation and Dismissal of Minister from Office**

(1) A minister may resign by submitting a relevant submission to the Prime Minister. The *Saeima* may express lack of confidence in the minister, as well as the Prime Minister himself or herself may dismiss the minister from the office.

(2) If the minister has submitted a submission regarding his or her resignation from office, the Prime Minister shall accept the resignation by issuing a relevant written order.

(3) The *Saeima* shall express lack of confidence in the minister in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Rules of Procedures of the *Saeima*.

(4) The Prime Minister shall dismiss the minister from office by issuing a relevant written order.

(5) The Prime Minister shall immediately submit a relevant written notification of the resignation of the minister to the President and the Speaker of the *Saeima*. The Prime Minister shall immediately notify the minister of his or her dismissal from office and submit a relevant notification to the President and the Speaker of the *Saeima*.

**Section 21. Temporary Performance of Office Duties**

(1) Upon resignation of the Cabinet the members of the Cabinet shall continue performing their duties until the moment the *Saeima* expresses confidence in the new Cabinet, unless the *Saeima* has decided otherwise and has appointed persons as members of the Cabinet who are assigned to temporary performance of these office duties until confidence is expressed in the new Cabinet.

(2) In the case the minister has resigned or has been dismissed from office, the Prime Minister and the relevant minister may agree that this minister continues performing his or her office duties for a definite period of time, unless the *Saeima* has decided otherwise.

(3) If the *Saeima* has expressed lack of confidence in the minister, he or she shall cease performing duties of the minister from the moment the *Saeima* has adopted the relevant decision.

**Chapter V**

**Succession and Continuity of Matters**

**Section 22. Succession of Matters**

(1) For the purpose of ensuring continuity of operation of the Cabinet, during development of the Declaration and the action plan for implementation thereof, information shall be submitted to the State Chancellery in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Rules of Procedures of the Cabinet regarding the carried out activities and tasks in the field managed by the relevant member of the Cabinet which are aimed at the achievement of the objectives of the National Development Plan and should be further fulfilled. The State Chancellery shall gather and transmit this information to the Prime Minister or the candidate for the office of Prime Minister.

(2) Upon approval of the member of the Cabinet to office the State Secretary of the ministry, the Head of the Secretariat of the Minister for Special Assignments and the Director of the State Chancellery, as the case may be, shall transfer to this member of the Cabinet records, documents and information regarding the progress of the initiated matters and other issues related to the performance of office duties in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Rules of Procedures of the Cabinet.

[*19 June 2014; 23 February 2023*]

**Section 23. Continuity of Matters**

Replacement of the Cabinet or an individual member of the Cabinet shall not in itself halt the progress of draft legal acts and other initiated matters, as well as not affect validity of development planning documents.

**Chapter VI**

**Support to Operation of the Cabinet**

**Section 24. Parliamentary Secretary**

(1) The member of the Cabinet may appoint a Parliamentary Secretary for his or her term of office from among members of the *Saeima* or officials of office of the relevant member of the Cabinet (Section 25). The Parliamentary Secretary may only receive the remuneration intended for one office of his or her choice.

(2) A person may not be appointed as a Parliamentary Secretary if such person may not be nominated as a member candidate for the *Saeima* and elected to the *Saeima* in accordance with the *Saeima* Election Law.

(3) The Parliamentary Secretary shall, in accordance with the competence of the relevant member of the Cabinet, liaise with the *Saeima* and committees thereof, represent the relevant member of the Cabinet in the legislative process in the *Saeima*, participate in the drawing up and examination of draft laws, as well as carry out other tasks given by the member of the Cabinet, and perform the duties laid down in laws and regulations.

(4) The Parliamentary Secretary of the Prime Minister shall perform the duties within the competence of the Parliamentary Secretary referred to in Paragraph three of this Section, as well as, if necessary, convene and chair meetings of Parliamentary Secretaries in order to ensure information exchange and coordination of the operation of Parliamentary Secretaries.

(5) If the member of the Cabinet loses his or her seat, the relevant Parliamentary Secretary shall also lose his or her seat.

(6) The Parliamentary Secretary of the Prime Minister shall be dismissed from office by the Prime Minister on his or her own initiative or at the will of the Parliamentary Secretary. Minister shall dismiss the Parliamentary Secretary from his or her office on his or her own initiative or at the will of the Parliamentary Secretary.

(7) [1 December 2009]

(8) The minister shall immediately inform the Chancellery of the *Saeima* and the State Chancellery in writing of the appointment of the Parliamentary Secretary to office or dismissal thereof from office.

[*1 December 2009*]

**Section 25. Office of the Member of the Cabinet**

(1) The office of the member of the Cabinet shall conduct political analysis in the issues affecting the relevant field, identify problems, make proposals for resolution thereof and inform the public of activities of the relevant member of the Cabinet and the field managed by him or her, as well as carry out other tasks in accordance with the instructions of the relevant member of the Cabinet.

(2) Establishment and status of the office of the member of the Cabinet, as well as the status of advisory officials and employees shall be determined by the State Administration Structure Law and other laws and regulations.

(3) Expenses for ensuring work of the office of the Prime Minister, as well as for ensuring work of the office of such Deputy Prime Minister who is not concurrently the minister referred to in Section 5, Paragraph one or Paragraph two, Clause 2 of this Law shall be covered from the funds allocated to the Cabinet in the annual State budget. Expenses for ensuring work of the office of a minister shall be covered from the funds allocated to the ministry or secretariat in the annual State budget.

**Section 26. Collegial Authorities of Members of the Cabinet**

(1) The Cabinet or the Prime Minister may establish one or several collegial authorities (for instance, a commission, a council) from members of the Cabinet for discussion of individual issues.

(2) The work of the collegial authority of members of the Cabinet shall, within the scope of the allocated budget, be ensured by the ministry for which the relevant collegial authority has been established to discuss issues of operation thereof. The work of cross-sectoral collegial authorities shall be ensured by an institution determined by the Cabinet or the Prime Minister.

**Chapter VII**

**Examination of Matters in the Cabinet**

**Section 27. Progress of Matters in the Cabinet**

(1) A member of the Cabinet may submit an issue for examination in the Cabinet.

(2) Types of the documents to be examined by the Cabinet, the procedures for and progress of the submission and coordination thereof, as well as the procedures for preparing and holding Cabinet sittings, sittings of committees of the Cabinet, and meetings of State Secretaries, and other issues of internal procedures and activities of the Cabinet shall be governed in accordance with the Rules of Procedures of the Cabinet.

**Section 28. Cabinet Sittings**

(1) The Cabinet shall examine issues in a regular or extraordinary sitting. The Prime Minister shall convene a regular Cabinet sitting and determine agenda for the sitting. The President or the Prime Minister may convene an extraordinary Cabinet sitting at any time and any place and determine agenda for this sitting.

(2) A Cabinet sitting shall be chaired by the Prime Minister. If an extraordinary sitting is convened by the President, it shall be chaired by the President.

(3) Each member of the Cabinet has the right to express his or her opinion at a Cabinet sitting on any items included on the agenda for the sitting.

(4) Persons may participate in a Cabinet sitting in advisory capacity, provided other laws and regulations provide for such capacity of the persons.

(5) The Prime Minister may, on his or her own initiative or upon a proposal of a member of the Cabinet, invite responsible officials, representatives of social partners and civil society organisations or other experts whose opinion may be important in deciding of the relevant issue to express their opinions at a Cabinet sitting.

(6) Minutes shall be taken and audio recording shall be made of Cabinet sittings. The Cabinet shall determine the procedures for using, storing and archiving these audio recordings.

[*17 June 2010*]

**Section 29. Transparency of Operation of the Cabinet**

(1) The Cabinet and subordinate State administration institutions shall inform the public of their operation and taken decisions. Issuing of information shall be restricted in accordance with the Freedom of Information Law and other laws and regulations.

(2) Cabinet sittings shall be open. The Prime Minister may announce that individual Cabinet sittings or parts thereof are closed. Application procedures, restrictions and participation procedures at Cabinet sittings shall be determined by the Rules of Procedures of the Cabinet.

(3) Agenda for a Cabinet sitting, accompanying publicly available draft legal acts and minutes of sittings shall be published on the Cabinet website.

**Section 30. Decision-taking**

(1) A Cabinet sitting may be held and a decision may be taken therein, provided that more than half of the members of the Cabinet are present at the sitting.

(11) A Cabinet sitting may be held and a decision may be taken therein with the participation of only the Prime Minister and at least three other members of the Cabinet if a state of exception has been proclaimed in the State, war has been declared or the President has notified the Cabinet of the taking of the steps necessary for military defence (Article 44 of the Constitution).

(2) The Cabinet shall take a decision unanimously, provided that none of the members of the Cabinet present objections to the decision. If any member of the members of the Cabinet presents objection and requires a vote, the decision shall be taken by vote. The decision shall be taken, provided that the majority of the members of the Cabinet present have voted in favour of it. In the event of a tied vote, the Prime Minister shall have the casting vote.

(3) Members of the Cabinet shall be considered present in vote, provided that they vote in favour, against or abstain. If due to restrictions specified in laws and regulations, as well as for ethical or other reasons a member of the Cabinet refuses to participate in the taking of decision, he or she shall notify this prior to the taking of the decision and submit a written motivation not later than on the following day after the Cabinet sitting, and such motivation shall be appended to the minutes of the sitting.

(4) Members of the Cabinet shall vote openly. A vote of each member of the Cabinet shall be recorded.

(5) A member of the Cabinet who also performs duties of another member of the Cabinet shall only have one vote.

(6) Deputy Prime Minister shall have one vote at the Cabinet sittings, irrespective of his or her competence and tasks to be carried out.

[*25 February 2016*]

**Chapter VIII**

**Legal Acts of the Cabinet**

**Section 31. External Legal Acts**

(1) The Cabinet may issue external legal acts – regulations – only in the following cases:

1) if the law has especially authorised the Cabinet for this purpose. Authorisation shall indicate the major directions of content thereof;

2) to endorse an international treaty or a draft thereof, denounce or suspend an international treaty, unless the Constitution or law provides otherwise;

3) if this is required for the application of European Union legislation and the relevant issue is not governed by law. Such provisions may not restrict the fundamental rights of a private individual.

(2) A regulation shall indicate on the basis of which provision of law it is issued and information regarding the need for the developed draft regulation and impact assessment shall accompany the draft regulation. The content of the accompanying information and object of the impact assessment shall be determined by the Cabinet.

**Section 32. Internal Legal Acts**

(1) The Cabinet or an individual member of the Cabinet may, in compliance with the provisions of the State Administration Structure Law and other external laws and regulations, issue internal legal acts binding upon subordinate institutions and officials.

(2) The right of a member of the Cabinet to issue internal legal acts, as provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, may also be exercised by an institution, structural unit or official through which the member of the Cabinet implements subordination of the institution or official. In such case the internal legal act shall be coordinated with the relevant member of the Cabinet.

(3) In exceptional cases a member of the Cabinet may, by also exercising the right to take over the powers, issue internal legal acts as an administrative head of institution.

**Section 33. Other Legal Acts**

(1) The Cabinet and a member of the Cabinet shall, in compliance with the requirements of the State Administration Structure Law, the Administrative Procedure Law and other laws and regulations, issue administrative acts, take political decisions, administrative decisions and other legal acts.

(2) In addition to other political decisions that are taken by the Prime Minister or a minister, political decisions shall be considered also decisions to dismiss a minister from office, appoint or dismiss a Parliamentary Secretary, as well as appoint or dismiss an advisory official of the member of the Cabinet.

**Chapter IX**

**Rights of and Restrictions to the Members of the Cabinet and Parliamentary Secretaries**

[*17 June 2010*]

**Section 34. Remuneration of the Member of the Cabinet and Parliamentary Secretary**

(1) Remuneration of a member of the Cabinet and a Parliamentary Secretary shall be determined in accordance with the Law on Remuneration of Officials and Employees of State and Local Government Authorities.

(2) The Prime Minister shall grant a member of the Cabinet a leave, send him or her on a business trip, and decide on granting or disbursing of the remuneration due in the cases determined in the law, but in case of a Parliamentary Secretary it shall be the duty of the relevant member of the Cabinet.

(3) A member of the Cabinet and a Parliamentary Secretary have the right to receive reimbursement for expenses related to business trips in accordance with the procedures laid down in laws and regulations.

**Section 35. Restrictions to the Member of the Cabinet and Parliamentary Secretary**

Restrictions on commercial activity, obtaining of income, combining of offices, work performance of the members of the Cabinet and Parliamentary Secretaries, as well as other restrictions and obligations shall be determined by laws and regulations.

**Transitional Provisions**

1. With the coming into force of this Law, the Cabinet Structure Law (*Latvijas Republikas Saeimas un Ministru Kabineta Ziņotājs*, 1993, No. 28; 1994, No. 13; 1995, No. 14; 1996, No. 13; 1998, No. 15; 2000, No. 6; 2002, No. 10; 2003, Nos. 9, 14; 2004, No. 11), is repealed.

2. [16 June 2009]

3. [16 June 2009]

4. Until the day of the coming into force of the relevant amendments to the law On State Budget for the Year 2008, additional expenses necessary for the payment of monthly wages of the members of the Cabinet and Parliamentary Secretaries shall be covered from the funds allocated to subprogramme “Funds for Unforeseen Events” of the basic budget of the Ministry of Finance.

5. [16 June 2009]

6. Until the day of the coming into force of the relevant Cabinet Regulation, but not longer than until 1 July 2010, the Cabinet Regulation issued on the basis of Section 14, Paragraph one, Clause 3 of the Cabinet Structure Law adopted by the *Saeima* on 15 July 1993 is in force.

7. The Cabinet shall issue the Regulation referred to in Section 27, Paragraph two of this Law by 1 March 2009. Until the day of the coming into force of this Regulation, but not longer than until 1 March 2009, the Cabinet Regulation No. 111 of 12 March 2002, Rules of Procedures of the Cabinet, shall be applied insofar as it is not in contradiction with this Law.

8. The existing instructions that the Cabinet has issued until 30 June 2008 on the basis of the Cabinet Structure Law adopted by the *Saeima* on 15 July 1993 or the Cabinet Regulation No. 111 of 12 March 2002, Rules of Procedures of the Cabinet, and in accordance with the requirements of external laws and regulations shall be applicable after the coming into force of this Law until the moment they are recognised as invalid, but not longer than until 1 July 2010.

9. The Cabinet shall issue the Regulation referred to in Section 28, Paragraph six of this Law by 1 March 2009.

10. In compliance with the international commitments of the Republic of Latvia, after the coming into force of this Law the Cabinet Regulation issued on the basis of Section 14, Paragraph one, Clause 3 of the Cabinet Structure Law adopted by the *Saeima* on 15 July 1993 that endorses international treaties shall remain in force.

11. The bonus referred to in Section 34, Paragraph five and the benefit referred to in Section 36, Paragraph three of this Law shall be paid in 2009 in accordance with the law On Remuneration of Officials and Employees of State and Local Government Authorities in 2009.

[*12 December 2008*]

12. A person who has been appointed as a Parliamentary Secretary by the Prime Minister and who holds the office of Parliamentary Secretary on 31 December 2009 shall continue performing the duties of Parliamentary Secretary also from 1 January 2010 until the moment such person loses the seat or the Prime Minister dismisses him or her from office.

[*1 December 2009*]

13. The Cabinet shall, concurrently with the Draft Annual State Budget Law for the Year 2011, submit to the *Saeima* an informative report regarding the number of ministries that is most suitable to the situation of Latvia and the administration organisations according to this number and competence of ministries by taking into account the principles of State administration and evaluating functions to be carried out and available financial resources.

[*17 June 2010*]

14. The Cabinet shall, by 30 June 2023, develop and submit to the *Saeima* draft laws on the amendments necessary to other laws in order to ensure their compliance with this Law.

[*1 December 2022*]

15. Until the day of coming into force of the relevant amendments to other laws and regulations, the Minister for Climate and Energy shall, in compliance with that laid down in the State Administration Structure Law, exercise the competences of the Minister for Economics and the Minister for Environmental Protection and Regional Development in the fields of climate and energy.

[*1 December 2022*]

16. Until the day of coming into force of the relevant amendments to other laws and regulations, the terms “Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development” and “Ministry of Economics” used in these laws and regulations shall correspond to the term “Ministry of Climate and Energy” taking into consideration the functions and competences referred to in Paragraph 15 of the Transitional Provisions.

[*1 December 2022*]

17. Until adoption of the law On State Budget for 2023 and the Budget Framework for 2023, 2024, and 2025, the operation of the Ministry of Climate and Energy shall be financed from the budgets of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development and the Ministry of Economics, and the additional financing required for the activities of the Minister for Climate and Energy shall be planned for in the budget unit “03. The Cabinet”.

[*1 December 2022*]

The Law shall come into force on 1 July 2008.

The Law has been adopted by the *Saeima* on 15 May 2008.

President V. Zatlers

Rīga, 28 May 2008