

The *Saeima* has adopted and the President has proclaimed the following Law:

**Public Agencies Law**  
**Chapter I**  
**General Provisions**

**Section 1. Purpose of the Law**

The purpose of this Law is to ensure a legal framework for activities of public agencies, as well as efficient use of resources of the state and derived public persons to satisfy the needs of the society and to provide high quality services.

**Section 2. Legal Status of Agency**

(1) A state agency is an institution subordinate to a Cabinet member (hereinafter – the minister), for which a competence in the area of service provision is established by the law or Cabinet regulations.

(2) A local government agency is a local government institution financed from the budget and established by a local government for which a competence in the area of service provision is established by binding regulations of the local government.

(3) The norms set forth in this Law, governing the activities of local government agencies, shall be applicable to agencies established in by derived public persons.

(4) The norms set forth in this Law, governing the activities of state agencies, shall be applicable to state agencies established in the branch of activity of several ministries, unless specified otherwise in this Law.

(5) The procedure for establishing joint institutions set forth in the law *On Local Governments* shall be applied to local government agencies jointly established by several local governments, unless specified otherwise in this Law.

(6) The norms of this Law, governing the activities of state agencies, shall be applied to agencies jointly developed by the state and a local government, unless specified otherwise in this Law.

**Section 3. Types of Agencies**

(1) In order to ensure the service provision in implementing the administrative tasks, the state may establish state agencies, but local governments – local government agencies.

(2) If a derived public person has the right conferred by the law to establish an institution, it may establish an agency to which the legal norms governing the establishment and activities of local government agencies shall be applied.

(3) If it is appropriate for ensuring efficient use of state and local government resources, common functions and satisfying the needs of the society, the state and local government, as well as the Cabinet and several ministries have the right to establish a joint agency in the area of activity of several ministries that functions in the scope of competence of several direct and indirect administrative institutions.

(4) The name of a state agency and a state agency established in the branch of activity of several ministries shall include a collocation “state agency” or its abbreviation “s/a”; a local government agency or agency established by several local governments – a collocation “local government agency” or its abbreviation “lg/a”; agencies jointly established by the state and local government – a collocation “state and local government agency” or its abbreviation “slg/a”.

## **Chapter II State Agency**

### **Section 4. Scope of Activity of State Agency**

(1) The state agency shall ensure the provision of services within the framework of fulfilment of public administration tasks set forth in Cabinet regulations, including the implementation of national and international projects and programmes from revenues from provided paid services, other own revenues, donations, contributions and foreign financial assistance, unless specified otherwise in this Law.

(2) The activities of a state agency are governed by the regulations approved by the Cabinet. The regulations shall specify:

- 1) the name of a state agency;
- 2) a minister who supervises the state agency, and the procedure for monitoring the activities of a state agency;
- 3) the objective of establishing the state agency;
- 4) the tasks of a state agency;
- 5) the procedure for issuing, disputing and appealing administrative acts.

(3) The state agency shall perform other one-off tasks assigned by the Cabinet decision.

### **Section 5. Services Provided by State Agency**

(1) The state agency shall provide paid services, ensuring the implementation of public administration tasks in accordance with a pricelist approved by the Cabinet. The Cabinet regulations on the service pricelist shall set out the payment procedure, rates and reliefs, unless specified otherwise in other laws.

(2) The Cabinet shall establish a methodology for setting prices for paid services provided by state agencies and procedure for approval of prices.

(3) The state agency, subject to fundamental principles of the cooperation framework laid down in the *State Administration Structure Law*, shall provide services free of charge to other state and local government institutions and private individuals who implement administrative tasks, if it does not require from a state agency additional resources for data processing and analysis.

(4) The state agency may provide services which, for the implementation of individual public administration tasks, are subsidized from general revenues.

(5) The revenues from paid services remain in hand of a state agency, and shall be used to provide the services, which are necessary to fulfil the public administration tasks (other than the case referred to in Section 13, Paragraph four).

(6) The information on prices of services provided by a state agency and payment reliefs shall be published on the website of the state agency on the Internet.

## **Section 6. Issue and Dispute of Administrative Acts of State Agency**

(1) The state agency shall issue administrative acts in cases and under procedure specified in the law or Cabinet regulations.

(2) It is possible to dispute an administrative act issued by a state agency or actual activities pursuant to the procedure set forth in the *Administrative Procedure Law*, unless specified otherwise in other law.

## **Section 7. Establishment, Reorganization and Liquidation of State Agency**

(1) The state agency shall be established, reorganized and liquidated by the Cabinet based on the law or on its own initiative pursuant to requirements of Section 15 of the *State Administration Structure Law*.

(2) When establishing, reorganizing or liquidating a state agency, the Cabinet shall assess the need for its establishment, reorganization or liquidation, depending on usefulness, efficiency and other fundamental principles set forth in the *State Administration Structure Law*.

(3) If a state agency is reorganized or liquidated, its closing balance sheet shall be prepared, specifying the value of property and the amount of liabilities and claims, based on the inventory and accounting data.

## **Section 8. Supervision of State Agency's Activities**

(1) The minister shall implement subordination over a state agency directly or through the ministry or other leading institution of the public administration sector (hereinafter – the supervisory institution). Subordination shall be implemented in form of supervision. In exceptional case, assessing the nature of public administration tasks transferred to a state agency, the efficiency of their execution, lawfulness and concerns of ensuring democratic control, the form of subordination may be determined for a state agency.

(2) When implementing subordination, the minister shall:

- 1) appoint to and dismiss from the post a director of a state agency;
  - 2) evaluate performance results of a state agency;
  - 3) suggest inspections in a state agency;
  - 4) suggest disciplinary proceedings or official inspection in relation to activities of state agency's director;
  - 5) implement other measures set forth in laws and regulations;
- (3) The minister and supervising institution have the right to request and receive information on activities of a state agency.

## **Section 9. Director of State Agency**

(1) Director of a state agency shall fulfil the tasks of the head of a direct administration institution set forth in the *State Administration Structure Law*, as well as shall:

- 1) develop a medium-term strategy of a state agency and draft budget;
- 2) approve the work plan for the current year;
- 3) ensure the fulfilment of the state agency's medium-term strategy, budget and annual work plan;
- 4) furnish the competent minister, the official authorized by a minister, as well as a supervising institution, as well as supervising institution with the necessary information and proposals regarding the activities of a state agency;
- 5) perform other tasks set forth in regulatory enactments governing the activities of a state agency.

(2) The director of a State agency is responsible for rational use of financial resources of a State agency in accordance with the public administration tasks to be performed.

(3) The director of a state agency shall be selected through a tender. As regards the tender process, the procedure set forth for state civil servants shall be applied.

(4) The minister shall appoint a director of a state agency to the post for five years. Assessing the performance results, the director of a state agency may be repeatedly appointed to or dismissed from the post before the fixed term pursuant to other laws.

## **Section 10. Work Pay in State Agency**

Work pay in a State agency shall be determined in accordance with the *Law on Remuneration of Employees and Officials of State and Local Government Authorities*.

## **Section 11. State Agency's Operations Planning**

(1) A medium-term strategy and work plan for the current year are operations planning documents of the state agency.

(2) When developing a medium-term operational strategy of a state agency, the minister and the director of the agency agree on the execution of public administration tasks transferred to the state agency.

(3) The medium-term operational strategy is an operations planning document of a state agency, ensuring mutual linkage of the state agency's operations and budget planning in accordance with the development planning document approved in respective area, the medium-term operational strategy and legal acts of a ministry. The medium-term strategy shall be developed for three years and approved by the Cabinet together with the budget.

(4) The medium-term strategy of a state agency shall specify:

1) the objectives, lines of activity and medium-term priorities of a state agency;

2) the services to be provided by the State agency, their development, implementation and ensuring the availability, as well as characterize the clients of a state agency and their needs;

3) the planned and attained performance indicators of the state agency in accordance with lines of activity of the agency in the policy area to be supervised or implemented and the established policy results;

4) sources of the state agency's planned revenues and use of revenues;

5) justification of the need for funding allocated by the line ministry for the next planning period;

6) other matters, which are considered as essential by the minister or director of a state agency.

(5) The procedure for developing, updating and evaluating the medium-term operational strategy of a state agency shall be determined by other regulatory enactments in the area of development planning.

(6) The medium-term operational strategy of a state agency is publicly available on the website of the relevant ministry and state agency.

(7) The state agency shall develop a work plan for the current year in line with the medium-term strategy and budget of the agency pursuant to regulatory enactments in the area of development planning.

## **Section 12. Property of State Agency**

(1) The property of a state agency is a property of the state that is in the possession of the state agency.

(2) In legal relations with private individuals, the state agency shall be liable in accordance with the procedure stipulated in the *State Administration Structure Law* and the *Law on Paying for the Damages Caused by the Public Administration Institutions*.

(3) In accordance to the procedure stipulated by the law, the state agency has the right to obtain the movable property that is necessary for its activities, as well as to alienate the movable property that is in possession of a state agency. The funds derived from the alienation of state – owned movable property shall be transferred to the state budget.

### **Section 13. Funding and Budget Approval of State Agency**

(1) The budget of a state agency consists of its revenues from provided paid services, other own revenues, donations and grants, as well as foreign assistance.

(2) To fulfil the public administration tasks, a state agency may receive a subsidy from general revenues in accordance with the *Law on Budget and Financial Management*. The allocated funding is reassessed in the process of development of a draft state budget, evaluating the performance results of a state agency and usefulness of continuing the fulfilment of the transferred task.

(3) The state agency shall develop independently the budget of a state agency. The Cabinet shall approve the budget of the state agency.

(4) When approving the budget of the state agency, the Cabinet has the right, on the proposal of the relevant minister, to determine the share of state agency's revenues earned for services rendered to be transferred to the state budget.

### **Section 14. Account of State Agency**

(1) The State agency shall open an account in the Treasury.

(2) At the end of the year, the surplus in the account of the state agency, resulting from revenues for paid services rendered, other own revenues and foreign financial assistance shall remain in hand of the state agency, and it may be used to finance expenditure next year or in the coming years.

(3) The state budget subsidies, earmarked subsidies and transfers shall be spent in the current calendar year.

(4) If the funding of respective line ministry is allocated to a state agency to implement specific public administration tasks, a separate account shall be opened in the Treasury to ensure the fulfilment.

(5) The information on the state of the state agency's account is publicly available, unless specified otherwise in the law.

## **Section15.Accounting Records and Report of State Agency**

(1) The state agency shall keep accounting records and provide report in accordance with the procedure stipulated in the *Law on Budget and Financial Management*.

(2) The state agency shall ensure preparing and publishing of the annual public report.

(3) The following information shall be included in the annual public report of the state agency:

1) the budget implemented in the last two years and adopted for the current year, including the information on the amount of liabilities and guarantees;

2) opinion of a sworn auditor on economic activity and the economic report of the previous year;

3) information on participation in cooperation projects;

4) measures taken to improve the management of the state agency;

5) measures taken to raise public awareness on the state agency's activities;

6) information on accomplishments in implementing the medium-term strategy of the state agency and results;

7) other information that the director of the state agency considers important.

## **Chapter III Local Government Agency**

### **Section16. Scope of Activity of Local Government Agency**

(1) A local government agency shall perform the tasks arising from the local government functions by rendering services and implementing local government and international projects and programs.

(2) The activities of a local government agency shall be regulated by the regulations approved by the local government council. The following information shall be included in the regulations:

1) the name of a local government agency;

2) the local government council and an official under whose subordination the agency has been transferred, and the procedure for supervision of a local agency's activities;

3) the objective of establishing a local government agency;

4) the tasks of a local government agency;

5) the right of a local government agency to collect charges for the services it has rendered;

6) the procedure for issue, dispute and appeal of administrative acts.

(3) The local government agency may perform other one-off tasks assigned with a decision of a local government council.

(4) The regulations of a local government agency may include also other provisions governing the activities of the local government agency, which are mentioned in Paragraph two of this Section.

### **Section 17. Services Rendered by Local Government Agency**

(1) The local government agencies render services pursuant to competence of the local government established in the law to satisfy the needs of the society in the administrative territory of respective local government.

(2) The implementation of local government tasks shall be ensured by rendering paid services in line with a pricelist approved by the local government council stipulating the procedure for payment, rates and remissions.

(3) Pursuant to fundamental principles of the cooperation framework set forth in the *Public Administration Structure Law*, a local government agency shall render free of charge services to other state and local government institutions and private individuals who implement the public administration tasks, unless it requires additional resources for a local government agency to process and analyse the data.

(4) The services rendered by a local government agency shall be determined and the price list shall be approved with binding regulations of the local government.

(5) The prices of services rendered by a local government agency shall become effective pursuant to the procedure set forth in the *Law On Local Governments*.

(6) The information on prices of services rendered by a local government agency and exemptions from charges shall be published on the website of the relevant local government on the Internet.

### **Section 18. Issue and Dispute of Administrative Acts of Local Government Agency**

(1) The local government agency shall issue administrative acts in cases and under procedure specified in the binding regulations of the local government.

(2) It is possible to dispute an administrative act issued by a state agency or actual activities in the relevant local government pursuant to the procedure set forth in the binding regulations of the local government, unless specified otherwise in the law.



## **Section 19. Establishment, Reorganization and Liquidation of a Local Government Agency**

(1) The local government agency shall be established, reorganized and liquidated by the local government council pursuant to requirements of Section 15 of the *State Administration Structure Law*.

(2) When establishing, reorganizing or liquidating a local government agency, the local government council shall assess the need for its establishment, reorganizing or liquidation, depending on usefulness, efficiency and other fundamental principles set forth in the *State Administration Structure Law*.

(3) If the local government agency is reorganized or liquidated, the closing balance shall be drawn up, indicating the property value and the amount of liabilities.

## **Section 20. Supervision of Activities of Local Government Agency**

(1) The activities of the local government council shall be supervised by the local government council.

(2) When exercising supervision, the local government shall:

1) approve the medium-term operational strategy of the local government agency;

2) approve the total amount of budget;

3) approve the work plan of the local government agency for the current year;

4) appoint to and dismiss from work the director of the local government agency;

5) assess performance results of the local government agency;

6) initiate the implementation of controls in the local government agency;

7) initiate disciplinary action or service verification in relation to activities of the director of the local government agency (also impose disciplinary penalty);

8) perform other measures set forth in regulatory enactments.

(3) The local government council and its authorized official have the right to request and receive information on the performance of the local government agency.

## **Section 21. Director of Local Government Agency**

(1) The activities of a local government agency shall be managed by its director. The director of the local government agency shall fulfil the tasks set forth in external regulatory enactments and regulations of the local government agency, as well as shall:

1) develop a medium-term strategy and draft budget of the local government agency;

2) ensure the implementation of the medium-term operational strategy, budget and annual work plan of the local government agency;

3) provide an overview to the local government council or its authorized official on the implementation of a medium-term operational strategy and work plan for the current year;

4) furnish the local government council and its authorised official with the information on operational issues of the local government;

5) perform other tasks stipulated in the regulatory enactments governing the activities of local governments.

(2) The director of the local government agency shall be responsible for rational spending of financial resources in accordance with administrative tasks to be performed.

(3) An open tender shall be organized for the post of a director of a local government agency in the newspaper of the administrative territory of respective local government and on the website of the local government.

(4) The local government council shall appoint the director of the local government agency to the post for five years. Assessing the performance results of the local government council, the director of the local government agency may be repeatedly appointed to or dismissed from the post before the fixed term.

## **Section 22. Work Pay in Local Government Agency**

Work pay in a local government agency shall be determined in accordance with the *Law on Remuneration of Employees and Officials of State and Local Government Authorities*.

## **Section 23. Planning Activities of Local Government Agency**

(1) A medium-term strategy and work plan for the current year are operations planning documents of the local government agency.

(2) Pursuant to the development planning documents and bidding regulations, the chairman of the local government and director of the local government agency shall agree on the performance of the tasks transferred to the agency and on use of the funds in hand by developing a medium-term operational strategy and budget of the local government agency.

(3) The medium-term strategy of the local government agency shall be developed for three years and approved by the council together with the local government agency's budget.

(4) The medium-term operational strategy of the local government agency shall stipulate:

1) objectives, lines of activity and medium-term priorities of the local government agency;

2) services to be rendered by a local government council, their development, implementation and availability;

- 3) the attained and expected performance results and performance indicators of a local government agency and performance indicators according to the scope of activity;
  - 4) local government agency's customer satisfaction rates on received services and availability of information provided by an agency;
  - 5) fundamental principles for use of funding of the local government agency, sources of revenues and spending of revenues;
  - 6) justification of the need for the allocated funding for the next planning period;
  - 7) procedure for updating the strategy and performance assessment;
  - 8) other matters, which are considered as essential by the chairman of the local government council or director of the local government agency.
- (5) The medium-term strategy of the local government agency is publicly available on the website of the relevant local government.
- (6) The local government agency shall develop a work plan in accordance with the medium-term operational strategy and budget, setting the results to be attained within a year, and the measures to be taken to achieve these results.

#### **Section 24. Property of a Local Government Agency**

- (1) The property of a local government agency is a property of a local government that is in the possession of a local government agency.
- (2) In legal relations with private individuals, the local government agency shall be liable in accordance with the procedure stipulated in the *Law on Paying for the Damages Caused by the Public Administration Institutions*. If it is not sufficient or if the fulfilment of a local government agency's obligations may impede the performance of its functions, the relevant local government shall be responsible for obligations of a local government agency.
- (3) In accordance to the procedure stipulated by the law, the local government agency has the right to obtain the movable property that is necessary for its activities, as well as to alienate the movable property that is in possession of a local government agency. The funds derived from the alienation of local government owned movable property shall be transferred to the local government budget.

#### **Section 25. Funding of Local Government Agency**

The revenues of the local government agency consist of the local government budget subsidy, revenues of the local government agency for rendered paid services and other own revenues (including donations, contributions and foreign financial assistance).

## **Section 26. Account of Local Government Agency**

(1) The opening of the account of a local government agency shall be coordinated with the local government council.

(2) At the end of the year, the surplus in the account of a local government agency, resulting from all types of revenues of a local government agency (except the local government subsidy), if it does not exceed the amount of actually received funds, shall remain in hand of the local government agency, and it can be used to finance expenditures next year or in the coming years.

(3) The information on the state of the local government agency's account is publicly available, unless specified otherwise in the law.

## **Section 27. Accounting Records and Report of Local Government Agency**

(1) The local government agency shall keep accounting records and provide reports in accordance with the procedure stipulated in the *Law on Budget and Financial Management*.

(2) The local government agency shall ensure preparing and publishing of the annual public report.

(3) The following information shall be included in the annual public report of the local government agency

1) the budget implemented in the last two years and adopted for the current year, including the information on the amount of liabilities and guarantees;

2) opinion of a sworn auditor on economic activity and economic report of the previous year;

3) information on participation in cooperation projects;

4) measures taken to improve the management of a local government agency;

5) measures taken to raise public awareness on the agency's activities;

6) information on accomplishments in implementing the medium-term strategy of a local government agency and results;

7) other information that the director of a local government agency considers important.

## **Chapter IV Jointly Established Agencies**

### **Section 28. State Agency Established in the Branch of Activity of Several Ministries**

(1) The provisions set forth by this Law governing activities of a state agency shall be applied to a state agency established in the branch of activity of several ministries, unless specified otherwise in this Chapter.

(2) The procedure for supervising the performance, financing, preparing and approving the reports shall be determined in the regulations of a state agency established in the branch of activity of several ministries. The regulations of a state agency established in the branch of activity of several ministries shall be approved by the Cabinet.

(3) An agency established in the branch of activity of several ministries shall be under institutional subordination of the Cabinet. The functional form of subordination in respect to implementation of specific administrative tasks shall be determined in the regulations of the state agency.

(4) The procedure for establishing, reorganizing and liquidating a state agency established in the branch of activity of several ministries shall be set forth in Section 7 of this Law.

(5) The medium-term strategy of a state agency established in the branch of activity of several ministries shall be approved by the Cabinet.

(6) The director of a state agency established in the branch of activity of several ministries shall be appointed to and dismissed from the post by the Cabinet based on a joint proposal of respective ministers.

### **Section 29. Local Government Agency Jointly Established by Local Governments**

(1) The procedure for establishing joint institutions set forth in the law *On Local Governments* shall be applied to a local government agency jointly established by several local governments, unless specified otherwise in this Law.

(2) The procedure for supervising the performance, financing, preparing and approving reports of a local government agency jointly established by local governments shall be set forth in its regulations.

(3) The director of a local government agency jointly established by local governments has the competence assigned to the director of a local government agency set forth in this Law.

(4) If in legal relations with natural and legal persons, the fulfilment of obligations of a local government agency jointly established by local governments may impede the performance of its functions or a local government agency jointly established by local governments does not have enough property to meet its obligations, the relevant local governments shall be responsible for the implementation of obligations of a local government agency jointly established by local governments in proportion to the share of property invested by each local government.

### **Section 30. Agency Jointly Established by the State and Local Government**

(1) The provisions of this Law governing the activities of state agencies shall be applicable to agencies jointly established by the state and local governments, unless stipulated otherwise in this Chapter.

(2) The regulations of an agency jointly established by the state and local government shall be approved by the Cabinet and a council of respective local government, and the aforementioned agency shall function on behalf of respective public persons in line with the assigned competence.

(3) The procedure for supervising the performance, financing, preparing and approving reports of an agency jointly established by the state and local government shall be stipulated in the regulations of the agency jointly established by the state and local government. The amount of the property to be transferred into possession of this agency shall be determined in the Cabinet order on establishing a state and local government agency.

(4) Before decision making, the Cabinet and the relevant local government shall mutually agree on the procedure for supervising the performance, preparing and approving reports of an agency jointly established by the state and local government.

(5) If a subsidy from general revenues is allocated to an agency jointly established by the state and a local government, then it shall be covered from the state budget to ensure the fulfilment of tasks of the state, while from the local government budget — to ensure the implementation of local government tasks.

(6) The medium-term strategy of an agency jointly established by the state and a local government shall be approved by the Cabinet. Before decision making, the Cabinet and the relevant local government shall agree on the conditions of the medium-term strategy.

(7) Pursuant to procedure stipulated by the *State Civil Service Law*, a tender shall be organized for the post of a director of an agency jointly established by the state and a local government.

(8) The director of an agency jointly established by the state and a local government shall be appointed to and dismissed from the post by the Cabinet, based on a joint proposal of respective minister and the council.

### **Section 31. Property of Jointly Established Agency**

(1) The property of a jointly established agency is a property of the state and relevant local government or property of the state or relevant local government, which has been handed over into possession or use of this agency.

(2) In accordance to the procedure stipulated by the law, the jointly established agency has the right to obtain the movable property that is necessary for its activities, as well as to alienate the movable property that is in possession of a local government agency. The funds derived from the alienation of movable property shall be transferred to the state or local government budget.

## **Section 32. Administrative Acts and Liability of a Jointly Established Agency**

(1) Administrative acts of a jointly established agency or actual conduct may be appealed at court under the procedure set forth by the *Administrative Proceedings Law*, unless such procedure of appealing an administrative act is not stipulated in the law or in Cabinet regulations.

(2) The developers of an agency shall be responsible for damages caused by the agency in the field of public and private law pursuant to the *State Administration Structure Law*, unless specified otherwise in the regulations of the agency.

### **Transitional Provisions**

1. With the coming into force of this Law, the Law on the Public Agencies (*Latvijas Republikas Saeimas un Ministru Kabineta Ziņotājs*, 2001, No. 10; 2002, No. 23; 2005, No. 6; 2008, No.1; 2009, No.1, 2, 6) becomes null and void.

2. Pursuant to requirements of this Law, from 1 January 2010, the state agency “Civil Aviation Agency” shall launch work. The ministries shall assess performance of other state agencies in line with requirements of this Law, and by 1 January 2013, the Cabinet shall adopt a decision on continuing activities, liquidating and reorganizing the respective agency pursuant to requirements set forth in Section 15 of the *State Administration Structure Law*.

3. Until the Cabinet decision mentioned in Paragraph 2 of these Transitional Provisions, the state agencies established before the day of entry into force of this Law, shall act in accordance with the status of direct administration institutions determined in the *State Administration Structure Law* and the procedure for financing of budget institutions set forth in the *Law on Budget and Financial Management*. The provisions of this Law shall not be applicable to these agencies, unless specified otherwise.

4. By 1 January 2013, the Cabinet shall ensure the elaboration of necessary draft legal acts in conformity with the requirements of this Law.

5. Until the day of entry into force of new regulations of state agencies, but not later than by 1 January 2013, the regulations of the state agencies issued on the grounds of the law mentioned in Paragraph 1 of these Transitional Provisions shall be applicable.

6. Until the day of entry into force of Cabinet regulations mentioned in Section 2, Paragraph two, but not later than by 1 September 2011, the Cabinet Regulation No. 615”The Methodology for Setting Prices for State Agencies’ Public Services and Procedure for Approving the Prices” as of 23 August 2005 shall be applicable, insofar as they do not contradict this Law.

7. The public agencies’ management contracts may be effective until they expiry, insofar as they do not contradict other legal acts or a work plan of a state agency or a supervisory institution.

8. In order to ensure continuity of planning of the state agencies' activities, the director of a state agency shall develop a work plan for the year 2010, and shall coordinate it with the relevant minister. The task to develop a medium-term operational strategy of a state agency for 2011-2013 in line with the procedure established by the Cabinet shall be included in the work plan for 2010.

9. By 31 December 2010, the local government councils shall ensure the conformity of local government agencies' activities with conditions of Section 2, Paragraph two, Section 17, Paragraphs two and four of this Law.

10. By 1 January 2011, the Cabinet shall elaborate and submit to the *Saeima* the necessary amendments to other laws.

The Law became effective on January 1, 2010.

The Law was adopted by the Saeima on December 1, 2009.

President

V.Zatlers