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6 June 2002;

12 February 2004;

22 December 2004;

18 May 2006.

Amendements of

17 July 2008;

25 September 2008

incorporated by the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau

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 Saeima¹ has adopted and the President has proclaimed the following Law:

Law on Financing of Political Organisations (Parties)

Section 1. Purpose of this Law

(1) This Law regulates the provisions for the financing of political organisations (parties) and associations thereof (hereinafter – political organisation (parties)).

(2) The purpose of this Law is to ensure the transparency, legality and conformity of the financial activities of political organisations (parties) to the system of parliamentary democracy.

Section 2. Sources of Financing

(1) Political organisations (parties) may be financed by:

1) membership fees and joining fees;

2) gifts (donations) from natural persons;

3) the income earned by economic activities of the relevant political organisation (party); and/or

4) other sources of financing, except by those prohibited to finance political organisations (parties) by law.

(2) Within the meaning of this Law, a gift (donation) is any financial or other types of gratis benefits including services, transfer of rights, release of a political organisation (party) from obligations, refusal from any rights in favour of a political organisation (party), as well as other activities by which any benefit is granted to the political organisation (party). Within the meaning of this Law, a gift (donation) is also a transfer of movable or immovable property to the ownership of the political organisation (party) and provision of services to the political organisation (party) for a charge lower than the market value of the relevant movable or immovable property or service.

(3) Natural persons shall be allowed to make gifts (donations), pay in membership fees and entrance fees from their income gained during the same calendar year or in the previous two calendar years, with types of income as specified under Sections 8 and 9 of Law "On Personal Income Tax".

(4) Upon request of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau the giver (donor) shall, in accordance with the procedures specified by the Cabinet, submit to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau information regarding income, money provisions and property thereof.

(5) Where the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau finds it necessary, the giver (donor) shall, in addition to the information submitted regarding the income, money provisions and property thereof, submit documents that certify the legality of the origin of the financial sources.

(6) Having determined a gift (donation) which does not comply with the requirements of Paragraph three of this Section, the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau shall inform the State Revenue Service thereof.

[6 June 2002; 12 February 2004; 17 July 2008]

Section 3. Entrance fee, membership fee and gifts (donations) made by a member to a political organisation (party)

(1) The amount of membership fees and the entrance fee and the procedure of their payment shall be regulated by the statutes of the respective political organisation (party). A political organisation (party) member's total contributions in the form of entrance fee, membership fees and gifts (donations) to one political organisation (party) must not exceed 100 minimum monthly salaries over a calendar year.

(2) By submitting an annual report of a political organisation (party) to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (Section 8.⁵), a list of entrance fees and membership fees, which has been signed by the Board of the respective political organisation (party) or its authorised person, shall be enclosed to the same by indicating given name, surname, identity number of each member who has paid such a fee, as well as the amount of the entrance fee and membership fees over the respective calendar year.

[17 July 2008]

Section 4. Gifts (Donations)

(1) In accordance with the restrictions referred to in Section 6 of this Law, political organisations (parties) may accept gifts (donations) from:

- 1) Latvian citizens;
- 2) persons who in accordance with law have the right to receive an Aliens passport of the Republic of Latvia; or

3) *[12 February 2004]*

(2) To one political organisation (a party) a natural person is allowed to make a gift (a donation) not exceeding 100 minimum monthly salaries over a period of one calendar year.

(3) Within a period of 15 days after the receipt of the gift (donation) the political organisation (party) shall, in accordance with the procedures specified by the Cabinet, publish information regarding such gift (donation) on a separate Internet page, indicating its type, amount, date of receipt, as well as the natural person who has given the gift (donation). The expenses incurred by publishing the referred to information on the Internet shall be covered from the State budget.

(4) The gift (donation) shall be considered accepted if the political organisation (party) within a period of 30 days as of the receipt of the gift (donation) has not transferred (given) it back to the giver (donor). Information regarding the gifts (donations) not accepted shall be published on the Internet.

[6 June 2002; 12 February 2004; 17 July 2008]

Section 5. Tax Relief

Natural persons who have, in compliance with the provisions of this Law, given (donated) financial resources or property to a political organisation (party) shall be exempted from payment of the relevant State fees.

[12 February 2004]

Section 6. Restrictions for Financing

(1) Natural persons shall not be allowed to finance political organisations (parties) from gifts and loans from other persons. Natural persons who have been punished with prohibition to be a candidate for the election of the Saeima, the European Parliament or local council, with the exception of exonerate persons or persons to whom conviction has been overturned or expunged, are prohibited to finance political organisations (parties) by gifts and donations.

(2) All gifts (donations) of financial assets the sum of which exceeds LVL 100 shall be transferred directly into the bank account of the relevant political organisation (party), but other gifts (donations) shall be given, transferred or submitted directly and without mediation to the relevant political organisation (party). If one person has paid financial assets to a political organisation (party) in cash, the amount of which has reached one minimum monthly salary in the period of one calendar year, any further financial assets in the period of the respective calendar year must be transferred only to a bank account of such a political organisation (party).

(3) It is prohibited to finance political organisations (parties) through a third party. Cases, when to implement personal interests of financing the political organisation

(party), identity data of another person have been used, or when a donation to the political organisation (party) is given through another person, shall be considered financing of the political organisation (party) through a third party. Within the meaning of this Law, mediation is not a case when on the basis of a notarised authorisation, in which the specific amount or property to be donated and the value thereof have been indicated, an authorised representative gives a donation in the name of the authorising person. Handing over of such authorisation to another person is prohibited.

(4) [12 February 2004]

(5) Political organisations (parties) are prohibited to take loans.

(6) Political organisations (parties) are not allowed to issue any kind of loans or provide guarantees.

[6 June 2002; 12 February 2004; 17 July 2008]

Section 7. Prohibition on Anonymous Gifts (Donations)

(1) Financing of political organisations (parties) in the form of anonymous gifts (donations) is prohibited.

(2) Within the meaning of this Law a gift (donation) is anonymous if in the accounting documents of the political organisation (party) the given name, surname, personal identification number and place of residence in respect of the giver (donor) – a natural person – are not indicated.

(3) If a political organisation (party) receives an anonymous gift (donation), such financial resources shall be transferred to the State budget within a period of five days of the receipt thereof, but property shall be transferred to State property in accordance with the procedures specified by the Cabinet.

(4) [12 February 2004]

(5) [12 February 2004]

[6 June 2002; 12 February 2004]

Section 8. [17 July 2008]

Section 8.¹ [17 July 2008]

Section 8.² Declaration of Income and Expenses of Elections

(1) The political organisations (parties) which have submitted their lists of candidates for the election to the *Saeima*, local government councils (parish councils) or the European Parliament, shall submit to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau a declaration of income and expenses of elections signed by the Board or its authorised person of the relevant political organisation (party) in accordance with the procedures specified by the Cabinet within a period of 30 days after the election of the *Saeima*, local government councils (parish councils) or the European Parliament.

(2) The election income and expenditure declaration shall disclose all the revenues and expenditures, which have been incurred over the period between the 120th day before

the election up to the election day, irrespective of a day when a transaction certifying document (invoice, contract or other) has been issued, or payment has been received or made for the following:

1) placement of advertising:

a) in the public television;

b) in the public radio;

c) in the commercial television;

d) in the commercial radio;

e) in newspapers, magazines, bulletins and other periodicals registered in compliance with the procedure stipulated by the law, produced by print technology and widely circulated in the country;

f) in newspapers, magazines, bulletins and other periodicals registered in compliance with the procedure stipulated by the law, produced by print technology, for which the issue is mostly circulated in the territory of one city or region of the state;

g) on the internet, with the exception of homepage of a political organisation (party);

h) in premises and public spaces (on squares, in the streets, on bridges and in similar places) irrespective of the ownership of property;

2) by use of mail services (including electronic mail) for distribution of pre-election canvassing materials;

3) producing of advertising materials of all types (video materials, audio materials, posters, etc.) for distribution in the manner indicated in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Paragraph;

4) planning, preparation and organisation of the election campaign;

5) salaries to persons involved in the election campaign and other payments to natural persons, with the exception of cases described in Clause 8 of this Paragraph;

6) renting moveable property and real property for the needs of the election campaign;

7) publishing newspapers, magazines, bulletins, books and other publications produced in print technology for the needs of the election campaign;

8) financing charity events connected to the election campaign, paying benefits and making gifts (donations);

9) covering other expenditures arising from the election campaign, which shall be disclosed as separate items.

(3) The Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau shall perform an audit of declarations of income and expenses of elections and shall, within a period of six months from the closing date of the period for submitting the declarations, inform at once the public regarding all breaches of the provisions for the financing of political organisations (parties) identified in all those declarations submitted, as well as regarding the measures carried out for the prevention thereof.

[12 February 2004; 22 December 2004; 17 July 2008]

Section 8.³ Procedures for Submission of the Declaration of Financial Activities

The Cabinet shall specify the form of the declaration on election income and expenditure and the procedure for its submission.

[12 February 2004; 17 July 2008]

Section 8.⁴ Restrictions for the Amount of Pre-election Expenses

(1) A political organisation (party) or a union of political organisations (parties) which has submitted the lists of candidates thereof for elections to the *Saeima* in five electoral districts, in pre-election expenses may spend an amount that does not exceed the average gross salary of the year before the last year published by the Central Statistical Bureau, approximated to full lats and by applying coefficient 0.0008 per each voter at the previous *Saeima* election. Shall a political organisation (party) or a union of political organisations (parties) submit the list of candidates thereof only in some electoral districts, it is allowed to spend in pre-election expenditures an amount that does not exceed the average monthly gross salary of the year before the last year published by the Central Statistical Bureau, approximated to full lats and by applying coefficient 0.0008 per each voter in the relevant electoral district at the previous election of the *Saeima*.

(2) A political organisation (party) or union of political organisations (parties) registered or not registered, which has submitted its list of candidates for the local government council (parish council) elections, is allowed to spend in pre-election expenditures of the relevant council (parish council) an amount that does not exceed LVL 0.20 per each voter at the previous elections of the relevant local government council (parish council). Shall the political organisation (party) or a registered or unregistered union of political organisations (parties) submit the lists of candidates thereof for the elections of several councils (parish councils) of local governments, in pre-election expenses in total for all these councils (parish councils) it is allowed to spend an amount that does not exceed the average monthly gross salary of the year before the last year published by the Central Statistical Bureau, approximated to full lats and by applying coefficient 0.0008 per each voter of the relevant local government council (parish council) at the previous elections of the council (parish council).

(3) A political organisation (a party) or a union of political organisations (parties), which has submitted a list of candidates thereof for the elections to the European Parliament, is allowed to spend in pre-election expenditures an amount that does not exceed the monthly average gross salary of the year before the last year published by the Central Statistical Bureau, approximated to full lats and by applying coefficient 0.0003 per voter at the previous *Saeima* elections.

(4) If a list of candidates is submitted by a registered or unregistered union of political organisations (parties), the expenses borne for the purpose by the political organisations (parties) that have formed such union, shall also be considered as their pre-election expenses.

(5) All expenditures incurred by a political organisation (a party) or a union of political organisations (parties) under Section 8.², Paragraph two of this Law over the time period from the 120th day before the election up to the election day, irrespective of a

day when a transaction certifying document (invoice, contract or other) has been issued, or payment has been received or made, shall be considered pre-election expenditures.

(6) The restrictions indicated in Paragraphs one, two and three of this Section shall not be applicable to the expenditures indicated in Clauses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 of Paragraph two of Section 8.² in this Law.

(7) The Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau shall publish, on an annual basis, an informative statement on its Internet homepage where the amount indicated in Paragraphs one, two and three of this Section shall be specified, which may be used for pre-election expenditures per voter.

[12 February 2004; 22 December 2004; 17 July 2008; 25 September 2008]

Section 8.⁵. Annual report

(1) A political organisation (party) shall prepare an annual report on each year of reporting, in accordance with Law "On Accounting" and other regulations.

(2) A political organisation (party) shall submit to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau its annual report and a copy of such a report to a regional office of the State Revenue Service according to legal address of such a political organisation (party), each year but no later than by 31 March, according to the procedure stipulated in regulations.

(3) The Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau shall, upon receipt of an annual report of a political organisation (party), publish information given in the same, according to the provisions stipulated in Paragraph three of Section 9 of this Law.

(4) The Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau shall, within the scope of its competence, examine annual reports and shall inform the public simultaneously about any identified breaches of regulations on financing of political organisations (parties), as well as about measures for prevention of the same, until 1 April of the next year."

[12 February 2004; 17 July 2008]

Section 9. Transparency of Financial and Economic Activities

(1) The financial and economic activities of political organisations (parties) shall be open and publicly available.

"(2) Any person shall have the right to apply to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau and to the respective political organisation (the party) for familiarisation with its annual reports and declarations.

(3) The Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau shall publish information given in an annual report or an election income and expenditure declaration, not later than 10 days from receipt thereof, in newspaper "Latvijas Vēstnesis" and on the Internet homepage of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau according to the procedure stipulated by the Cabinet of Ministers.

[6 June 2002; 12 February 2004; 17 July 2008]

Section 9.¹ Provisions regarding Accounting Records

Political organisations (parties) shall maintain accounting records in accordance with the regulatory enactments in force.

[12 February 2004]

Section 10. Liability for the Failure to Comply with this Law

(1) If a political organisation (party) fails to submit the annual report or the statement regarding the planned election expenses until the term specified by the Law or these documents fail to disclose information specified by the Law, or they contain false information, or if the provisions of Section 2, Paragraph one; Paragraphs one and two of Section 3; Section 4, Paragraphs two and three; Section 6, Paragraphs two, five and six; Section 7, Paragraphs one and three and of Sections 8.⁴ and 9.¹ of this Law be breached, the political organisation (party) shall be administratively held liable in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law.

(1¹) Should the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau identify breach of Paragraph three of Section 2, Paragraph one of Section 4, and Paragraph one of Section 6 of this Law, the Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau shall be obliged to charge the respective political organisation (party) to repay the illegally acquired financial assets to the payer thereof and to return property to the donor thereof within the period of 30 days. If the political organisation (party) has not repaid the illegally acquired financial assets to the payer thereof or returned property to the donor thereof within the period of 30 days from the moment of notification of a respective decision, the Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau shall be obliged to charge the respective political organisation (party) to transfer the illegally acquired financial assets into the state budget and to transfer the property to the state within the period of 30 days. Upon a motivated request from the respective political organisation (party) the Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau may divide the repayment of financial assets into periods or extend the period of repayment of financial assets, but no longer than for a period of 90 days.

(2) If the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau identifies a breach of Paragraph one of Section 2, 3 Paragraph one of Section 3, Paragraph two of Section 4, Paragraphs two, three, five and six of Section 6, and Paragraphs one and three of Section 7, the Head of the Bureau for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption has the duty to charge the relevant political organisation (party) to include the illegally acquired financial assets into the State budget within the period of 30 days, and to transfer the property to the State property in accordance with the procedures specified by the Cabinet. Upon a motivated request from the relevant political organisation (party) the Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau may divide the repayment of the financial assets into periods or extend the period of repayment of financial assets, but not longer than for a period of 90 days.

(2¹) If the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau identifies the breach of provisions of Section 8.⁴ of this Law, the Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau has the duty to charge the relevant political organisation (party) to include the financial assets into the State budget within the period of 30 days in such

amount as refers to the amount of pre-election expenses exceeded. Upon a motivated request from the relevant political organisation (party) the Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau may divide the transfer of the financial assets into periods or extend the period for transfer of financial assets, but not longer than for a period of 90 days.

(3) If the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau identifies a received gift (donation) which has not been disclosed in the annual report of the political organisation (party) and in the information regarding the gifts (donations) received, the Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau has the duty to charge the relevant political organisation (party) to include the illegally acquired financial assets into the State budget within a period of 30 days and to transfer the property to the State property in accordance with the procedures specified by the Cabinet. Upon a motivated request from the relevant political organisation (party) the Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau may divide the repayment of the financial assets into periods or extend the period of repayment of financial assets, but not longer than for a period of 90 days.

(4) If the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau identifies that a political organisation has repeatedly failed to submit the declarations indicated in Sections 8, 8.¹, 8.² and 8.⁵ of this Law or the annual report, the Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau has a duty to issue a warning to the Board of the relevant political organisation (party) in writing within a period of two weeks.

(5) Should a political organisation (party) fail to fulfil the obligations stipulated in Paragraphs 1.¹, two, 2.¹ and three of this Section within the term stated by the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau or within a month after forwarding of a warning fails to submit an election income and expenditure declaration or an annual report under this Law, the Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau shall be obliged to initiate suspending of the activity of the respective political organisation (party) through court.

(6) If the political organisation (party) fails to comply with the court judgment on suspension of activity or fails to prevent the breach of law in the period appointed by the court, the Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau has the duty to initiate termination of the activity of the relevant political organisation (party) through court.

(7) The Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau may make a decision indicated in Paragraph 1.¹ of this Section regarding the repayment of acquired financial assets to the payer thereof and returning of property to the donor thereof, as well as decisions indicated in Paragraphs two and three regarding transferring of financial assets into the state budget and transferring of property to the state, no later than within the period of five years from a day of the respective breach. The Head of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau may make a decision indicated in Paragraph 2.¹ of this Section regarding transferring of financial assets into the state budget and transferring of property to the state no later than within the period of five years from a day when an election income and expenditure declaration has been submitted to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau.

[12 February 2004; 18 May 2006; 17 July 2008]

Section 11. Audit of Financial and Economic Activities

(1) Should the turnover of assets of a political organisation (party) over a calendar year exceed 10 minimum monthly salaries, a sworn auditor shall audit the financial and economic activity of the respective year of the political organisation (party), and his statement shall be enclosed to the annual report that is submitted to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau.

(2) The audit provided for in Paragraph one of this Section shall be financed from the funds of the relevant political organisation (party).

[6 June 2002; 12 February 2004; 17 July 2008]

Section 12. Liability for the Implementation of this Law [12 February 2004]

[6 June 2002] [12 February 2004]

Section 13. Control and Monitoring over the Implementation of the Law

The Bureau for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption shall perform the control and monitoring over the implementation of this Law.

[6 June 2002]

Section 14. Other provisions

By specifying an amount of membership fees, entrance fee and gifts (donations indicated in Sections 3 and 4 of this Law, as well as an amount of turnover of assets indicated in Section 11 over a calendar year, a minimum monthly salary shall mean an amount of minimum monthly salary as of 11 January of the respective calendar year.

[17 July 2008]

Transitional Provisions

1. Not later than by 1 September 1995 all the political organisations (parties) registered in Latvia shall submit to the Ministry of Justice and the State Revenue Service a declaration of financial activities of the relative political organisation (party) which shall indicate the amount of financial assets at the disposal of the relevant political organisation (party) on the date of coming into force of this Law. Such declaration shall disclose the sources from which the referred to financial assets have been received.

2. The State Revenue Service shall perform the functions prescribed for the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau until the date, when these functions are transferred to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau in accordance with the procedures and terms set forth by the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau Law.

[6 June 2002]

3. In this Law the terms “merchant”, “commercial company” and “capital company” shall also mean an undertaking and company.

[6 June 2002]

4. The Cabinet shall issue the Regulations provided for in Section 4, Paragraph three and in Sections 8.¹ and 8.² of this Law until 1 August 2002.

[6 June 2002]

5. Political organisations (parties) shall commence the fulfilment of the provisions of Section 4, Paragraph three of this Law on 15 August 2002.

[6 June 2002]

6. Not later than by 1 September 2002 the political organisations (parties) shall publish on the Internet the information regarding all gifts (donations) received over the time period from 1 January 2002 to 15 August 2002 in conformity with the provisions of Section 4, Paragraph three of this Law.

[6 June 2002]

7. Section 8.⁴, Paragraph three of this Law shall come into force on 1 January 2005.

[12 February 2004]

8. Section 8.⁵ of this Law shall come into force concurrently with the corresponding amendments to the Law On Accounting.

[12 February 2004]

9. The political organisations (parties), which have submitted lists of candidates for the elections to the European Parliament provided for on 12 June 2004, shall indicate all the expenses that they have incurred over the period from the 90th day to the 50th day before the elections within the declaration of expenses during the pre-election period specified by Section 8.¹ of this Law. The political organisations (parties), which have submitted lists of candidates for the elections to the European Parliament provided for on 12 June 2004, shall specify all the expenses incurred over the period from the 90th day before elections to the day of the elections within the declaration of income and expenses of elections specified by Section 8.² of this Law, as well as the expenses that will be incurred when paying invoices for the activities referred to in Section 8.¹, Paragraph two of this Law after the elections.

[12 February 2004]

10. A political organisation (party) which has submitted lists of candidates for the elections to the *Saeima* provided for on 7 October 2006 and has violated the requirements referred to in Section 8.⁴ of this Law, in accordance with Section 10, Paragraph 2¹ of this

Law shall include the financial assets into the State budget in such amount as refers to the exceeded amount of pre-election expenses as follows:

1) if the political organisation (party) has not exceeded the permissible amount of pre-election expenses until the day Section 10, Paragraph 2¹ of this Law comes into force, it shall include in the State budget such financial assets which conform to the total amount of pre-election expenses exceeded; or

2) if the political organisation (party) has already exceeded the permissible amount of pre-election expenses until the day Section 10, Paragraph 2¹ of this Law comes into force, it shall include in the State budget such financial assets which conform to such amount of exceeded permissible pre-election expenses which have been incurred after coming into force of Section 10, Paragraph 2¹ of this Law.

[18 May 2006]

11. Coefficient 0.00015 shall be applied to the election of the European Parliament envisaged in 2009, instead of the coefficient indicated in Paragraph three of Section 8.⁴ of this Law.

[17 July 2008]

12. A political organisation (party), which has submitted lists of deputy candidates both for the election of the European Parliament envisaged in 2009 and the election of local council envisaged in 2009, shall submit one joint election income and expenditure declaration to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau according to the provisions of regulations.

[17 July 2008]

13. If a political organisation (party) has submitted lists of deputy candidates for both the election of the European Parliament envisaged in 2009 and the election of local council envisaged in 2009, the restrictions to an amount of pre-election expenditures shall not apply to the election of the European Parliament and the of local council separately but to such elections in total. An amount, which must not exceed the amount indicated in Paragraphs two and three of Section 8.⁴ of this Law (Clause 11 of the transition clauses), may be used in total for the election of the European Parliament and the of local council.

[17 July 2008]

14. Liability for any breaches indicated in Clause 13 of these transition clauses shall apply according to the procedure stipulated in Paragraph 2.¹ of Section 10 of this Law.

[17 July 2008]

15. The Cabinet of Ministers shall issue the regulations indicated in Paragraph three of Section 4, Section 8.³, and Paragraph three of Section 9 of this Law, until 31 December 2008. Until entering into force of the respective regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers but no longer than until 31 December 2008, Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 196 of

22 March 2005 "Regulation on Annual Declarations of Financial Activities, Pre-election Period Expenditure Declarations, Notifications about Planned Election Expenditures, Election Revenue and Expenditure Declarations, and Notifications about Gifts (Donations) of Political Organisations (Parties)" shall be applicable, insofar as not contrary to the present Law.

[17 July 2008]

16. Failure to follow the procedure for filling in or submission of an annual declaration of financial activities, pre-election period expenditure declaration, or election income and expenditure declaration, provision of false information in a declaration, failure to follow the procedure for submission of a notification about planned election expenditure or failure to observe the regulation on publishing of a notification about received or non-received gifts (donations), as well as exceeding the restrictions to an amount of pre-election expenditures shall be evaluated and reviewed in accordance with the provisions of this Law on a day of the respective breach.

[17 July 2008]

17. The Cabinet of Ministers shall draft amendments to the present Law, regarding partial financing of political organisations (parties) from the state budget, until 1 May 2009.

[17 July 2008]

This Law has been adopted by the *Saeima* on 19 July 1995.

Acting for the President,
the Chairperson of the *Saeima*

A. Gorbunovs

Rīga, 2 August 1995