Declaration of the Intended Activities of the Cabinet of Ministers

Headed by Andris Kulbergs

(For the term of office of the 15th Saeima. The first implementation report – by the adoption of the State Budget Law 2028)

The people voted for change in the elections to the 15th Saeima. It is the government's duty to deliver that change and earn the people's trust through tangible results. Let us work smarter and Latvia will grow faster!

The government headed by Andris Kulbergs is committed to implementing a programme of change aimed at strengthening the military, national, economic and civic security of the state of Latvia and its citizens.

It plans to reduce public administration costs and ensure that public authorities carry out their work more quickly and explain their decisions in a language the public can understand. The government will reduce the bureaucratic burden on citizens and businesses and clearly define who is accountable for the results. It will direct public funds where they will bring the greatest benefit to society. The government will establish a new agreement between society and the state on the functions to be performed by the state: we will eliminate unnecessary functions and focus on priorities.

To achieve these objectives, the government will focus on the following priority areas:

1. strengthening national security;

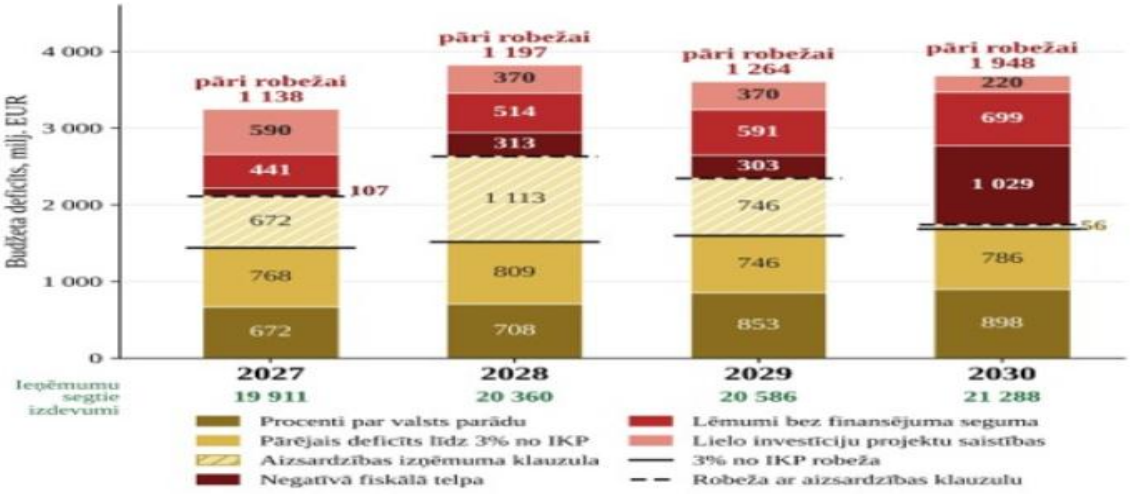
2. faster economic growth;

3. fiscal discipline and reducing government expenditure;

4. effective public administration.

We recognise that these priority areas can only be strengthened by introducing changes to the way public funds are spent. Public finances show that the budget deficit will exceed 3% of gross domestic product (GDP) each year over the forecast period, while fiscal space will remain negative. Therefore, in order to implement these priorities, expenditure must be carefully reviewed and funds must be targeted at priority tasks.

Budget deficit exceeds the limit set by fiscal rules (2027–2030, EUR million)



Each year, the state is permitted to borrow up to 3% of GDP (solid line), with the EU allowing an additional exception for defence spending (dashed line). Everything in the chart above the dashed line – negative fiscal space, decisions without secured funding and commitments related to major investment projects – exceeds the permitted limit: in 2027, this amounts to EUR 1.14 billion, while in 2030, when the defence exception expires, it will amount to nearly EUR 2 billion.

Interest payments on public debt will already account for 47 % of the permitted deficit in 2027, rising to 53 % in 2030. If interest rates were to rise by one percentage point, interest expenditure in 2030 would amount to EUR 968 million (an increase of EUR 70 million).

Three stages of reform

Each minister will receive a mission letter from the Prime Minister and will discuss their tasks with the social partners within the first 30 days of the government's work. A target indicator, its baseline value and quarterly milestones will be set for each outcome to be achieved, along with the funding required to achieve it. Information on the progress and the results will be made publicly available. Three consecutive phases of government-led reforms are planned during the Saeima’s term of office. Each will have its own objective, priority tasks and results to be achieved.

Reform stage	Objective and tasks
Reform decision-making Phase 1: November 2026–31 December 2027	**We will stabilise the state budget and begin economic transformation.** We will review the state budget expenditure and assess which functions of ministries and institutions are necessary. We will abolish the Ministry of Climate and Energy. We will assess the reorganisation of other ministries. We will publish data in an open form so that the public can access it. We will expand the use of artificial intelligence tools in public administration to reduce the administrative burden and staff numbers.
Implementation of reforms	**We will implement tried-and-tested solutions across all ministries.**

Phase 2 of the reforms:2028–2029	We will reform the management of public administration and the civil service, improve the organisation of work within institutions, and significantly reduce the number of posts in the central government apparatus. We will begin implementing the programmes of the Latvian Development Fund. We will introduce regulations to help attract international companies to Latvia in new economic sectors. Our aim is for Latvia to become one of the leading European Union countries in this field.
Consolidating the results of reforms Phase 3: until 2030	**The state will operate more swiftly, with simpler procedures and at lower cost.** Citizens and businesses will no longer have to submit documents and information that the state already holds. Services will be available in one place and online, while simple decisions – such as certificates, permits and benefits – will be taken by public authorities more quickly and without unnecessary correspondence. There will be fewer agencies and posts in public administration, and we will redirect the savings to security, education and healthcare. We will measure results by waiting times for services and by the reduction in the administrative burden, expressed in euros. We will introduce digital identifiers for documents and ensure that the information systems of different authorities can exchange data. We will use algorithms and artificial intelligence agents in day-to-day processes. In standard cases, we will automate decision-making using data held by public authorities.

Principles of the government of change

We all share one Latvia. Latvia's statehood, security, the Latvian language and the future of our country are shared values. Protecting them takes precedence over the interests of any party or institution. Even when the government's tasks and ministers change, these values remain constant. They determine the direction and boundaries of the government's actions. In implementing this declaration, the government will make every decision in accordance with six guiding principles.

The six core values:

1. We strengthen Latvia's statehood, the Latvian language and culture.

2. Security first – we safeguard Latvia's independence and strengthen its international influence.

3. We all make savings, starting with the government – we uphold the principle of fairness, build an effective and accountable public administration.

4. We accelerate Latvia's economic growth and improve the well-being of our citizens.

5. We do not tolerate corruption and waste.

6. We protect human rights, strengthen families, promote a higher birth rate and the return of people from Latvia to their homeland.

To bring about change, the government requires people's support and trust. Trust cannot be demanded. It must be earned through openness, responsible conduct and action. The government will listen to the public and openly explain why it has taken even tough decisions. The government will publish data on public expenditure and the results achieved in a format accessible and understandable to everyone. This will enable citizens to participate and scrutinise how the government is fulfilling its promises. The measure of change will be tangible improvements in people's everyday lives.

Ten principles of government action	
Operating principle	**Implementation**
1. Expenditure control and budget transparency	At its sittings, the government will assess whether ministries' expenditure is in line with the plan. A report will be published for the public once a month, while expenditure data will be available on the public data dashboard.
2. Justified expenditure and verifiable results	New recurrent expenditure will be approved only where there is an identified source of funding, a three-year cost estimate and verifiable deliverables.
3. New impetus in public administration	A rotation system for senior officials will be introduced, including state secretaries, their deputies, department directors, heads of agencies, and members of the boards and councils of state-owned companies.
4. Ministers are accountable for results	Each minister will receive a transparent, publicly available mission letter covering 12 months, setting out quarterly targets. If the specified results are not achieved, the minister's replacement will be considered.
5. Coordinated work between the government and the Saeima	The Declaration will form the basis for the work of both the government and the Saeima. Both will cooperate in implementing the targets set out therein. Four milestones have been set for the implementation of each task in the first phase: the 2027 budget package, the second quarter of 2027, the third quarter of 2027, and the 2028 budget package.
6. Social dialogue	The government will engage regularly with NGOs to discuss the objectives of changes, the solutions and the expected impact.
7.Implementation and management of artificial intelligence tools	Ministries and agencies will ensure that data and documents are organised and structured, and that routine processes are automated. A legal framework has been established for the creation of a register of AI agents.
8.Reducing the administrative burden on the public	Ministers will report to the public each month on specific improvements and the actual reduction in the administrative burden.

9.Reducing bureaucracy	Communication and cooperation between ministries, institutions and local authorities will be streamlined by reducing unnecessary procedures and coordination requirements.
10. Merging of ministries and unified management	During the transition period, the ministries to be merged will be headed by a single minister. To carry out specific reform tasks, the posts of Deputy Prime Minister will be created for a fixed term, within the existing budget.

I. The work of the government

In the Declaration, the individual missions assigned to ministers and in the action plan, the government will clearly set out priorities and the results to be achieved, taking into account the capacity of the state budget. It will move away from long lists of hundreds of routine tasks performed by public authorities. The allocation of ministerial posts will be determined solely by the government's priorities and sectoral needs. Whether a minister remains in office will depend on the tasks entrusted to them and the results achieved. During the term of the 15th Saeima, the government will work in several phases. For each phase, it will set specific objectives and tasks.

1. Strengthening national security

Latvia must attract substantial foreign investment in order to develop an export-oriented defence industry and promote technology transfer. By investing 5 % of GDP in defence, Latvia must strengthen its military capabilities while simultaneously promoting the establishment of new production facilities, job creation and export growth. A strong domestic defence industry strengthens national security and enhances public welfare.

Transformation of the National Armed Forces, alternative service and progress towards a reserve of equipped personnel

We will draw on Ukraine's wartime experience in the reform of the National Armed Forces (NAF).

1. We will develop unmanned systems and defence against drones, strengthen air defence, and develop electronic warfare capabilities.

2. We will secure ammunition stocks and decentralise logistics; we will improve the mobilisation system and the NAF reserve.

3. The government will continue work on establishing a mobilisation structure to ensure that, in the event of war, a reserve of at least 61,000 people is available. The NAF reserve system will be organised in such a way that each reserve unit has all the necessary individual and collective equipment. In addition to the State Border Guard, we will expand the opportunities within the National Defence Service (NDS) to perform alternative service in the State Fire and Rescue Service or in the healthcare sector.

4. One of the most important joint tasks of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior will be to strengthen the infrastructure of the eastern border for the purposes of national security and military defence.

5. We will comprehensively develop military mobility so that the NAF and allied forces can move rapidly across the territory of Latvia. Latvia's airports, ports, roads and railways will be used for the reception, movement and deployment of forces where necessary.

6. The government will continue establishing the Sēlija military training area, building a network of depots and developing the support infrastructure necessary for the development of NAF capabilities and the NDS. Specific regulations will be developed and adopted for the construction of underground command posts, headquarters and other military facilities, including protective structures. This will improve and expand the procedures for the accelerated construction of military facilities.

7. In the defence sector, we will introduce artificial intelligence and automation systems, as well as quantum technologies, to improve internal processes and strengthen cyber security. The unique infrastructure available in Latvia, as well as European Union and NATO instruments, will be utilised for the development of space technologies. These technologies will be developed for defence purposes, while promoting research and international cooperation.

8. The government will further develop the principle of comprehensive national defence to strengthen societal preparedness and resilience in the event of a military threat.

Latvia's defence industry

9. The government will ensure that at least 25 % of the value of contracts intended for the development of military capabilities remains within the Latvia's economy. We will introduce the fastest procedure in the region for approving military industry investment projects by reducing bureaucracy, simplifying environmental impact assessment (EIA) procedures and encouraging lending for the establishment of facilities manufacturing dual-use and military products. Under the EU's Defence Readiness Omnibus package, the permits required to establish military factories will be issued within 30 working days.

10. The government will introduce a first-contract mechanism for new manufacturers of defence and dual-use goods. The costs of pilot production runs will be covered by the state budget, and preference will be given to export-capable companies in procurement procedures.

11. The government will reorganise the State Defence Corporation so that it can form joint ventures with international partners, integrate into global supply chains as an exporter, and pool the production capacity of local manufacturers to fulfil orders.

12. By strengthening the Latvian National Armed Forces and providing material support to the Ukrainian armed forces, the government undertakes to increase the involvement of the Latvian defence industry and the integration of its products.

13. We will promote the decentralised storage of service weapons.

14. We will expand financial support and career guarantees for citizens serving in the NAF, the National Guard and the NDS.

Civil defence

15. We will develop and implement practical civil protection and crisis management plans in the regions.

16. The government will establish procedures for reaching prior agreements with businesses regarding the use of their equipment and other resources for civil protection purposes during crisis.

17. We will ensure that, by 2028, all top-tier critical infrastructure organisations draw up resilience and business continuity plans, including provisions for information and communication technologies. The government will organise nationwide crisis exercises.

18. The government will strengthen the Crisis Management Centre by reorganising and reviewing its functions and the effectiveness of their implementation, so that it is able to ensure comprehensive crisis management.

19. A unified operational management platform will be established for the State Police, the Emergency Medical Service, the State Fire and Rescue Service and the Crisis Management Centre.

20. In cooperation with local authorities, the government will accelerate the establishment of a network of shelters and protective structures throughout Latvia, including by introducing co-financing programmes to adapt basements in blocks of flats, with funding from the EU's multiannual budget or the Latvian Development Fund programmes.

21. We will build up the state's strategic reserves, within the limits of the state budget.

Internal security

22. The government will strengthen the State Police, the State Border Guard and the State Fire and Rescue Service, ensuring that these services have the appropriate equipment and technology to respond to the threats they face.

23. The government will ensure stable funding for internal security, using a GDP-based formula (3.5% + 1.5%).

24. The government will strengthen internal security by stepping up the fight against organised crime, the shadow economy, smuggling, drug-related crime and fraud, channelling a portion of the confiscated funds into strengthening these services.

25. We will introduce strict regulation and controls regarding third-country nationals. We will prevent economic migrants from obtaining legal status by abusing the system. We will speed up the removal of persons unlawfully present in the country.

26. The government will strengthen national security agencies, as well as society's resilience to foreign influence operations, disinformation and sabotage.

27. We will review and improve the existing regulatory framework to prevent and combat crimes against the state to strengthen national security.

28. The government will support the introduction of National Defence Service in the State Border Guard.

29. We will begin improving the work of the police.

30. We will support the deployment of unmanned, counter-drone and automated solutions in the home affairs services.

31. We will ensure the protection of critical infrastructure in the event of terrorist attacks or military conflict.

Foreign policy and the European Union

32. Latvia will continue to provide political, military and financial support to Ukraine, advocate for the tightening of sanctions against Russia and Belarus, and strengthen cooperation with NATO allies, the Baltic and Nordic countries, and Poland.

33. Latvia will maintain close relations with the US and Canada as strategic partners in the military and economic spheres, supporting the implementation of concrete investment projects.

34. In negotiations on the EU's multiannual budget for 2028–2034, the government will defend Latvia's interests regarding funding for cohesion, agriculture, defence and the eastern border.

35. To strengthen Latvia's economic security and global competitiveness, we will support Latvian businesses in pursuing targeted entry into foreign markets and develop Latvia's offer for strategic economic cooperation with the world's major economies, making use of the free trade agreements concluded by the EU and promoting the conclusion of new agreements.

36. We will prepare responsibly for Latvia's Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the second half of 2028, with the following priorities: security, strong EU external borders and competitiveness.

2. Economic growth

The Latvian Development Fund, its programmes and state-owned capital

37. Until 2029, EU funding for the 2028–2034 period will flow into the economy only to a limited extent; therefore, the Latvian Development Fund (LDF) will finance economic transformation during this transitional period. It will centrally manage state-owned companies and increase the return on state assets. Estimates suggest that by 2030 the fund could raise GDP by additional 1.7 % compared with a scenario without the fund.

38. The Latvian Development Fund will issue unsecured bonds with a total value of up to EUR 2 billion and raise up to an additional EUR 4 billion from private and institutional investors for investment in the Latvian economy to shift towards exports of more complex products and services and expand lending to households and businesses. The Fund's financing instruments and their scale will be set out in the Latvian Development Fund Law.

39. The Latvian Development Fund Law will be drafted and adopted as part of the 2027 state budget package. Initially, the Fund is expected to include Latvenergo, Latvijas valsts meži, a minority shareholding in Augstsprieguma tīkls, Valsts nekustamie īpašumi, Latvijas Loto, as well

as Tet and Latvijas Mobilais Telefons. It is planned to merge Tet and Latvijas Mobilais Telefons before a decision is taken on the sale of the shares.

The Latvian Development Fund will implement three main investment programmes.

1. **Housing development**. With ALTUM guarantees, the Fund will significantly change the housing availability in the regions by implementing new programmes. In major cities, it will develop the energy service company (ESCO) model to expand the thermal insulation of blocks of flats.
2. **Defence industry**. The Fund will help local manufacturers integrate into international supply chains. It will attract investment to develop new projects and manufacture products with high export potential in Latvia.
3. **Robotization Fund**. This Fund will support the development of more complex export products, the establishment of new automated production facilities and business mergers. It aims to create internationally competitive companies that could launch an initial public offering within three to five years. Over a period of four years, the second-pillar pension capital will be gradually invested in the Latvian economy.

40. By managing state-owned capital and financial resources more effectively and implementing revenue-raising measures, the government will achieve fiscal gains of EUR 540 million over four years.

41. Additional tax revenue – approximately EUR 800 million between 2027 and 2030 – will be generated by economic growth. The government will seek to avoid increasing the main tax rates.

Investment, entrepreneurship and the new economy

42. The government will reinstate the scheme providing relief from corporate income tax, property tax and personal income tax for major investment projects. The aim is to attract domestic and foreign capital for the production of new military, dual-use and other products.

43. The government will ensure the adoption of legislation to enable the tokenisation of property, property transactions and other assets where tokenisation would facilitate the introduction of a digital wallet. The aim is to strengthen Latvia’s role in the development of the crypto-economy within the EU.

44. The government will continue its major investment programme offering capital rebates to support export-oriented enterprises, from the start of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) period. We will reinstate the corporate income tax (CIT) relief scheme for large investment projects involving the production of military, dual-use and other products.

45. The government will support the development of the start-up ecosystem, within budgetary limits.

46. The government will support the establishment of the EU Inc. regime within the European Union. Latvia aims to offer the fastest possible registration procedure for EU Inc. companies in the EU.

47. An accelerated authorisation procedure will be introduced for early-phase clinical trials of medicinal products. Decisions will be taken within 30 days, making the procedure one of the fastest in the EU.

48. We will implement the measures developed by the Task Force on Reducing Bureaucracy, by making the public administration more efficient, reducing the administrative burden and speeding up decision-making. The government will review the implementation of these measures monthly and publish the results. For every new requirement introduced, two existing ones will be repealed. A competitiveness test will be introduced for legal acts.

49. A competitive tax rate of 17 % will be set for capital gains. A reduced rate will apply to capital gains arising from transactions in securities listed on the Baltic stock exchanges. The changes will be implemented in a single phase to ensure that tax policy remains stable and predictable.

50. We will continue to limit economic ties with Russia and Belarus.

51. We will improve the micro-enterprise tax regime for small businesses by setting turnover and employee thresholds to encourage business start-ups, the establishment of lifestyle businesses and entrepreneurship in the regions, while also reducing the scale of the shadow economy.

Climate, agriculture and energy

52. The government will review the implementation of the European Green Deal in Latvia to ensure that climate targets are compatible with the country's competitiveness, the well-being of its citizens, energy and food security, and the protection of natural heritage.

53. The government will advocate for equal EU area-based payments from 2028. It will support active agricultural producers, local processing and the entry of new farmers into the sector. The government will promote the improvement of land drainage systems, modernise land policy and encourage an increase in the proportion of locally produced food in public sector consumption.

54. The government will continue research into modular nuclear reactors and draw up regulations to enable a private investor to implement the project without funding from the state budget. Clear requirements for safety, environmental protection and involvement of local authorities will be established for the development of renewable energy sources. The government will also promote electricity transmission grid modernisation, energy storage and interconnection projects.

55. Local electricity producers will be able to enter into direct supply contracts with businesses and communities.

56. By the end of 2028, the government will complete the transfer of emergency stocks of petroleum products to state ownership and will continue to maintain strategic gas reserves.

57. The government will carry out preparatory work to launch the Baltic region's first licensing round for geological CO_2 storage in 2027. The tender rules will clearly set out requirements for safety, environmental protection and the participation of local authorities.

58. We will promote energy efficiency by expanding support for building renovation and insulation, the modernisation of lighting and the transition to renewable energy sources. Within

these support programmes, we will consider prioritising equipment and materials produced in the EU and in Latvia's strategic partner countries.

59. To expand lending and strengthen competition in the banking sector, the government, in cooperation with the Bank of Latvia, will review and reduce disproportionate requirements for borrowers, the customer due diligence burden and unjustified additional requirements imposed at the national level.

Human capital policy strategy for economic development

60. The government will develop new support measures to integrate young people aged 18 to 25 who are neither in employment nor in education into the labour market, and to help older people return to work.

61. The government will expand work-based learning and opportunities for staff retraining and further training.

62. The government will develop a comprehensive immigration policy strategy based on national security interests. The strategy will also take into account the objective needs of Latvia's economy and labour market, supporting the development of a high value-added economy. The Ministry of Economics, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, will be responsible for developing the strategy.

63. The government will encourage the people of Latvia to return to their homeland by offering a single re-emigration support service.

64. A flat-rate tax regime for foreign nationals will be introduced as part of the 2027 state budget package and will take effect the same year.

National Development Plan

65. The government will assess the shortcomings of existing state support programmes and review the support instruments. Funding will be channelled towards priority social groups, with measurable outcomes set for each programme. Savings of up to EUR 200 million are projected over a four-year period.

66. The government will adopt the National Development Plan for 2028–2034 in due course. The plan will set out clear courses of action and objectives. In order to assess the return on investment, each programme will specify the costs, expected benefits and annual targets.

3. Fiscal discipline and expenditure reduction

Starting with the 2027 state budget, the government will apply zero-based budgeting, re-justifying the need for each expenditure item, its cost and its expected outcomes. The government's overall fiscal target for 2027–2030 is EUR 2.875 billion. Funding will be retained only for justified expenditure that delivers social or economic benefits. This target will be achieved through a review of expenditure (EUR 1.96 billion, see below), the management of state-owned capital and revenue-raising measures (EUR 0.54 billion), and a review of support programmes (EUR 0.19 billion). The government will specify measures to achieve the remaining EUR 0.185 billion in the 2027 budget package.

Stricter fiscal discipline rules

67. The Ministry of Finance will prepare a review of the actual costs of state functions and services. It will review all basic budget expenditure and changes in that expenditure since 2016, assessing the reasons for expenditure growth and the results achieved.

Over a four-year period, the government plans to achieve the following savings:

● EUR 370 million will be saved by reviewing the conditions for the allocation and use of budgetary funds, eliminating inefficient spending and strengthening spending discipline.

● EUR 900 million will be saved by reviewing the structure of public administration and the functions of public bodies, and reducing administrative expenditure.

● EUR 650 million will be saved by implementing sectoral reforms and changing the organisation, management and funding of state-funded services.

● EUR 40 million will be saved by reviewing long-term commitments and the mechanisms set out in legislation that provide for automatic increases in expenditure.

68. The government will reform the management of state-owned capital, including by transforming certain state-owned companies into public bodies. It will develop a fairer model for local authority funding, giving local authorities an incentive to promote job creation, attract investment and increase their own revenue, while also broadening competition to attract professionals from the private sector.

69. Amendments will be adopted as part of the 2027 state budget package to set spending ceilings for ministries. New expenditure may only be planned if funding is available to cover it.

70. Within the government's first 100 working days, we will launch a review of ministerial functions and put forward proposals for reorganisation. For each proposal, the government will specify the transition costs and the expected net savings. Based on this review, we will establish a new social contract on the state's functions.

71. The Ministry of Climate and Energy will be abolished. Its functions will be transferred back to other ministries.

72. Employment and migration policy, and the institutions responsible for implementing these policies, will be placed within the remit of the Ministry of Economics, so that human capital development can be planned in a coordinated manner.

73. We will assess the overlap of functions between the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Health, with the aim of achieving close and effective inter-ministerial cooperation to deliver better healthcare.

74. When allocating funding to non-governmental organisations, priority will be given to the provision of services. A publicly accessible register of state grants will be established.

75. The Ministry of Finance will make the state budget more detailed and transparent, ensuring that information on actual and planned state budget expenditure is publicly accessible and easy to understand.

Transparency of public procurement data

76. The government will ensure full transparency in public procurement by publishing contracts, contract amendments and increases in contract value. Reference prices will be set using data, and artificial intelligence will be used to analyse all advertised procurement procedures. The aim is to reduce procurement costs for state and local government institutions and state-owned companies by 15%.

77. For large procurements above a specified value threshold, justification of their usefulness and efficiency may be required to reduce duplication of functions and improve cost-effectiveness. We will simplify small-scale procurement in a digital environment, facilitating direct purchases even outside the EIS e-catalogues, provided they deliver appropriate quality at lower overall cost, with transaction data and justifications recorded in a simplified digital register.

4. Effective public administration

Effective public administration is the foundation for citizens' trust in the state and businesses' ability to grow. We will reduce bureaucracy and duplication of functions, strengthen professional and accountable governance, and use technology to make services faster, more accessible and less costly.

Automation of public administration processes

78. Public administration bodies will operate as a unified system. They will adhere to common standards, use shared data and have clearly defined responsibilities.

79. A new model for the local government equalisation fund will be adopted.

80. Authorities will automate routine, repetitive processes using algorithms and artificial intelligence (AI) agents. Staff will be able to devote more time to tasks requiring human judgement and accountability.

81. The government will centralise the management of state-owned property and information and communication technology (ICT) resources, as well as the administration of EU and national support programmes.

82. The government will adopt a National Artificial Intelligence Strategy.

83. The government will introduce a uniform standard for public administration processes, data and AI agents.

Joint planning of state and local authority services

84. The state and local authorities will introduce a unified planning model in four areas: education, civil protection, public transport and waste management.

85. The recommendations of the State Audit Office's audits will be implemented.

Centralisation of state-owned property management, support functions and the administration of support programmes

86. The management of all state-owned property and the management of construction projects will be entrusted to a single institution.

87. The government will centralise the administrative support functions of public administration. In accordance with the ICT Restart Plan, the ICT functions of ministries and institutions will be consolidated into 10–12 centres of excellence.

88. The government will strengthen the capabilities of the National Cyber Security Centre and CERT.LV so that they can directly or indirectly monitor all state information systems.

89. The administration of EU and national support programmes will be concentrated within three institutions – ALTUM, the Central Finance and Contracting Agency and the Rural Support Service.

5. People, families and the state

A strong family is the foundation of the state and the nation's future. It is a place where the Latvian language, values and mutual love are nurtured across generations. The nation's generational renewal is a prerequisite for Latvia's continuity as a nation state. It is our duty to provide comprehensive support from the time a child is expected right through to old age within the family, while reinforcing everyone's responsibility for their own family and our nation's future.

Family and demography

90. The government will support families with children and provide targeted support, particularly for large families and new mothers, in order to improve birth rates and reduce inequality, within the limits of the state budget.

91. We will reinforce the value of the family and the child in educational content and in society, fostering the conviction that the family is the surest foundation and the happiness formula for fulfilling life.

92. We will develop comprehensive and adequate state support to ensure that a healthy baby is born to parents who are prepared to bring them up.

93. We will assess the possibility of spouses sharing their social security contributions, with both spouses receiving equal social support.

Social support, people with disabilities and older people

94. We will ensure that second-pillar pension savings are automatically inherited within the family.

95. We will support the availability of care services for older people in the regions.

96. The government will support social entrepreneurship and the full participation of people with disabilities in the labour market.

97. We will improve the accessibility of public spaces for people with disabilities

98. We will reduce bureaucracy by abolishing the requirement to repeatedly provide proof of severe disability.

99. We will introduce a fair, incentive-based financial system for the Maintenance Guarantee Fund.

Education and science

100. The government will ensure high-quality education in the state language in all schools, reorganise the school network in collaboration with local authorities, and agree on a timetable for increasing teachers' salaries, in line with budgetary constraints.

101. The government will strengthen the teaching of Latvian history and civic education for young people in schools.

102. The government will support state-commissioned research into the Latvian language and history and will expand opportunities for learning the Latgalian and Livonian languages.

103. The government will formulate a policy on international students under which higher education institutions will give priority, when recruiting students, to citizens of EU, NATO and OECD countries, as well as young people from the diaspora.

104. Funding for higher education and science will be linked to the country's strategic development priorities and economic needs, with priority given to the development of STEAM, engineering and defence technologies.

105. The government will encourage physical activity and a healthy lifestyle among pupils both at school and outside school, including by introducing family health education and a swimming proficiency programme, and by reinforcing the importance of the family as a fundamental value for Latvia's future.

Health

106. We will comprehensively reform the quota system by introducing a unified appointment booking system and reducing waiting times for patients.

107. We will transform the National Health Service into the National Health and Care Insurance Fund – a single purchaser of healthcare and state-funded care services.

108. The government will strengthen primary healthcare and preventive care and promote competition in the medicines market to reduce the cost of medicines.

109. We will establish an integrated healthcare system for children, removing quotas on services, in line with budgetary constraints.

110. We will improve access to mental health services, particularly for children, young people and older people.

111. The government will improve the stockpiling of critical medicines and the procedures for their supply.

112. We will expand access to medicines and improve the medicines reimbursement system for patients with chronic and rare diseases.

Language, media and culture

113.The government will strengthen the use of the Latvian language in the public sphere, the information space and the workplace, and will support Latvian culture and national identity.

114. We will strengthen democratic values, openness and dialogue with civil society.

115. The state will support national, regional and diaspora media that produce content exclusively in the Latvian language, in order to ensure the creation of high-quality, analytical and diverse media content.

116. We will support the political neutrality of public service media, the strengthening of diversity of opinion and the role of the state language, the continuity of its operations in crisis situations, as well as its compliance with national security requirements

117. Recognising the state language as a fundamental value of the Constitution, we will strengthen the capacity and neutrality of the State Language Centre by establishing it as an independent institution.

118. We will give weight to the recommendations of academics, historians and sociolinguists by adopting a declaration on derussification, thereby establishing a legal basis for restricting the use of the Russian language in the public sphere and for reinforcing the status of Latvian as the sole state language.

119. The government commits to gradually aligning pay in the cultural sector with pay levels in the Baltic States and bringing it up to the average public sector wage, within the limits of the state budget.

120. The government will support the Sacred Heritage Preservation Programme, as well as the Song Festival movement, by strengthening shared responsibility between the state and local authorities. 121. We will ensure that culture, as a component of national security, is given equal weight in Latvia's sustainable development strategy Latvia 2050 and in the National Development Plan for 2028–2034.

Rule of law

122. The government will speed up legal proceedings and strengthen the effectiveness of the courts, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (KNAB), particularly in cases involving economic and corruption offences.

123. The government will increase penalties for breaches of the state language and for justifying military aggression or war crimes.

124. The government will continue to increase the severity of penalties for persons disloyal to Latvia for actions directed against Latvia's statehood, sovereignty or national security. The government will continue to deport third-country nationals and nationals of aggressor states who have been convicted, or will not grant them residence permits.

Transport and regions

125. The government will take decisions on the Rail Baltica main line on a stage-by-stage basis, with EU funding and strict cost control, and will take a decision on the future of airBaltic without taking on unjustified fiscal risks.

126. In regional development, priority will be given to the business environment, road conditions and the availability of public services. Sectoral ministries will plan the provision of these services at regional level in collaboration with local authorities.

127. In the Riga metropolitan region, we will establish a unified mobility and public transport management system featuring an integrated public transport network, a unified fare and concession scheme for regional buses, passenger trains and Riga city public transport services, a single ticket, and coordinated public transport and interchange infrastructure.

128. The government will develop a unified model for the national airport network and operator, defining Riga International Airport's financial and development responsibilities in relation to the regional airport network, and will develop regional airports as dual-use infrastructure (for civil connectivity and military mobility).

129. We will strengthen communications network coverage in the regions, ensuring broadband internet access throughout the country.

130. We will strengthen the role of communities in local decision-making.

A stronger Latvia, a smarter nation, more opportunities!

The Saeima of the Republic of Latvia resolves to express confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers with the following composition:

Prime Minister, Minister for Climate and Energy	– Andris Kulbergs
Minister for Defence	– Raivis Melnis
Minister for Foreign Affairs	– Ģirts Jaunzems
Minister for Economics	– Edgars Štelmahers
Minister for Finance	– Kārlis Purgailis
Minister for the Interior	– Jānis Dombrava
Minister for Education and Science	– Česlavs Batņa
Minister for Culture	– Nauris Puntulis
Minister for Welfare	– Ilze Indriksone
Minister for Transport	– Krišs Lipšāns
Minister for Justice	– Viesturs Vitovskis
Minister for Health	– Normunds Staņēvičs
Minister for Smart Administration and Regional Development	– Edgars Tavars
Minister for Agriculture	– Edgars Putra