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

11 September 2003 [shall come into force on 10 October 2003];

22 December 2004 [shall come into force on 25 January 2005];

10 May 2007 [shall come into force on 1 July 2007];

15 November 2007 [shall come into force on 23 November 2007];

30 April 2009 [shall come into force on 3 June 2009];

3 December 2009 [shall come into force on 29 December 2009];

16 September 2010 [shall come into force on 19 October 2010];

6 November 2013 [shall come into force on 1 January 2014];

19 June 2014 [shall come into force on 22 July 2014];

30 November 2015 [shall come into force on 1 January 2016];

17 March 2016 [shall come into force on 18 April 2016];

30 March 2017 [shall come into force on 26 April 2017];

22 November 2017 [shall come into force on 1 January 2018];

24 November 2020 [shall come into force on 1 January 2021];

18 March 2021 [shall come into force on 20 March 2021];

8 December 2021 [shall come into force on 1 January 2022];

13 January 2022 [shall come into force on 15 January 2022].

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

The *Saeima*1 has adopted and

the President has proclaimed the following law:

**Law on Assistance in Solving Apartment Matters**

[*22 December 2004*]

**Chapter I**

**General Provisions**

**Section 1. Purpose of the Law**

This Law prescribes which persons are entitled to receive assistance in solving residential space (hereinafter also – the apartment) matters, the cases when the State or a local government is entitled to rent out a residential space to a qualified specialist (hereinafter also – the specialist), and also the procedures by which assistance in solving the apartment matters (hereinafter also – assistance) shall be provided.

[*17 March 2016*]

**Section 2. Persons who have the Right to Receive Assistance from Local Government**

The persons specified in this Law who, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and by a decision of a local government council or an authority delegated thereby, have been recognised as entitled to receive assistance may receive assistance from the local government.

[*22 December 2004*]

**Section 3. Types of Assistance**

There are the following types of assistance:

1) renting out residential spaces owned or leased by a local government (Sections 11–21);

2) renting out a social apartment (Sections 21.5–21.9);

3) provision with temporary residential space (Section 23);

4) assistance in exchanging of the rented residential space owned or leased by a local government for another rentable residential space owned or leased by a local government (Section 24);

5) financial support for covering expenditures related to the use of the dwelling (hereinafter – the housing allowance) (Section 25);

51) granting of the housing allowance to an orphan or a child left without parental care (hereinafter – the housing allowance for a child left without parental care) (Section 25.2);

6) allocation of a one-time allowance for renovation of a residential space or residential house (Section 26);

7) allocation of a one-time allowance for vacation of a residential space (Section 26.1);

8) renovation of a residential space (Section 27);

9) assistance in the rent, purchase or construction of a residential space (Section 27.1);

10) assistance in the renovation, restoration of a residential house and in the provision of accessibility of the dwelling and the environment (Section 27.2);

11) assistance in providing a specialist with a residential space (Sections 21.1–21.4).

[*22 December 2004; 10 May 2007; 19 June 2014; 17 March 2016; 30 March 2017; 24 November 2020; 8 December 2021; 13 January 2022*]

**Section 4. Local Government that Provides Assistance**

(1) Assistance to a person shall be provided by the local government in the administrative territory of which the relevant person has declared his or her place of residence, except for the case referred to in Section 14, Paragraph one, Clauses 3, 4 or 5 of this Law, as well as the case when assistance is requested by a person who has been granted the status of a refugee or the alternative status. The local government shall provide assistance also to persons who have declared their place of residence in a residential house or a residential space owned by the local government but located outside the administrative territory of the local government.

(11) An orphan or a child left without parental care (hereinafter – the child left without parental care) shall be provided with a residential space by the local government the Orphan’s and Custody Court of which has taken the decision on out-of-family care of the respective child.

(12) A repatriate shall be provided with a residential space, according to the choice of the repatriate, by the local government in the administrative territory of which the repatriate, his or her parents or grandparents had permanently lived before emigration from Latvia or by the local government in the assistance registers of which persons to be provided with a residential space first have not been registered on the day when the relevant person has submitted an application for the receipt of assistance.

(13) The housing allowance to the child left without parental care shall be paid by the local government the Orphan’s and Custody Court of which has taken the decision on out-of-family care of the child, irrespective of the administrative territory in which the child has chosen his or her dwelling.

(2) A local government has the right to provide assistance also to the persons referred to in Sections 13 and 14 of this Law who have not declared their place of residence in the administrative territory thereof, provided that this local government has offered to provide the respective assistance to all persons who have declared their place of residence in the administrative territory thereof and have been registered to receive local government assistance, or who have declared their place of residence in the territory thereof and to whom local government assistance shall be provided immediately.

(3) Local governments may cooperate in renting out residential spaces to the persons who require assistance by entering into a relevant agreement.

[*22 December 2004; 19 June 2014; 30 March 2017; 24 November 2020; 8 December 2021*]

**Section 5. Authority which Takes the Decision on the Provision of Assistance**

The council of the relevant local government or an authority delegated thereby shall take the decision on the provision of assistance in solving apartment matters in conformity with the provisions of this Law and the binding regulations of the local government council.

[*22 December 2004*]

**Chapter II**

**Registration Procedures to Receive Assistance**

[*22 December 2004*]

**Section 6. Procedures by which a Person shall be Recognised as Entitled to Receive Assistance from a Local Government**

(1) A person who wishes to receive assistance (except the assistance referred to in Section 13, Section 27.1, Paragraph one, and Section 27.2, Paragraph one) shall submit to the relevant local government a written application in which the potential types of assistance preferred by the person shall be indicated and the documents certifying that such person is entitled to receive assistance.

(2) A local government shall determine the documents which are necessary in order to certify the right of a person to receive assistance in solving apartment matters in the binding regulations. The State and local government authorities shall issue the abovementioned documents free of charge.

(3) An application of a person for the receipt of assistance shall be examined and the decision on the recognition of the person as entitled to receive assistance and the registration for the receipt of the type of assistance indicated in the application of the person or on refusal to recognise the person as entitled to receive assistance shall be taken by a local government council or an authority delegated thereby. The local government shall send a written notice regarding the taking of the decision to the applicant at the address indicated by them.

[*10 May 2007*]

**Section 7. Procedures for the Registration of a Person Entitled to Receive Assistance from a Local Government**

(1) A person shall be registered in a register of assistance to be provided in solving apartment matters (hereinafter – the assistance register), if he or she, in accordance with the procedures laid down in Section 6 of this Law, has been recognised as entitled to receive assistance.

(2) [10 May 2007]

(3) A person may be registered in two or more assistance registers at the same time.

(4) Persons, in conformity with the provisions of Section 8, Paragraph three of this Law, shall be registered in the assistance register in the order in which they had submitted an application for the receipt of the relevant type of assistance to the local government and all documents certifying that the person is entitled to receive the relevant assistance.

(5) A local government council or an authority delegated thereby may, in accordance with the procedures specified in the binding regulations, take a decision to refuse to recognise a person as entitled to receive the assistance referred to in Section 3, Clause 1 of this Law:

1) for five years after the person has given consent to privatise the State or local government apartment he or she rents to another person and has entered into an agreement with that person regarding termination of the right to use the residential space;

2) for five years after an apartment belonging to the person has been sold or otherwise alienated with the consent of the person, and he or she has forfeited the right to use the relevant apartment as a result of the transaction;

3) if the person has in ownership a residential house or residential space fit for living in conformity with the provisions of Section 16, Paragraph three of this Law.

(6) A local government council may also provide for in its binding regulations for other cases when the local government has the right to refuse the assistance referred to in Section 3, Clause 1 of this Law, if the person has deliberately aggravated the conditions of his or her apartment prior to requesting assistance.

[*22 December 2004; 10 May 2007; 19 June 2014*]

**Section 8. Assistance Register**

(1) The assistance register shall be established in each local government where there are persons who wish and are entitled to receive assistance.

(2) The assistance register shall be established separately for each type of assistance specified in Section 3 of this Law provided by a local government. The local government may establish several assistance registers for the type of assistance specified in Section 3, Clauses 1 and 2 of this Law.

(3) Persons may be registered in two groups in the assistance register:

1) persons to be provided with the relevant assistance first;

2) other persons specified by a local government in accordance with this Law.

[*22 December 2004; 10 May 2007; 19 June 2014; 8 December 2021*]

**Section 9. Information to be Included in the Assistance Register**

(1) The following information shall be included in the assistance register on each person registered to receive assistance:

1) given name and surname of the registered person;

2) date when an application for the receipt of assistance has been registered;

3) sequence number of the person in the assistance register;

4) other information which shall be determined by a local government and which is acquired on the basis of the documents referred to in Section 6, Paragraph one of this Law.

(2) A local government has the right to examine the truthfulness of the information included in the assistance register.

(3) If the conditions which were the basis for the recognition of a person as entitled to receive assistance and the registration thereof for the receipt of the relevant assistance have ceased to exist, the person has an obligation to notify the relevant local government thereof immediately.

(4) Anyone has the right to acquaint himself or herself with the information included in the assistance register which is specified in Paragraph one, Clauses 2 and 3 of this Section.

[*22 December 2004; 19 June 2014*]

**Section 10. Deleting a Person from the Assistance Register**

(1) A person shall be deleted from the assistance register if:

1) he or she has provided false information on the conditions which were the basis for the registration thereof to receive the relevant assistance;

2) the conditions which were the basis for the registration to receive the relevant assistance have ceased to exist;

3) he or she refuses, without reason, at least three offers of tenancy of a residential space fit for living or has not responded to the offers;

4) he or she refuses assistance, submitting a relevant application thereon.

(2) A local government council or an authority delegated thereby shall take the decision on the deletion of a person from the assistance register.

(3) A written notification shall be sent not later than two weeks before deletion of a person from the assistance register to the address indicated by this person.

[*22 December 2004; 10 May 2007; 19 June 2014*]

**Chapter III**

**Renting Out a Residential Space**

**Section 11. Procedures for Renting Out a Residential Space**

(1) A local government shall be entitled to rent out a residential space owned or leased thereby only to the persons specified in this Law and in conformity with the provisions of this Law and the Residential Tenancy Law.

(2) [8 December 2021]

(3) A local government council or an authority delegated thereby shall be entitled to determine, by a separate decision, for an unrented residential space owned or leased by the local government the status of a residential space to be rented out to a specialist. A residential space for which the status of a residential space to be rented out to a specialist has been determined is rented out in conformity with the provisions of Chapter III.1 of this Law.

(4) A local government council shall issue binding regulations, determining the procedures and conditions for the renting out of the residential space owned or leased by the local government, and also the duration for which a residential tenancy agreement must be concluded.

[*22 December 2004; 10 May 2007; 19 June 2014; 17 March 2016; 8 December 2021*]

**Section 12. Inventory of a Residential Space Owned or Leased by Local Government**

(1) A local government shall perform unified inventory of the residential space that is owned by or leased by it.

(11) The authority delegated by the local government council shall include in the list of unrented residential spaces the residential spaces owned or leased by the local government which are unrented and offered for rent to the categories of respective persons according to the type of assistance in accordance with the criteria of the binding regulations of the local government council.

(12) The local government council shall be entitled to decide on the transfer for alienation of an unrented residential space owned thereby in accordance with the procedures laid down by law if such residential space is not necessary for the provision of local government assistance specified in this Law to any of the categories of persons provided for in the binding regulations of the local government council. If the local government council has taken the decision to alienate an unrented residential space owned thereby, such residential space shall be excluded from the list of unrented residential spaces.

(2) If a residential space owned or leased by a local government is vacated, its manager shall, within seven days, notify thereof the authority delegated by the local government council which shall immediately register the residential space as unrented and shall include it in the list of unrented residential spaces.

(3) Any person who is registered to receive the relevant assistance or to whom immediate assistance must be provided shall have free access to the list of unrented residential spaces which are offered for rent to the category of respective persons according to the type of assistance in accordance with criteria of the binding regulations of the local government council. The list of the abovementioned unrented residential spaces shall include the following information:

1) name of the territorial division of the local government in which the residential space is located;

2) size of the residential space and the number of rooms, the floor on which this residential space is located;

3) the level of amenities in the residential space;

4) rent for the residential space.

[*11 September 2003; 22 December 2004; 10 May 2007; 19 June 2014; 8 December 2021*]

**Section 13. Persons to whom Immediate Assistance shall be Provided**

(1) A local government council or an authority delegated thereby shall provide the assistance specified in Section 3, Clause 1, 2, 3, or 6 of this Law:

1) to a person the residential space or residential house rented or owned by whom has suffered as a result of an act of terror, natural disaster, accident, or another catastrophe – if the person has declared his or her place of residence in this residential space or residential house and if the person does not own another residential space or residential house fit for living in the administrative territory of the relevant local government;

2) to a person who rents a residential space in a denationalised house or in a house returned to a lawful owner and who has used it until restoration of the ownership rights, has declared his or her place of residence in this residential space, is registered for receiving the assistance referred to in Section 3, Clauses 1 or 2 of this Law – if the decision on prohibiting the service of the residential house has been taken in accordance with the procedures laid down in the laws and regulations governing construction (detected danger caused by the building because the fulfilment of the requirements of Section 9, Clauses 1, 2 or 4 of the Construction Law is not ensured).

(2) Upon providing assistance in the cases referred to in Paragraph one, Clause 1 of this Section, the provisions of Section 7 of this Law shall not be applied. In the case referred to in Paragraph one, Clause 1 of this Section the person shall submit an application for the receipt of assistance to the local government not later than one month after an act of terror, natural disaster, accident, or another catastrophe.

(3) After receiving the application of the person referred to in Paragraph one, Clause 1 of this Section, the local government council or an authority delegated thereby shall, within a reasonable period of time but not later than within five working days, take the decision on providing the person with a temporary residential space in accordance with the procedures laid down in Section 23 of this Law.

(4) Within the period of time specified in the Administrative Procedure Law, the local government council or an authority delegated thereby shall:

1) in the case referred to in Paragraph one, Clause 1 of this Section assess the technical condition of the respective residential space or residential house to establish whether it is possible to restore the residential space or residential house, and take one of the following decisions:

a) the decision on renting out a residential space owned or leased by the local government (Section 3, Clause 1), if the residential space or residential house has been fully or partially destroyed and cannot be restored;

b) the decision on granting of a one-time allowance for the repair of a residential space or residential house (Section 3, Clause 6), if the residential space or residential house has partially collapsed but can be restored;

c) the decision on renting out another residential space in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Section, if a residential space owned or leased by a local government has partially collapsed but can be restored;

2) in the case referred to in Paragraph one, Clause 2 of this Section, take the decision on providing the person with a temporary residential space (Section 23) or on refusal to provide this assistance. If a person is registered for the receipt of the allowance for vacating a residential space, he or she shall not lose the right to receive this allowance until the moment when he or she receives the assistance provided for in Section 3, Clause 1 or 2 of this Law.

[*19 June 2014; 8 December 2021*]

**Section 14. Persons to be Provided with a Residential Space First**

(1) The following persons shall be provided with a residential space first:

1) persons who are evicted from a rented residential space by a court ruling in the case provided for in Section 24 of the Residential Tenancy Law if they are:

a) low-income persons who have reached the retirement age or who are persons with disabilities;

b) low-income persons who live with and in whose care is at least one minor child, a person under guardianship, a low-income person who has reached the retirement age, or a low-income person who is a person with a disability;

c) other persons living in the territory of a local government who belong to the category of persons specified by the local government council to whom the local government provides assistance if they are evicted from the rented residential space;

d) politically repressed persons who are evicted from a residential space if there is no other residential space fit for living for their use;

e) families and persons who live with and in whose care is a minor child with a disability or persons with disabilities whose cause of disability is a disease from childhood;

11) [8 December 2021];

2) persons who are evicted from an apartment they own if recovery proceedings are applied against the property as a result of payments for services related to expenses for the residential space use, building maintenance, exploitation and renovation, and if they are:

a) low-income persons who have reached the retirement age or who are persons with disabilities;

b) low-income persons who live with and in whose care is at least one minor child, a person under guardianship, a low-income person who has reached the retirement age, or a low-income person who is a person with a disability;

c) politically repressed persons if there is no other residential space fit for living for their use;

3) children left without parental care – after the child has reached the age of majority and his or her out-of-family care has ended;

4) repatriates who have emigrated from Latvia in the period up to 4 May 1990 and for whom it is not possible to settle in accordance with the procedures laid down in the law into the residential space they occupied before emigration from Latvia or repatriates who were born abroad or emigrated from Latvia after 4 May 1990 and at the moment of emigration were minors;

41) low-income politically repressed persons;

5) low-income persons who have been released from prison after serving their sentence, if they were living in the administrative territory of the relevant local government before sentencing and it is not possible to settle in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Law into the residential space they occupied previously. This provision does not apply to those persons who have given consent to privatise a State or local government apartment they rent to another person and have concluded an agreement with that person regarding termination of the right to use the residential space, or upon whose consent the apartment has been sold or otherwise alienated and as a result of the transaction the persons have forfeited the right to use the relevant apartment;

6) other categories of low-income persons determined by the relevant local government council.

(2) The relevant childcare institution, Orphan’s and Custody Court, if the child is in a foster-family, or guardian shall notify the local government social service that a child left without parental care after reaching the age of majority will need assistance in solving apartment matters. This notice shall be sent not later than six months after the end of out-of-family care of the child.

(21) The administration of a prison shall notify the relevant local governments the obligation of which is to provide assistance of this type, that persons serving a sentence in prison will need to be provided with a residential space. The notice shall be sent not later than six months before the relevant person is released from a prison.

(3) Repatriates, and also low-income persons who have been released from a prison shall be provided with a residential space only if they have been registered for the receipt of such assistance not later than six months after acquiring the right to provision with a residential space.

(4) A child left without parental care shall acquire the right to provision with a local government residential space upon reaching the age of majority. A local government shall provide a child left without parental care with a residential space on the basis of the application of the person. A child left without parental care shall be entitled to request the assistance specified in Section 3, Clause 1 of this Law no longer than by reaching the age of 24 years.

(5) [30 March 2017]

(6) A person shall be recognised as a low-income person if his or her income and financial situation do not exceed the threshold of a low-income household specified in the binding regulations of the relevant local government council, in conformity with the Law on Social Services and Social Assistance.

(7) A local government council has the right to first provide with the apartment also persons who:

1) live in a denationalised house or a house returned to the lawful owner and who have been using the apartment until restoration of the ownership rights;

2) persons who live in an apartment the change of owner of which has occurred before the moment of coming into force of the law On Privatisation of State and Local Government Residential Houses as a result of conversion of State property or as a result of privatisation of inter-farm undertakings and which has not been privatised in accordance with the procedures laid down in the law On Privatisation of Co-operative Apartments and the law On Privatisation of Agricultural Undertakings and Fishery Kolkhozes, and who used the apartment at the moment of the change of the owner of the residential house;

3) persons who lived in an apartment owned by an undertaking of an association of cooperative societies at the moment of coming into force of the law On Privatisation of State and Local Government Residential Houses, if the apartment has not been privatised in accordance with the procedures laid down in laws and regulations.

(8) The relevant local government council shall determine in its binding regulations the conditions for providing the persons referred to in Paragraph seven of this Section with a residential space, and also the procedures by which they are recognised as entitled to receive such assistance.

(9) If a residential tenancy agreement is terminated on the basis of Section 24 of the Residential Tenancy Law and if the tenant corresponds to any of the categories of persons referred to in Paragraph one, Clause 1 of this Section as well as submits an application to the local government within six months after the entry into effect of the court ruling on eviction of the tenant from the residential space, the relevant local government shall, within a reasonable period of time after the person is registered in the relevant assistance register, assign another residential space fit for living to the tenant.

[*11 September 2003; 22 December 2004; 10 May 2007; 19 June 2014; 17 March 2016; 30 March 2017; 24 November 2020; 8 December 2021* / *See Paragraph 17 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Section 15. Persons to be Provided with a Residential Space According to the General Procedures**

A local government council may specify in its binding regulations also other categories of persons who are not referred to in Sections 13 and 14 of this Law and to whom assistance shall be provided by renting out a residential space.

**Section 16. Provisions to which a Residential Space to be Rented out Must Conform**

(1) A residential space which is rented out in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law shall be fit for living.

(2) A separate, isolated residential space in a common apartment or in a single-apartment house may be rented to a person upon his or her written consent.

(3) A residential space fit for living shall be a lighted, heated room suitable for long-term human accommodation and for placing household items and shall be located in a residential house which complies with the requirements laid down in Section 9, Clauses 1, 2, and 4 of the Construction Law.

[*8 December 2021*]

**Section 17. Order of Offering a Residential Space**

(1) A residential space included in the list of unrented residential spaces shall be offered for rent to the persons referred to in Section 13 of this Law first if there are such persons in the relevant administrative territory.

(2) Upon offering a residential space for rent to a person who is registered in the assistance register or to whom immediate local government assistance shall be provided, a list of such unrented residential spaces is offered for selection which are offered for rent to the category of respective persons according to the type of assistance in accordance with criteria of the binding regulations of the local government council.

[*22 December 2004; 10 May 2007; 19 June 2014; 30 March 2017; 8 December 2021*]

**Section 18. Procedures for Offering of a Residential space**

(1) A residential space shall be offered for rent notifying thereof the relevant person in writing. The address, floor-space, the number of rooms, the floor on which this residential space is located, the level of amenities, the amount of rent, duration of the rental agreement, and also the day when the person may see the offered residential space shall be indicated in the notification. A deed, approved by the responsible authority or official of the local government, certifying that the relevant residential space is fit for living, shall be appended to the notification.

(2) A person shall respond to the residential tenancy offer not later than a week after the day indicated in the notification on which the person had the opportunity see the offered residential space.

(3) If a person has had an opportunity to see at least three different residential tenancy offers fit for living and to choose, but he or she has refused these offers without reason or has not responded to the local government regarding the received offers, this person shall be deleted from the assistance register. This provision shall not apply to the cases provided for in Paragraph four of this Section.

(4) For a person who has refused an offer to rent a residential space fit for living due to justified reasons, the sequence number shall be maintained in the assistance register of the relevant type.

(5) Upon taking decisions in the cases referred to in Paragraph three or four of this Section, a local government shall assess the validity of the person’s refusal from the offered assistance.

[*22 December 2004; 19 June 2014*]

**Section 19. Duration of Rental Agreement**

A local government council or an authority delegated thereby shall determine the duration of a rental agreement when renting out a residential space.

**Section 19.1 Lease of a Residential Space**

(1) A local government, upon applying the provisions of the Civil Law, has the right to reach an agreement with owners or possessors (also with the State share capital companies) of residential houses regarding leasing unrented residential house or a separate unrented residential space they own or possess to the local government.

(2) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures by which a local government shall exercise the right specified in Paragraph one of this Section, also the procedures by which local governments select the most appropriate offers by owners or possessors (also the state share capital companies) of residential houses.

(3) A local government has the right to reach an agreement with the owners of denationalised houses or a house returned to a lawful owner for the leasing to the local government of such residential space which up to the entering into of the lease contract was used by a tenant who is registered for the receipt of the assistance referred to in Section 3, Clauses 1 and 2 of this Law (the tenant was using the abovementioned space also at the moment when ownership rights were restored on the house). The lease contract shall be entered into in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Civil Law and the binding regulations of the local government council for the purpose of further renting the residential space to the tenant with whom the previously entered into rental contract has been terminated for the use of the abovementioned space.

(4) The agreement provided for in Paragraph three of this Section may be entered into if concurrently with the entering into the lease contract the residential tenancy agreement is terminated on the basis of the initiative of the tenant and in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Residential Tenancy Law.

(5) The agreement provided for in Paragraphs three and four of this Section shall not restrict the right of tenants of denationalised houses or a house returned to a lawful owner to apply for other types of specified tenant category assistance referred to in this Law.

[*22 December 2004; 10 May 2007; 8 December 2021*]

**Section 20. Restrictions on Privatisation and Alienation of a Residential Space**

A residential space rented out in the cases provided for and in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law shall not be offered for privatisation, it shall not be acquired as property until privatisation of the residential house and it shall not be sold or otherwise alienated from the residential space tenants or other persons.

**Section 20.1 Restrictions on Transferring the Residential Space for Sub-tenancy**

A residential space rented out in the cases provided for and in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law shall not be transferred for sub-tenancy to another person.

[*8 December 2021*]

**Section 21. Consequences for Violation of Residential Tenancy Provisions**

If a residential space owned by or leased by a local government is rented in violation of provisions of this Law, a tenant shall forfeit the right to the residential space from the day the relevant court judgement enters into effect.

[*22 December 2004; 10 May 2007*]

**Chapter III.1**

**Renting out a Residential Space to Qualified Specialists**

[*17 March 2016*]

**Section 21.1 Conditions for Renting out the Apartment to a Specialist**

(1) A local government is entitled to rent out a residential space owned or leased by the local government for which the local government council has determined the status of a residential space to be rented out to a specialist:

1) to a qualified specialist employed in a sector (lines of action, areas etc.), to be developed which has been included in the local government development programme;

2) to a specialist who performs an administrative task related to ensuring State or local government functions in a field in which insufficient provision with qualified specialists has been established.

(2) Upon assessing the sectors (lines of action, areas, etc.) included in the local government development programme and the administrative tasks related to ensuring State or local government functions, a local government shall determine in the binding regulations in which sectors of activity or for the performance of which administrative tasks specialists are necessary.

(3) A local government is not entitled to rent out a residential space to a specialist, if a residential space owned the specialist is located in the administrative territory of the respective local government.

(4) A specialist is not entitled to sub-let, to acquire as property a local government residential space rented out to the specialist, and the local government is not entitled to offer it for privatisation or to alienate it.

**Section 21.2 Procedures by which a Local Government Rents out a Residential Space to a Specialist**

(1) A decision on renting out residential space to a specialist shall be taken by the relevant local government council or an authority delegated thereby in conformity with the provisions of Section 11, Paragraph three and Chapter III.1 of this Law.

(2) A local government shall determine in its binding regulations the procedures by which the local government rents out a residential space to a specialist.

(3) If the local government is not the employer of the specialist, it shall enter into a cooperation agreement with the employer of the specialist in which the following shall be indicated:

1) the parties;

2) the objective of cooperation of the parties and a sector corresponding to the local government development programme in which the parties cooperate;

3) the responsibility of the parties, and also potential responsibility in case of termination of the agreement;

4) the procedures for mutual provision and exchange of information in relation to employment of the specialist;

5) the procedures for the entering into effect of the agreement;

6) the duration of the agreement;

7) other important provisions of the agreement.

(4) The cooperation agreement shall expire:

1) upon expiry of the time period for which it has been entered into;

2) if the duration of the agreement exceeds three years, each party can terminate it with a one-year period of notice, unless a different period of notice is provided in the agreement;

3) if the employer ceases to exist in a process of liquidation, reorganisation, or insolvency.

(5) If the local government is not the employer of the specialist, the residential tenancy agreement shall be entered into between the local government and the specialist with the consent of the employer of the specialist and in conformity with the conditions of this Chapter.

**Section 21.3 Duration of a Residential Tenancy Agreement**

(1) A local government shall enter into a residential tenancy agreement with a specialist for the period of employment relationships, but not longer than three years.

(2) Upon expiry of the term of a residential tenancy agreement, a local government has the right to decide on extending the tenancy agreement if the specialist is still employed in the field specified in Section 21.1, Paragraph two of this Law and there is an effective cooperation agreement with the employer of the specialist.

**Section 21.4 Termination of a Residential Tenancy Agreement of a Specialist**

(1) A residential tenancy agreement with a specialist shall expire upon expiry of the term of the agreement specified in the agreement and in accordance with the provisions of the Residential Tenancy Law.

(2) If after expiry of the term of the residential tenancy agreement the specialist refuses to vacate the residential space of the local government, the specialist shall be evicted by judicial process without allocating another residential space.

[*8 December 2021*]

**Chapter III.2**

**Renting Out Social Apartments**

[*8 December 2021*]

**Section 21.5 Status of a Social Residential House and a Social Apartment**

(1) A social apartment is an apartment owned by a local government (also a separate residential space with auxiliary rooms in common use) which is not located in a social residential house and for which the local government has determined the status of a social apartment, as well as an apartment in a social residential house owned by the local government.

(2) A social residential house is a residential house in the ownership of a local government for which the status of a social residential house has been determined, in which all apartments are rented out to the persons (families) who, in conformity with the conditions of this Law, have been recognised as entitled to rent a social apartment and in which the necessary social services for a tenant are additionally provided.

(3) The creation of social residential houses shall be decided by a local government, taking into consideration the demand of persons (families) living in its administrative territory and also the possibilities of the local government. The status of a social residential house shall be determined or revoked by the council of the respective local government, making a decision thereon.

(4) The status of a social apartment for a residential space owned by the local government which is not located in a social residential house shall be granted by the local government council or an authority delegated thereby in accordance with the procedures specified in the binding regulations.

(5) A social residential house may also be a residential house in the ownership of an association or foundation established with the objective of defending the interests of persons with disabilities which has been adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities caused by, for example, visual, hearing, mental, or mobility impairments in which apartments are rented out to people with disabilities with rent allowances and in which other social services may also be simultaneously provided to such persons if the local government has delegated the establishment of such a social residential house to the association or foundation.

[*8 December 2021*]

**Section 21.6 Persons who Have the Right to Rent a Social Apartment**

(1) The following shall have the right to rent a social apartment:

1) a low-income person who lives with and in whose care is a child with a disability if he or she is not provided with a separate room or the residential space is without accommodations or with partial accommodations or it has been recognised as unfit for use (also if the person uses a residential space owned thereby);

2) a low-income person with a Group I or II disability living alone (also if the person uses a residential space owned thereby);

3) a low-income person who has reached the retirement age and is living alone (also if the person uses a residential space owned thereby);

4) a low-income family where all family members are persons who have reached the retirement age or persons with a Group I or II disability;

5) a low-income person who leaves a social rehabilitation and care institution and, in accordance with the opinion of the social service office, is able to live independently.

(2) A local government council may specify in its binding regulations also other categories of persons to whom assistance shall be provided by renting out a social apartment.

[*8 December 2021*]

**Section 21.7 Conditions for Renting out Social Apartments**

(1) The procedures by which a person (family) is recognised as entitled to rent a social apartment as well as the procedures and order according to which social apartments are rented out in the administrative territory of the respective local government shall be determined by the local government council in its binding regulations.

(2) A social apartment shall be rented out in conformity with the provisions of this Law and the Residential Tenancy Law.

[*8 December 2021*]

**Section 21.8 Social Apartment Rental Agreement**

(1) A social apartment shall be rented out on the basis of a decision of a local government council or an authority delegated thereby. A social apartment shall be transferred for use of a person by concluding a social apartment rental agreement. A social apartment rental agreement shall be concluded within one month after the decision of the local government council or an authority delegated thereby to rent out the social apartment has been taken.

(2) A social apartment rental agreement shall be concluded for a period not exceeding two years. The responsible authority of the local government shall ascertain every six months whether the circumstances on the basis of which the social apartment was rented out to the respective person (family) have not ceased to exist. If a person (family) has not lost the right to rent a social apartment after the expiry of the agreement, the person (family) shall have the right to request the conclusion of a new social apartment rental agreement. If a person (family) has lost the right to rent a social apartment after the expiry of the agreement, he or she shall have the right to request the assistance of a local government in solving apartment matters in compliance with the provisions of this Law.

[*8 December 2021*]

**Section 21.9 Rent for a Social Apartment and Expenditures Related to the Use of the Apartment**

(1) The respective local government council or an authority delegated thereby shall determine the rent for a social apartment. The rent for a social apartment shall be lower than the rent determined for the apartments owned or leased by a local government of the respective category which are rented out in conformity with the provisions of Chapter III of this Law. Expenditures related to the use of a social apartment shall be partially or fully covered by the local government.

(2) The procedures for determining the rent for social apartments and the portion of expenditures related to the use of the apartment which is covered by the local government shall be determined by the binding regulations of the local government council.

[*8 December 2021*]

**Chapter IV**

**Other Types of Assistance**

**Section 22. Renting Out Social Apartments**

[8 December 2021]

**Section 23. Provision with a Temporary Residential Space**

(1) A person shall be provided with a temporary residential space:

1) in the case provided for in Section 13, Paragraph four, Clause 1, Sub-clause “a” and Clause 2 of this Law – until the local government council or an authority delegated thereby takes the decision on renting out a residential space owned or leased by the local government;

2) in the case provided for in Section 13, Paragraph four, Clause 1, Sub-clause “b” of this Law – until restoration of the residential space or residential house, but not longer than a year.

(2) The persons referred to in Section 14 of this Law who have been registered to receive the assistance referred to in Section 3, Clause 1 of this Law shall also be provided with a temporary residential space for a period of time until the rental of a local government residential space.

(3) The temporary residential space may not conform to the provisions of Section 16 of this Law.

[*10 May 2007; 3 December 2009; 19 June 2014*]

**Section 24. Assistance in Exchanging of a Rented Residential Space Owned or Leased by a Local Government for Another Rentable Residential Space Owned or Leased by a Local Government**

(1) A local government may provide assistance in exchanging of residential space owned or leased by a local government for another rentable residential space owned or leased by the local government in accordance with the procedures provided in the binding regulations of the local government council.

(2) A local government shall provide assistance in exchanging of a rented residential space owned or leased by the local government for another rentable residential space owned or leased by the local government in the order in which applications to receive the relevant type of assistance have been registered.

[*19 June 2014*]

**Section 25. Housing Allowance**

A local government shall grant the housing allowance as a basic social assistance allowance in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Law on Social Services and Social Assistance.

[*24 November 2020* / *The new wording of the Section shall come into force on 1 July 2021. See Paragraph 16 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Section 25.1 Participation of the State in Financial Provision of the Apartment Allowance**

[30 March 2017]

**Section 25.2 Housing Allowance for a Child Left without Parental Care**

(1) In accordance with the procedures provided for in the binding regulations of the local government council, the local government shall pay the housing allowance to a child left without parental care from the day when the child reaches the age of majority, until reaching the age of 24 years. A local government shall pay the housing allowance for the child left without parental care on the basis of the application of the child.

(2) The housing allowance for a child left without parental care shall be granted for covering the following expenditures related to the use of the residential space:

1) expenditures for the use of the residential space (rent, expenses necessary for mandatory administrative activities);

2) expenditures for services related to the use of the residential space (heat energy for ensuring heating and hot water, electricity, water consumed, natural gas, provision of sewage or emptying of septic tanks, management of household waste), if they are not included in the rent, or expenditures necessary for mandatory administrative activities;

3) expenditures for telecommunications and Internet services, expenditures for installation and verification of water meters.

(3) The child left without parental care is not entitled to simultaneously receive the housing allowance to a child left without parental care and also the assistance provided for in Section 3, Clauses 1, 2, and 5 of this Law.

(4) [30 March 2017]

(5) The binding regulations of the local government council shall provide for the procedures by which the housing allowance for a child left without parental care shall be disbursed. The local government shall determine the amount of this allowance in compliance with the provisions for the calculation of the housing allowance laid down in the Law on Social Services and Social Assistance. Upon granting the housing allowance for a child left without parental care, the local government shall not assess the income and financial situation of the child.

(6) The child left without parental care has the right to receive the housing allowance for a child left without parental care for a dwelling in any administrative territory of the Republic of Latvia, informing the local government the Orphan’s and Custody Court of which has taken the decision on out-of-family care.

[*19 June 2014; 30 March 2017; 24 November 2020* / *Paragraph two, Clause 3, and also amendment regarding the replacement of the words “apartment allowance” with the words “housing allowance” shall come into force on 1 July 2021. See Paragraph 16 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Section 26. One-time Allowance for the Repair of a Residential Space or a Residential House**

(1) If the residential space or residential house rented or owned by a person has suffered as a result of an act of terror, natural disaster, accident, or another catastrophe but it can be restored and if the person has registered his or her place of residence in this residential space or residential house and the person does not own another residential space or residential house fit for living in the administrative territory of the relevant local government, the local government council or an authority delegated thereby shall grant a one-time allowance for repairing the rented or owned residential space or residential house. The local government may also specify in its binding regulations other categories of persons to be provided with assistance by granting a one-time allowance for the repair of the rented or owned residential space or residential house.

(2) The procedures by which a local government shall grant a one-time allowance for the repair of a residential space or residential house rented or owned by a person, and also the amount of such allowance shall be determined in the binding regulations of the local government council.

[*30 March 2017*]

**Section 26.1 Allowance for Vacating a Residential Space**

(1) A local government has the right, in accordance with the procedures and in the amount specified in the binding regulations of the council, to grant a one-time allowance for vacating a residential space to persons:

1) who vacate a residential space which is located in a denationalised house or in a house returned to a lawful owner and who has used it until restoration of the ownership rights, or the abovementioned persons are evicted from the residential space in the case specified in Section 24 of the Residential Tenancy Law;

2) who vacate an apartment for which the change of owner has occurred before the moment of coming into force of the law On Privatisation of State and Local Government Residential Houses as a result of State ownership conversion or as a result of inter-farm undertaking privatisation and which has not been privatised in accordance with the procedures laid down in the law On Privatisation of Co-operative Apartments and the law On Privatisation of Agricultural Undertakings and Fishery Kolkhozes, and who used the apartment at the moment of the change of the owner of the residential house, or also the abovementioned persons are evicted from the residential space in the case provided for in Section 24 of the Residential Tenancy Law;

3) who vacate a residential space or are evicted from a residential space in the case provided for in Section 24 of the Residential Tenancy Law if they:

a) have used the residential space at the moment of coming into force of the law On Privatisation of State and Local Government Residential Houses;

b) at the moment of coming into force of the law On Privatisation of State and Local Government Residential Houses the residential space was owned by an undertaking of an association of cooperative societies;

c) the residential space has not been privatised in accordance with the procedures laid down in laws and regulations;

4) who have lived in a denationalised house or a house returned to the lawful owner and have been renting the apartment until restoration of the ownership rights, and who have been evicted from these residential spaces in relation to the prohibition of service of the residential house or who have been evacuated from the residential house due to its danger, if these persons, at the moment of the prohibition of service of the house or evacuation, have been registered for receiving assistance in solving apartment matters and did not receive such assistance.

(2) A person is registered for the receipt of the allowance for vacating a residential space, if, in accordance with this Law and the binding regulations of a local government council, it is entitled to receive the assistance provided for in Section 3, Clauses 1 and 2 of this Law. A person shall be deleted from such assistance register when he or she has received the allowance for vacating residential space.

(21) The condition of Paragraph two of this Section shall not apply to the persons referred to in Paragraph one, Clause 4 of this Section.

(3) A person who has received an allowance for vacating residential space forfeits the right to receive the assistance provided for in Section 3, Clauses 1 and 2 of this Law.

(4) A local government is entitled to grant one-time allowances for vacating a residential space also if the resources provided for in Section 26.2, Paragraph one of this Law have not been granted in the annual State budget for earmarked subsidies for ensuring disbursement of the allowance for vacating a residential space.

(5) Local governments have the right to attract financial resources from the owners of denationalised houses and houses returned to lawful owners for the financing of the allowance for vacating a residential space in conformity with contract entered into by the parties.

[*10 May 2007; 19 June 2014; 8 December 2021* / *See Paragraph 18 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Section 26.2 Participation of the State in Financial Provision of the Allowance for Vacating a Residential Space**

(1) The State shall allocate an earmarked subsidy to local governments for ensuring disbursement of the allowance for vacating a residential space in conformity with the amount of resources provided for in the annual State budget. The earmarked subsidy is allocated to local governments in the amount of 50 per cent of the actual expenditures of the respective local government for ensuring disbursement of the allowance for vacating a residential space.

(11) The earmarked subsidy is allocated to local governments in the amount of 100 per cent of the actual expenditures of the respective local government for ensuring disbursement of the allowance for vacating a residential space if the allowance for vacating is disbursed to the persons referred to in Section 26.1, Paragraph one, Clause 4 of this Law.

(2) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures by which the State shall allocate earmarked subsidies to local governments for ensuring disbursement of the allowance for vacating a residential space.

[*19 June 2014; 8 December 2021*]

**Section 27. Local Government Assistance in Repairing a Residential Space**

(1) A local government may provide assistance for low-income persons by repairing the residential space they rent if the local government is not the lessor of this space, or by repairing the residential space in the ownership of these persons. The local government does not have the right to provide the assistance of this type to those persons who have already received the assistance referred to in Section 26 of this Law.

(2) The binding regulations of the local government council shall determine the procedures by which the assistance referred to in Paragraph one of this Section is provided, and also the scope of this assistance.

**Section 27.1 Assistance in Rent, Purchase or Construction of a Residential Space**

(1) The State shall provide assistance by partially covering the outstanding debt liabilities of a borrower with regard to a loan taken out for the purchase or construction of a residential space. The Cabinet shall determine the authority which administers the provision of assistance, and also the criteria and procedures thereof.

(2) The assistance referred to in Paragraph one of this Section may be received by a person:

1) who lives with and in whose care is at least one child. Within the meaning of this Paragraph, a child is a person under the age of 24 years;

2) who has acquired secondary vocational or higher education and is not older than 35 years of age;

3) who is a soldier of the National Armed Forces.

(3) In case of purchase or construction of a residential space, local governments may provide assistance in accordance with the procedures and in the amount specified in the binding regulations by fully or partially covering interest payments.

(4) The assistance referred to in Paragraph three of this Section may be received by a person who lives with and in whose care is at least one minor child, and also a tenant and his or her family member, if they use the residential space in a denationalised house or in a house returned to the lawful owner and who have used it until restoration of the ownership rights.

(5) Local governments may provide assistance to a specialist in accordance with the procedures and in the amount specified in the binding regulations thereof by covering the rent for the residential space and the expenditures related to the use of the residential space if the local government requires specialists for ensuring its functions in the field of administration.

[*19 June 2014; 30 March 2017; 22 November 2017; 13 January 2022*]

**Section 27.2 Assistance in Renovation and Restoration of a Residential House and Provision of Dwelling and Environmental Accessibility**

(1) [30 November 2015]

(11) [30 November 2015]

(2) A local government may provide assistance to an owner (owners) of a residential house or an apartment owner, granting funding for the following purposes:

1) for the restoration of residential houses recognised as a cultural monument of State significance;

2) for the renovation of a residential house if the technical condition thereof in accordance with the procedures laid down in laws and regulations has been recognised as dangerous to human life or health;

3) for such renovation of a residential house in which the consequences of an act of terror, accident, natural disaster, or another catastrophes must be liquidated;

4) for the performance of energy-efficiency measures in the residential house;

5) for the improvement of the piece of land attached to the residential house;

6) for the restoration of façades of residential houses oriented towards the public outdoor space;

7) for the provision of dwelling and environmental accessibility.

(3) When providing the assistance specified in Paragraph two of this Section, the provisions of Section 2 and Sections 6–10 of this Law shall not be applied.

(31) The State shall reimburse expenditures of local governments for the provision of assistance to the owner of a residential house for renovation of such residential house in which the consequences of an act of terror, accident, natural disaster, or another catastrophe must be liquidated, in accordance with the procedures and in the amount provided for in the laws and regulations regarding allocation of resources for unforeseen events.

(4) [30 November 2015]

(5) The procedures by which the assistance referred to in Paragraph two of this Section shall be provided and the amount of assistance shall be determined by local governments in their binding regulations. Upon providing the assistance specified in Paragraph two of this Section, a local government shall conform to the laws and regulations governing the control of aid to commercial activity.

[*10 May 2007; 15 November 2007; 16 September 2010; 19 June 2014; 30 March 2017; 8 December 2021*]

**Section 28. Financing of Assistance**

(1) Each year before the drawing up of a draft State budget a local government shall aggregate the assistance register data, inventory data of the local government-owned residential space and the assistance provision projects, performing the required calculations, and shall draw up a budget request for partial covering of expenditures from the State budget resources in the form of earmarked subsidies for local governments. Data regarding the tenants who rent a residential space in denationalised houses or in houses returned to the lawful owners and who have been using it until restoration of the ownership rights shall be aggregated separately.

(2) The responsible ministry shall annually summarise the budget requests referred to in Paragraph one of this Section and submit them for inclusion in the draft State budget. The Cabinet shall determine the conditions for granting State budget earmarked subsidies and the procedures by which the requests of local governments for the construction of residential houses, the renovation of unrented residential houses, the building conversion (reconstruction) to residential houses, the finishing of new construction multi-apartment houses (where construction has been suspended) or the acquisition of separate apartment properties shall be evaluated.

[*11 September 2003; 22 December 2004; 10 May 2007*]

**Transitional Provisions**

1. Until the day the Law on Declaration of the Place of Residence comes into force, the administrative territory where a person is registered shall be considered as the administrative territory where the relevant person has declared his or her place of residence.

[*11 September 2003*]

2. Persons who, until the day of coming into force of this Law, have been registered in a local government for the receipt of State and local government assistance shall not be deleted from the lists of applicants for the local government assistance, and they have the right to receive assistance in solving apartment matters in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law in conformity with the order specified in the binding regulations of the relevant local government council, but if no such order is specified – in the order of registration.

3. Until 31 March 2002 local government councils shall examine the matter regarding the possibilities to provide assistance provided for in Sections 23, 24, 26, and 27 of this Law and shall take a decision on the provision of the relevant type of the local government assistance within the administrative territory thereof.

4. Local governments the council of which has taken a decision to provide the assistance provided for in Section 23, 24, 26, or 27 of this Law shall postpone the examination of applications of these persons until the time when the relevant binding regulations of the local government council come into force, but not longer than three months after the local government council decision on the provision of the relevant type of assistance has been taken.

5. With the coming into force of this Law, the law On the State and Local Government Assistance in Solving Apartment Matters (*Latvijas Republikas Augstākās Padomes un Valdības Ziņotājs*, 1993, No. 20/21; 1994, No. 12; 1996, No. 1; 1997, No. 23; 1999, No. 11) is repealed.

6. The Cabinet shall, by 1 July 2005, issue the regulations referred to in Section 19.1, Paragraph two and Section 26.1, Paragraph three of this Law.

[*22 December 2004*]

7. The Cabinet shall, by 1 April 2005, issue the regulations referred to in Section 27.1, Paragraph one and Section 28, Paragraph two of this Law.

[*22 December 2004*]

8. Amendments to Section 7, Paragraph five, Clause 3 and Section 14, Paragraph one, Clause 1.1 and 2, Sub-clause “c” of this Law shall not apply to those person who are registered in a local government for receipt of the assistance specified in Section 3, Clause 1 of this Law.

[*10 May 2007*]

9. Amendments in this Law regarding the replacement of the words “city council (parish council)” with the word “council” shall come into force from 1 July 2009.

[*30 April 2009*]

10. [30 March 2017]

11. The Cabinet shall, by 31 July 2014, issue the regulations referred to in Section 27.1, Paragraph one of this Law.

[*19 June 2014*]

12. [30 November 2015]

13. [30 November 2015]

14. Section 25.2 of this Law shall come into force on 1 January 2015.

[*19 June 2014*]

15. A child left without parental care who rents a local government residential space (except for a social apartment) the residential tenancy agreement for which has been entered into before 31 December 2014 is entitled to simultaneously receive also the housing allowance to a child left without parental care.

[*30 March 2017; 24 November 2020* / *Amendment regarding the replacement of the words “apartment allowance” with the words “housing allowance” shall come into force on 1 July 2021. See Paragraph 16 of Transitional Provisions*]

16. Amendments to this Law regarding the replacement of the words “apartment allowance” with the words “housing allowance”, the new wording of Section 3, Clause 5 and Section 25, and also the supplementation of Section 25.2, Paragraph two with Clause 3 shall come into force on 1 July 2021.

[*24 November 2020; 18 March 2021*]

17. Amendments to Section 14, Paragraph one, Clause 1 of this Law which shall come into force on 1 January 2022 shall also apply to the persons who are evicted from a rented residential place by a court ruling after 1 January 2022 on the basis of Section 28.2, Paragraph one, Section 28.3, Paragraph one or Section 28.4, Paragraph two of the law On Residential Tenancy if these persons are:

1) low-income persons who have reached the retirement age or who are persons with disabilities;

2) low-income persons who live with and in whose care is at least one minor child, a person under guardianship, a low-income person who has reached the retirement age, or a low-income person who is a person with a disability;

3) other persons living in the territory of a local government who belong to the category of persons specified by the local government council to whom the local government provides assistance if they are evicted from the rented residential space;

4) politically repressed persons if there is no other residential space fit for living for their use.

[*8 December 2021*]

18. Amendments to Section 26.1, Paragraph one, Clauses 1, 2, and 3 of this Law which shall come into force on 1 January 2022 shall also apply to the persons who are evicted from a rented residential place by a court ruling after 1 January 2022 in the cases provided for in Sections 28.2, 28.4, and 28.5 of the law On Residential Tenancy.

[*8 December 2021*]

19. From 15 January 2022, the law On Social Apartments and Social Residential Houses (*Latvijas Republikas Saeimas un Ministru Kabineta Ziņotājs,* 1997, No. 15; 2008, No. 24; *Latvijas Vēstnesis*, 2010, No. 15; 2018, No. 210) is repealed.

[*13 January 2022*]

20. A person who until 14 January 2022 (the moment of repealing the law On Social Apartments and Social Residential Houses) has been recognised as entitled to rent a social apartment in accordance with the procedures specified in the binding regulations of a local government and in accordance with Section 5, Paragraph 1.1 of the law On Social Apartments and Social Residential Houses shall retain the granted status.

[*13 January 2022*]

The Law shall come into force on 1 January 2002.

The Law has been adopted by the *Saeima* on 6 December 2001.

Acting for the President, Chairperson of the *Saeima* J. Straume

Rīga, 22 December 2001