

NOT FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFERING CIRCULAR DATED 7 JUNE 2013

Prospective investors should note that the Information Statement to be published and incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular is not available as at the date of this Offering Circular and will only be published on or before the first issue of Notes under the Programme. Full information on the Issuer and the Programme is only available on the basis of the combination of the Offering Circular and the Information Statement, and no investor should make any decision in relation to any Notes to be issued under the Programme without first considering the information contained in the Information Statement, together with the other information set out in this Offering Circular.



REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, ACTING THROUGH THE TREASURY Global Medium Term Note Programme

Under this Global Medium Term Note Programme (the **Programme**), the Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury (the **Issuer, Latvia** or the **Republic**) may from time to time issue notes (the **Notes**) denominated in any currency agreed between the Republic and the relevant Dealer (as defined below).

Notes may be issued in bearer or registered form (respectively **Bearer Notes** and **Registered Notes**). The Notes may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the Dealers specified under "*Overview of the Programme*" and any additional Dealer appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Republic (each a **Dealer** and together the **Dealers**), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this Offering Circular to the **relevant Dealer** shall, in the case of an issue of Notes being (or intended to be) subscribed by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to subscribe such Notes.

An investment in Notes issued under the Programme involves certain risks. For a discussion of these risks see "*Risk Factors*" and "*Risk Factors Relating to Latvia*" in the most recent Information Statement.

Application has been made to list the Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to admit the Notes to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

This Offering Circular neither constitutes a base prospectus pursuant to Part II of the Luxembourg law on prospectuses for securities (*loi relative aux prospectus pour valeurs mobilières*) dated 10 July 2005 (the **Luxembourg Prospectus Law**) which implements Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended (the **Prospectus Directive**) nor a simplified base prospectus pursuant to Part III of the Luxembourg Prospectus Law. Accordingly, this Offering Circular does not purport to meet the format and the disclosure requirements of the Prospectus Directive and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 809/2004 implementing the Prospectus Directive, and it has not been, and will not be, submitted for approval to any competent authority within the meaning of the Prospectus Directive and in particular the Supervisory Commission of the Financial Sector (*Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*) (the **CSSF**), in its capacity as competent authority under the Luxembourg Prospectus Law.

The Republic may agree with any Dealer that Notes may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Terms and Conditions of the Notes herein, in which event a supplement to the Offering Circular, in the case of listed Notes only, if appropriate, will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Notes.

The ratings of the Programme and the Republic will be set out in the most recent Information Statement. The rating of certain Series of Notes to be issued under the Programme may be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement (as defined below). A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Whether or not each credit rating applied for in relation to relevant Series of Notes will be issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended) (the **CRA Regulation**) will be disclosed in the Pricing Supplement. Please also refer to "*Credit Ratings may not reflect all risks*" in the *Risk Factors* section of this Prospectus.

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the *Securities Act*) or with any securities regulatory authority of any State or other jurisdiction of the United States and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. The Notes may be offered and sold (a) in bearer form or registered form outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S and (b) in registered form within the United States, to persons who are qualified institutional buyers (*QIBs*) (as defined in Rule 144A (*Rule 144A*) under the Securities Act) in reliance on Rule 144A or another exemption from, or transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Prospective purchasers who are QIBs are hereby notified that sellers of the Notes may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering, an offer or sale of any of the Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if the offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A. For a descriptions of certain restrictions on offers, sales, and transfers of Notes and distribution of this Offering Circular, see "*Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*" and "*Form of the Notes*".

Arrangers and Dealers

Citigroup

J.P. Morgan

Société Générale Corporate &
Investment Banking

Notice of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of Notes, the issue price of Notes and any other terms and conditions not contained herein which are applicable to each Tranche (as defined under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*") of Notes will be set out in a pricing supplement document (the **Pricing Supplement**) which, with respect to Notes to be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange will be filed with the CSSF. Copies of Pricing Supplements in relation to Notes to be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange will also be published on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu) and the Treasury of the Republic of Latvia at www.kase.gov.lv.

The Programme provides that Notes may be listed or admitted to trading, as the case may be, on such other or further stock exchanges or markets as may be agreed between the Republic and the relevant Dealer. The Republic may also issue unlisted Notes and/or Notes not admitted to trading on any market.

The Republic has confirmed to the Dealers in connection with the publication of the Information Statement on or before the first issue of Notes under the Programme that all information regarding the Republic and the Notes contained in this Offering Circular (including any information incorporated by reference) is true and accurate in all material respects and is not misleading in any material respect; this Offering Circular does not omit to state any fact necessary to make such information not misleading in any material respect; and all reasonable enquiries have been made to ascertain and to verify the foregoing. The Republic accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Offering Circular (including any information from time to time incorporated by reference) accordingly.

Subject as provided in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the only persons authorised to use this Offering Circular in connection with an offer of Notes are the persons named in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the relevant Dealer or the Managers, as the case may be.

Certain information under the heading "*Book-entry Clearance Systems*" has been extracted from information provided by the clearing systems referred to therein. The Republic confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware, and is able to ascertain from information published by the relevant clearing systems, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

This Offering Circular is to be read in conjunction with all documents which are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*"). This Offering Circular shall be read and construed on the basis that such documents are incorporated and form part of this Offering Circular.

The Republic has not authorised the making or provision of any representation or information regarding the Republic or the Notes other than as contained in this Offering Circular or as approved for such purpose by the Republic. Any such representation or information should not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Republic or the Dealers.

None of the Dealers has separately verified the information contained in this Offering Circular. Accordingly, no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made (to the fullest extent permitted by law) and no responsibility or liability is accepted by any of the Dealers, nor any of their affiliates, holding companies, subsidiaries, associated undertakings or controlling persons, nor any of their respective directors, officers, partners, employees, agents, representatives or advisers, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Offering Circular (including any information incorporated by reference) or any other information provided by the Republic in connection with the Republic, the Programme or the issue and offering of Notes thereunder or for any other statement, made or purported to be made by a Dealer or on its behalf, in connection with the Republic or the issue and offering of the Notes. No Dealer accepts any liability whether arising in tort or contract or otherwise in relation to the information contained in this Offering Circular or any other information provided by the Republic or any such statement.

Neither the delivery of this Offering Circular or the offering, sale or delivery of any Note shall in any circumstances constitute a representation that there has been no adverse change, or any event reasonably likely to involve any adverse change, in the condition (financial, economic or otherwise) of the Republic

since the date of this Offering Circular. The Dealers expressly do not undertake to review the financial condition (financial, economic or otherwise) of the Republic during the life of the Programme or to advise any investor in the Notes of any information coming to their attention.

Neither this Offering Circular nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Notes (a) is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation or (b) should be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer or any of the Dealers that any recipient of this Offering Circular or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Notes should purchase any Notes.

This Offering Circular does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation by or on behalf of the Republic or any Dealer to subscribe for or purchase, any Notes. Each investor contemplating purchasing any Notes should make its own independent investigation and analysis of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the Republic, and its own determination of the suitability of any such investment, with particular reference to its own investment objectives and experience and any other factors which may be relevant to it in connection with such investment.

The above disclaimers shall apply (without limitation) to all parts of this Offering Circular (including all documents which are deemed to be incorporated by reference). Neither the Dealers nor any of their affiliates, holding companies, subsidiaries, associated undertakings or controlling persons, nor any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, partners or advisers shall be liable for any direct, indirect or consequential loss or damage suffered by any person as a result of relying on any statement contained in this Offering Circular (including any document which is deemed to be incorporated by reference) or any other information.

The distribution of this Offering Circular and the offering, sale and delivery of Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Offering Circular comes are required by the Republic and the Dealers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of Notes and on distribution of this Offering Circular and other offering material relating to the Notes, see "*Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*". Neither the Republic nor any Dealer have authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any offer of Notes in circumstances in which an obligation arises for the Republic or any Dealer to publish or supplement a prospectus for such offer.

In this Offering Circular, unless otherwise specified, references to "U.S.\$", "U.S. dollars" and "dollars" are to the lawful currency for the time being of the United States of America, references to "LVL", "Lats" and "Ls" are to the lawful currency for the time being of the Republic of Latvia and references to "Euro", "euro" and "€" are to the single currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union, and as defined in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 974/98 of 3 May 1998 on the introduction of the euro, as amended.

Capitalised terms which are used but not defined in any particular section of this Offering Circular will have the meaning attributed thereto in "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*" or any other section of this Offering Circular.

Latvia is a sovereign state. Consequently, it may be difficult for investors to obtain judgments of courts in countries outside Latvia against Latvia. Enforcement of such judgments in Latvia may be refused in certain circumstances in the absence of an applicable treaty facilitating such enforcement. Any judgement obtained in a court in Latvia against the Republic by a holder of any Note would be expressed in the lawful currency of the Republic of Latvia.

The Republic will waive certain sovereign immunity under the Notes (see further Condition 18.7 for the extent to which sovereign immunity is waived). See "*Risk Factors—Risk Factors Relating to an Investment in the Notes—A claimant may not be able to enforce a court judgment against certain assets of the Republic in certain jurisdictions*".

In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the Republic and the terms of the Notes being offered, including the merits and risks involved. The Notes have not been approved or disapproved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any other securities commission or other regulatory authority in the United States, nor have the foregoing authorities approved this Offering Circular or confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of the information contained in this Offering Circular. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

None of the Dealers nor the Republic makes any representation to any investor in the Notes regarding the legality of its investment under any applicable laws. Any investor in the Notes should be able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time.

U.S. INFORMATION

This Offering Circular is being submitted on a confidential basis in the United States to a limited number of QIBs (as defined under "*Form of the Notes*") for informational use solely in connection with the consideration of the purchase of certain Notes issued under the Programme. Its use for any other purpose in the United States is not authorised. It may not be copied or reproduced in whole or in part nor may it be distributed or any of its contents disclosed to anyone other than the prospective investors to whom it is originally submitted.

The Notes in bearer form are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to United States persons, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. Treasury regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder.

Registered Notes may be offered or sold within the United States only to QIBs in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act (*Rule 144A*) or any other applicable exemption. Each U.S. purchaser of Registered Notes is hereby notified that the offer and sale of any Registered Notes to it may be being made in reliance upon the exemption from the registration requirements of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

Each purchaser or holder of Notes represented by a Rule 144A Global Note or any Notes issued in registered form in exchange or substitution therefor (together *Legended Notes*) will be deemed, by its acceptance or purchase of any such Legended Notes, to have made certain representations and agreements intended to restrict the resale or other transfer of such Notes as set out in "*Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*". Unless otherwise stated, terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them in "*Form of the Notes*".

NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS

NEITHER THE FACT THAT A REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AN APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE HAS BEEN FILED UNDER CHAPTER 421-B OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REVISED STATUTES WITH THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE NOR THE FACT THAT A SECURITY IS EFFECTIVELY REGISTERED OR A PERSON IS LICENSED IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTES A FINDING BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE THAT ANY DOCUMENT FILED UNDER CHAPTER 421-B IS TRUE, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING. NEITHER ANY SUCH FACT NOR THE FACT THAT AN EXEMPTION OR EXCEPTION IS AVAILABLE FOR A SECURITY OR A TRANSACTION MEANS THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS PASSED IN ANY WAY UPON THE MERITS OR QUALIFICATIONS OF, OR RECOMMENDED OR GIVEN APPROVAL TO, ANY PERSON, SECURITY OR TRANSACTION. IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE, OR CAUSE TO BE MADE, TO ANY PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, CUSTOMER OR CLIENT ANY REPRESENTATION INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PARAGRAPH.

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In connection with the issue of any Tranche of Notes, the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in the applicable Pricing Supplement may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of a Stabilising Manager) will undertake stabilisation action. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche of Notes is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche of Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Notes. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents which have previously been published shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and form part of, this Offering Circular:

- (i) the most recent publicly available information statement (the **Information Statement**) of the Republic, as published by the Republic from time to time, beginning with the Information Statement to be published on or before the first issue of Notes under the Programme;
- (ii) any amendment or supplement to the Information Statement or to this Offering Circular; and
- (iii) with respect to any Notes issued by the Republic, the relevant Pricing Supplement,

except that any statement contained in this Offering Circular and any of the documents incorporated by reference in, and forming part of, this Offering Circular shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Offering Circular to the extent that a statement contained in a document subsequently incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular modifies or supersedes that statement. Copies of documents incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular can be obtained from the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange at www.bourse.lu and the Treasury of the Republic of Latvia at www.kase.gov.lv.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME

The following overview does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by, the remainder of this Offering Circular and, in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Tranche of Notes, the applicable Pricing Supplement. The Republic and any relevant Dealer may agree that Notes shall be issued in a form other than that contemplated in the Terms and Conditions, in which event, a new Offering Circular or a supplement to the Offering Circular, if appropriate, will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Notes.

Words and expressions defined in "*Form of the Notes*" and "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*" shall have the same meanings in this overview.

Issuer:	Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury
Risk Factors:	There are certain factors that may affect the Republic's ability to fulfil its obligations in respect of Notes issued under the Programme. These are set out under " <i>Risk Factors Relating to Latvia</i> " in the most recent Information Memorandum and may include, among other risks, certain potential factors which could adversely affect Latvia's economy and banking sector in the future. In addition, there are certain factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued under the Programme. These are set out under " <i>Risk Factors</i> " and include certain risks relating to the structure of particular Series of Notes and certain market risks, as well as the fact that the Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors.
Description:	Global Medium Term Note Programme
Arrangers:	Citigroup Global Markets Limited J.P. Morgan Securities plc Société Générale
Dealers:	Citigroup Global Markets Limited J.P. Morgan Securities plc Société Générale and any other Dealers appointed in accordance with the Programme Agreement.
Principal Paying Agent and Transfer Agent:	Citibank, N.A., London Branch
Registrar and Exchange Agent:	Citigroup Global Markets Deutschland AG
Certain Restrictions:	Each issue of Notes denominated in a currency in respect of which particular laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements apply will only be issued in circumstances which comply with such laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements from time to time (see " <i>Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions</i> ").
Programme Size:	The Programme is unlimited in amount.

Distribution:	Notes may be distributed by way of private or public placement and in each case on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis.
Currencies:	Notes may be denominated in any currency agreed between the Republic and the relevant Dealer, subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions.
Maturities:	The Notes will have such maturities as may be agreed between the Republic and the relevant Dealer, subject to such minimum or maximum maturities as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the Republic or the relevant Specified Currency.
Issue Price:	Notes may be issued on a fully-paid basis and at an issue price which is at par or at a discount to, or premium over, par.
Form of Notes:	The Notes will be issued in bearer or registered form as described in " <i>Form of the Notes</i> ". Registered Notes will not be exchangeable for Bearer Notes and <i>vice versa</i> .
Fixed Rate Notes:	Fixed interest will be payable on such date or dates as may be agreed between the Republic and the relevant Dealer and, on redemption, will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction as may be agreed between the Republic and the relevant Dealer.
Floating Rate Notes:	<p>Floating Rate Notes will bear interest at a rate determined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified Currency governed by an agreement incorporating the 2006 ISDA Definitions (as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc., and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series); or (b) on the basis of a reference rate appearing on the agreed screen page of a commercial quotation service; or (c) on such other basis as may be agreed between the Republic and the relevant Dealer. <p>The margin (if any) relating to such floating rate will be agreed between the Republic and the relevant Dealer for each Series of Floating Rate Notes.</p>
Index Linked Notes:	Payments of principal in respect of Index Linked Redemption Notes or of interest in respect of Index Linked Interest Notes will be calculated by reference to such index and/or formula or to such other factors as the Issuer and the

relevant Dealer may agree.

Other provisions in relation to Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes:

Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes may also have a maximum interest rate, a minimum interest rate or both.

Interest on Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes in respect of each Interest Period, as agreed prior to issue by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, will be payable on such Interest Payment Dates, and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction, as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

Dual Currency Notes:

Payments (whether in respect of principal or interest and whether at maturity or otherwise) in respect of Dual Currency Notes will be made in such currencies, and based on such rates of exchange, as the Issuer and the relevant Dealer may agree.

Zero Coupon Notes:

Zero Coupon Notes will be offered and sold at a discount to their nominal amount and will not bear interest.

Redemption:

The applicable Pricing Supplement will indicate either that the relevant Notes cannot be redeemed prior to their stated maturity (other than following an Event of Default) or that such Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Republic and/or the Noteholders upon giving notice to the Noteholders or the Republic, as the case may be, on a date or dates specified prior to such stated maturity and at a price or prices and on such other terms as may be agreed between the Republic and the relevant Dealer. The terms of any such redemption, including notice periods, any relevant conditions to be satisfied and the relevant redemption dates and prices will be indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Denomination of Notes:

The Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the Republic and the relevant Dealer save that the minimum denomination of each Note will be such amount as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Specified Currency.

Events of Default

Events of default under the Notes include the non-payment of any interest due in respect of the Notes or any of them for a period of 30 days from the due date for payment thereof and breach of other obligations or undertakings under the Notes (which breach is not remedied within 60 days). Notes may only be declared immediately due and payable, upon an Event of Default, if holders of at least 25 per cent. in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes give notice in writing to the Republic (with a copy to the Fiscal Agent). Furthermore if the Republic receives notice in writing from holders of at least 50 per cent. in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes to the effect that the event of default giving rise to a declaration of acceleration is cured and that such holders wish the relevant

declaration to be withdrawn, the relevant declaration shall be withdrawn and shall have no further effect.

Negative Pledge: The terms of the Notes will contain a negative pledge provision as further described in Condition 4.

Status of the Notes: The Notes will constitute direct, general, (subject to the provisions of Condition 4) unsecured and unconditional obligations of the Republic and will rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves and at least (save for certain obligations required to be preferred by law) equally in right of payment with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of the Republic.

Taxation: All payments in respect of the Notes by or on behalf of the Republic will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any Taxes, unless required by law. In that event, the Republic will pay such additional amounts as will result in the receipt by the Noteholders of such amounts as would have been received by them if no such withholding or deduction had been required, subject to certain exceptions as provided in Condition 8.

Rating: The ratings of the Programme and the Republic will be set out in the most recent Information Statement. The rating of certain Series of Notes to be issued under the Programme may be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Whether or not each credit rating applied for in relation to relevant Series of Notes will be issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation will be disclosed in the Pricing Supplement.

Listing and admission to trading: Application has been made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for Notes issued under the Programme to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market and to be listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Notes may be listed or admitted to trading, as the case may be, on other or further stock exchanges or markets agreed between the Republic and the relevant Dealer in relation to the Series. Notes which are neither listed nor admitted to trading on any market may also be issued.

The applicable Pricing Supplement will state whether or not the relevant Notes are to be listed and/or admitted to trading and, if so, on which stock exchanges and/or markets.

Governing Law: The Notes and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes will be governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law, *provided, however*, that the due authorisation and execution of the Notes by and on behalf of the Republic shall be governed by

the laws of the Republic.

Selling Restrictions:

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and are subject to certain restrictions on transfers. See "*Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*" below.

United States Selling Restrictions:

Regulation S, Category 1., Rule 144A and TEFRA D / TEFRA C / TEFRA not applicable, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Use of Proceeds:

The net proceeds from each issue of Notes will be used for the refinancing of indebtedness and general funding purposes of the Republic.

RISK FACTORS

Investment in the Notes involves risk. Prospective investors should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with the other information set out in this Offering Circular, before making a decision to invest in the Notes and should understand that the risks set forth below could, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on Latvia's capacity to repay principal and make payments of interest on the Notes or otherwise fulfil its obligations under the Notes. Most of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur and the Republic is not in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Republic or that the Republic currently deems to be immaterial may also materially affect the Republic's economy and its ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes. In any such case, investors may lose all or part of their investment in the Notes. Words and expressions defined in "Terms and Conditions of the Notes" or elsewhere in this Offering Circular have the same meanings in this section.

For Risk Factors Relating to Latvia, please refer to the latest Information Statement

Factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued under the Programme

The Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors

Each potential investor in the Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the Notes and the information contained in this Offering Circular;
- have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Notes and the impact the Notes will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Notes, including where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- understand thoroughly the terms of the Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant financial markets; and
- be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Risks related to the structure of a particular issue of Notes

A wide range of Notes may be issued under the Programme. A number of these Notes may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors. Set out below is a description of the most common such features:

Notes subject to optional redemption by the Republic

An optional redemption feature of Notes is likely to limit their market value. During any period when the Republic may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of those Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

The Republic may be expected to redeem Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significantly lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may bear interest at a rate that converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. Where the Republic has the right to effect such a conversion, this will affect the secondary market and the market value of the Notes since the Republic may be expected to convert the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If the Republic converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate in such circumstances, the spread on the Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may be less favourable than then prevailing spreads on comparable Floating Rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. If the Republic converts from a floating rate to a fixed rate in such circumstances, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing rates on its Notes.

Index Linked Notes and Dual Currency Notes

The Issuer may issue Notes with principal or interest determined by reference to an index or formula, to movements in currency exchange rates or other factors (each, a **Relevant Factor**). In addition, the Issuer may issue Notes with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies which may be different from the currency in which the Notes are denominated. Potential investors should be aware that:

- (a) the market price of such Notes may be volatile;
- (b) they may receive no interest;
- (c) payment of principal or interest may occur at a different time or in a different currency than expected;
- (d) they may lose all or a substantial portion of their principal;
- (e) a Relevant Factor may be subject to significant fluctuations that may not correlate with changes in interest rates, currencies or other indices;
- (f) if a Relevant Factor is applied to Notes in conjunction with a multiplier greater than one or contains some other leverage factor, the effect of changes in the Relevant Factor on principal or interest payable likely will be magnified; and
- (g) the timing of changes in a Relevant Factor may affect the actual yield to investors, even if the average level is consistent with their expectations. In general, the earlier the change in the Relevant Factor, the greater the effect on yield.

The historical experience of an index should not be viewed as an indication of the future performance of such index during the term of any Index Linked Notes. Accordingly, each potential investor should consult its own financial and legal advisers about the risk entailed by an investment in any Index Linked Notes and the suitability of such Notes in light of its particular circumstances.

Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount or premium from their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

Risks related to Notes generally

Set out below is a brief description of certain risks relating to the Notes generally:

The conditions of the Notes may be modified, waived or substituted without the consent of all the Noteholders

The conditions of the Notes contain provisions for calling meetings of Noteholders to consider matters affecting their interests generally and for the passing of written resolutions of Noteholders without the need for a meeting. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders including Noteholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting or sign the relevant written resolution and Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority. Any such change in the conditions of the Notes may adversely affect the trading price of the Notes.

The conditions of the Notes contain a provision permitting the Notes and the conditions of the Notes to be amended without the consent of the Noteholders to correct a manifest error or where the amendment is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is not materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders.

The conditions of the Notes restrict the ability of an individual holder to declare a default and permit a majority of holders to rescind a declaration of default

The conditions of the Notes contain a provision which, if an Event of Default occurs, allows the holders of at least 25 per cent. in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes to declare all the Notes to be immediately due and payable by providing notice in writing to the Republic, whereupon the Notes shall become immediately due and payable, at their principal amount with accrued interest, without further action or formality.

The conditions of the Notes also contain a provision permitting the holders of at least 50 per cent. in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes to notify the Republic to the effect that the Event of Default or Events of Default giving rise to any above-mentioned declaration is or are cured following any such declaration and that such holders wish the relevant declaration to be withdrawn. The Republic shall give notice thereof to the Noteholders, whereupon the relevant declaration shall be withdrawn and shall have no further effect.

The EU Savings Directive may result in certain holders not receiving the full amount of interest

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC (the “**EU Savings Directive**”) on the taxation of savings income, each Member State is required to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest or other similar income (within the meaning of the EU Savings Directive) paid by a paying agent in the meaning of the EU Savings Directive within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a paying agent for, an individual resident or certain limited types of entity established in that other Member State; however, for a transitional period, Austria and Luxembourg may instead apply a withholding system in relation to such payments, deducting tax at a rate of 35 per cent., unless in the case of Luxembourg the beneficial owner of the interest payments opts for one of the two information exchange procedures available. The transitional period is to terminate at the end of the first full fiscal year following agreement by certain non-EU countries to the exchange of information relating to such payments.

A number of non-EU countries and certain dependent or associated territories of certain Member States, have adopted similar measures (either provision of information or transitional withholding) in relation to payments made by a paying agent within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a paying agent for, an individual resident in a Member State. In addition, the Member States have entered into provision of information or transitional withholding arrangements with certain of those dependent or associated territories in relation to payments made by a person in a Member State to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident or certain limited types of entity established in one of those territories.

The European Commission (the “EC”) has proposed certain amendments to the EU Savings Directive, which may, if implemented, amend or broaden the scope of the requirements described above. Investors who are in any doubt as to their position should consult their professional advisers.

If a payment were to be made or collected through a Member State which has opted for a withholding system and an amount of, or in respect of, tax were to be withheld from that payment, neither the Republic nor any Paying Agent nor any other person would be obliged to pay additional amounts with respect to any Note as a result of the imposition of such withholding tax. The Republic is required to maintain a Paying Agent in a Member State that is not obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to the EU Savings Directive.

The law governing the Conditions of the Notes may change

The conditions of the Notes are based on English law in effect as at the date of this Offering Circular. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to English law or administrative practice after the date of this Offering Circular.

A claimant may not be able to enforce a court judgment against certain assets of the Republic in certain jurisdictions

Latvia is a sovereign state. Consequently, it may be difficult for investors to obtain judgments of courts in countries outside Latvia against the Republic. Enforcement of such judgments in Latvia may be refused in certain circumstances in the absence of an applicable treaty facilitating such enforcement. There is also a risk that, notwithstanding the waiver of sovereign immunity by the Republic (see further Condition 18.7 for the extent to which sovereign immunity is waived), a claimant will not be able to enforce a court judgment against certain assets of the Republic in certain jurisdictions (including the imposition of any arrest order or attachment or seizure of such assets and their subsequent sale) without the Republic having specifically consented to such enforcement at the time when the enforcement is sought.

The foreign exchange reserves of Latvia are controlled and administered by the Bank of Latvia, which is an independent central bank legally distinct from the Government. Accordingly, such reserves would not be available to satisfy any claim or judgment in respect of the Notes.

Court judgements in Latvia

Any judgment obtained in a court in Latvia against the Republic by a holder of any Note would be expressed in the lawful currency of the Republic of Latvia.

Bearer Notes where denominations involve integral multiples: definitive bearer Notes

In relation to any issue of Notes in bearer form which have denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination plus one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, it is possible that such Notes may be traded in amounts that are not integral multiples of such minimum Specified Denomination. In such a case a holder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds an amount which is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in his account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time may not receive a definitive Note in bearer form in respect of such holding (should such Notes be printed) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that its holding amounts to a Specified Denomination.

If definitive Notes in bearer form are issued, holders should be aware that definitive Notes which have a denomination that is not an integral multiple of the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade.

Reliance on DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg procedures

Notes issued under the Programme will be represented on issue by one or more Global Notes that may be deposited with a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or may be deposited with a

nominee for DTC (each as defined under "*Form of the Notes*"). Except in the circumstances described in each Global Note, investors will not be entitled to receive Notes in definitive form. Each of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and their respective direct and indirect participants will maintain records of the beneficial interests in each Global Note held through it. While the Notes are represented by a Global Note, investors will be able to trade their beneficial interests only through the relevant clearing systems and their respective participants.

While the Notes are represented by Global Notes, the Republic will discharge its payment obligation under the Notes by making payments through the relevant clearing systems. A holder of a beneficial interest in a Global Note must rely on the procedures of the relevant clearing system and its participants to receive payments under the Notes. The Republic has no responsibility or liability for the records relating to, or payments made in respect of, beneficial interests in any Global Note.

Holders of beneficial interests in a Global Note will not have a direct right to vote in respect of the Notes so represented. Instead, such holders will be permitted to act only to the extent that they are enabled by the relevant clearing system and its participants to appoint appropriate proxies.

Risks related to the market generally

Set out below is a brief description of the principal market risks, including liquidity risk, exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and credit risk:

There may be no active trading market for the Notes

Although an application has been made to list on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to trade the Notes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market, there is no assurance that such application will be accepted or that an active trading market for the Notes will develop or, if one does develop, that it will be liquid or maintained. If an active trading market in the Notes does not develop or is not maintained, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected.

The market for securities issued by the Republic is influenced by economic and market conditions in Latvia and, to a varying degree, economic conditions in other Eastern European markets as well as global, emerging and developed markets generally. There can be no assurance that events which would cause volatility of the sort that occurred in worldwide financial markets in 1998 and 2008 will not occur again, or that any such volatility will not adversely affect the price or liquidity of the Notes.

In addition, if the Notes are traded after their initial issuance, they may trade at a discount to their initial offering price, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, general economic conditions and the financial condition of the Republic. As a result of the above factors, investors may not be able to sell their Notes easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market.

Exchange rate risks and exchange controls

The Republic will pay principal and interest on the Notes in the Specified Currency. This presents certain risks relating to currency conversions if an investor's financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or currency unit (the **Investor's Currency**) other than the Specified Currency. These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of the Specified Currency or revaluation of the Investor's Currency) and the risk that authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor's Currency may impose or modify exchange controls. An appreciation in the value of the Investor's Currency relative to the Specified Currency would decrease (1) the Investor's Currency-equivalent yield on the Notes, (2) the Investor's Currency-equivalent value of the principal payable on the Notes and (3) the Investor's Currency-equivalent market value of the Notes.

Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal.

Interest rate risks

Investment in Fixed Rate Notes involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the Fixed Rate Notes.

Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investments

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent (1) the Notes are legal investments for it, (2) the Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (3) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of the Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of the Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by its assigning rating agency at any time.

In general, European regulated investors are restricted under the CRA Regulation from using credit ratings for regulatory purposes, unless such ratings are issued by a credit rating agency established in the EU and registered under the CRA Regulation (and such registration has not been withdrawn or suspended), subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances whilst the registration application is pending. Such general restriction will also apply in the case of credit ratings issued by non-EU credit rating agencies, unless the relevant credit ratings are endorsed by an EU-registered credit rating agency or the relevant non-EU rating agency is certified in accordance with the CRA Regulation (and such endorsement action or certification, as the case may be, has not been withdrawn or suspended).

FORM OF THE NOTES

The Notes of each Series will be in either bearer form, with or without interest coupons attached, or registered form, without interest coupons attached. Bearer Notes will be issued outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act (**Regulation S**) and Registered Notes will be issued both outside the United States in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Regulation S and within the United States in reliance on Rule 144A or another exemption from, or transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Bearer Notes

Each Tranche of Bearer Notes will be initially issued in the form of a temporary global note (a **Temporary Bearer Global Note**) or, if so specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, a permanent global note (a **Permanent Bearer Global Note**) and, together with a Temporary Bearer Global Note, each a **Bearer Global Note**) which, in either case, will:

- (a) if the Global Notes are intended to be issued in new global note (NGN) form, as stated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a common safekeeper (the **Common Safekeeper**) for Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (**Euroclear**) and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme (**Clearstream, Luxembourg**); and
- (b) if the Global Notes are not intended to be issued in NGN Form, be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a common depository (the **Common Depository**) for, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Whilst any Bearer Note is represented by a Temporary Bearer Global Note, payments of principal, interest (if any) and any other amount payable in respect of the Notes due prior to the Exchange Date (as defined below) will be made (against presentation of the Temporary Bearer Global Note if the Temporary Bearer Global Note is not intended to be issued in NGN form) only to the extent that certification (in a form to be provided) to the effect that the beneficial owners of interests in the Temporary Bearer Global Note are not U.S. persons or persons who have purchased for resale to any U.S. person, as required by U.S. Treasury regulations, has been received by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, has given a like certification (based on the certifications it has received) to the Principal Paying Agent.

On and after the date (the **Exchange Date**) which is 40 days after a Temporary Bearer Global Note is issued, interests in such Temporary Bearer Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge) upon a request as described therein either for (i) interests in a Permanent Bearer Global Note of the same Series or (ii) for definitive Bearer Notes of the same Series with, where applicable, interest coupons and talons attached (as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement and subject, in the case of definitive Bearer Notes, to such notice period as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement), in each case against certification of beneficial ownership as described above unless such certification has already been given, provided that purchasers in the United States and certain U.S. persons will not be able to receive definitive Bearer Notes. The holder of a Temporary Bearer Global Note will not be entitled to collect any payment of interest, principal or other amount due on or after the Exchange Date unless, upon due certification, exchange of the Temporary Bearer Global Note for an interest in a Permanent Bearer Global Note or for definitive Bearer Notes is improperly withheld or refused.

Payments of principal, interest (if any) or any other amounts on a Permanent Bearer Global Note will be made through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (against presentation or surrender (as the case may be) of the Permanent Bearer Global Note if the Permanent Bearer Global Note is not intended to be issued in NGN form) without any requirement for certification.

The applicable Pricing Supplement will specify that a Permanent Bearer Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for definitive Bearer Notes with, where applicable, interest coupons

and talons attached only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. For these purposes, **Exchange Event** means that (i) an Event of Default (as defined in Condition 10) has occurred and is continuing, or (ii) the Republic has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so and no successor clearing system is available. The Republic will promptly give notice to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 14 if an Exchange Event occurs. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg or the common depository or the common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, on their behalf (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Bearer Global Note) may give notice to the Principal Paying Agent requesting exchange and, in the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described in (iii) above, the Republic may also give notice to the Principal Paying Agent requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Principal Paying Agent.

The following legend will appear on all Bearer Notes which have an original maturity of more than one year and on all interest coupons relating to such Notes:

"ANY UNITED STATES PERSON WHO HOLDS THIS OBLIGATION WILL BE SUBJECT TO LIMITATIONS UNDER THE UNITED STATES INCOME TAX LAWS, INCLUDING THE LIMITATIONS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 165(j) AND 1287(a) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE."

The sections referred to provide that United States holders, with certain exceptions, will not be entitled to deduct any loss on Bearer Notes or interest coupons and will not be entitled to capital gains treatment of any gain on any sale, disposition, redemption or payment of principal in respect of such Notes or interest coupons.

Notes which are represented by a Bearer Global Note will only be transferable in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be.

Registered Notes

The Registered Notes of each Tranche offered and sold in reliance on Regulation S, which will be sold outside the United States, will initially be represented by a global note in registered form (a **Regulation S Global Note**).

The Registered Notes of each Tranche offered and sold in the United States may only be offered and sold in private transactions to "qualified institutional buyers" within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act (**QIBs**). The Registered Notes of each Tranche sold to QIBs will be represented by a global note in registered form (a **Rule 144A Global Note** and, together with a Regulation S Global Note, each a **Registered Global Note**).

Registered Global Notes will either (i) be deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of a nominee of, the Depository Trust Company (**DTC**) or (ii) be deposited with a common depository or common safekeeper, as the case may be for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, and registered in the name of a common nominee of, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or in the name of a nominee of the common safekeeper, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Persons holding beneficial interests in Registered Global Notes will be entitled or required, as the case may be, under the circumstances described below, to receive physical delivery of definitive Notes in fully registered form.

The Registered Global Notes will be subject to certain restrictions on transfer set forth therein and will bear a legend regarding such restrictions.

Payments of principal, interest and any other amount in respect of the Registered Global Notes will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the person shown on the Register (as defined in Condition 6.4) as the registered holder of the Registered Global Notes. None of the Republic any Paying Agent or the

Registrar will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments or deliveries made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the Registered Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Payments of principal, interest or any other amount in respect of the Registered Notes in definitive form will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the persons shown on the Register on the relevant Record Date (as defined in Condition 6.4) immediately preceding the due date for payment in the manner provided in that Condition.

Interests in a Registered Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for definitive Registered Notes without interest coupons or talons attached only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. For these purposes, **Exchange Event** means that (i) an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, (ii) in the case of Notes registered in the name of a nominee for DTC, either DTC has notified the Republic that it is unwilling or unable to continue to act as depository for the Notes and no alternative clearing system is available or DTC has ceased to constitute a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and no alternative clearing system is available, (iii) in the case of Notes registered in the name of a nominee for a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, the Republic has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so and, in any such case, no successor clearing system is available or (iv) the Republic has or will become subject to adverse tax consequences which would not be suffered were the Notes represented by the Registered Global Note in definitive form. The Republic will promptly give notice to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 14 if an Exchange Event occurs. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any person acting on their behalf (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Registered Global Note) may give notice to the Registrar requesting exchange and, in the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described in (iv) above, the Republic may also give notice to the Registrar requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than 10 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Registrar.

Transfer of Interests

Interests in a Registered Global Note may, subject to compliance with all applicable restrictions, be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such interest in another Registered Global Note. No beneficial owner of an interest in a Registered Global Note will be able to transfer such interest, except in accordance with the applicable procedures of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, in each case to the extent applicable. **Registered Notes are also subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth therein and will bear a legend regarding such restrictions, see "*Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*".**

General

Pursuant to the Agency Agreement (as defined under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*"), the Principal Paying Agent shall arrange that, where a further Tranche of Notes is issued which is intended to form a single Series with an existing Tranche of Notes, the Notes of such further Tranche shall be assigned a common code and ISIN and, where applicable, a CUSIP and CINS number which are different from the common code, ISIN, CUSIP and CINS assigned to Notes of any other Tranche of the same Series until at least the expiry of the distribution compliance period (as defined in Regulation S) applicable to the Notes of such Tranche.

Any reference herein to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement or as may otherwise be approved by the Republic and the Principal Paying Agent.

A Note may be accelerated by the holder thereof in certain circumstances described in Condition 10. In such circumstances, where any Note is still represented by a Global Note and the Global Note (or any part thereof) has become due and repayable in accordance with the Conditions of such Notes and payment in full of the amount due has not been made in accordance with the provisions of the Global Note then the Global Note will become void at 8.00 p.m. (London time) on the day immediately following such day. At the same time holders of interests in such Global Note credited to their accounts with Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC, as the case may be, will become entitled to proceed directly against the Republic on the basis of statements of account provided by Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and DTC on and subject to the terms of a deed of covenant (the **Deed of Covenant**) dated 7 June 2013 and executed by the Republic. In addition, holders of interests in such Global Note credited to their accounts with DTC may require DTC to deliver definitive Notes in registered form in exchange for their interest in such Global Note in accordance with DTC's standard operating procedures.

The Republic may agree with any Dealer that Notes may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Terms and Conditions of the Notes herein, in which event a new Offering Circular or a supplement to the Offering Circular, if appropriate, will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Notes.

APPLICABLE PRICING SUPPLEMENT

Set out below is the form of Pricing Supplement which will be completed for each Tranche of Notes issued under the Programme.

[Date]

REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, ACTING THROUGH THE TREASURY

Issue of [Aggregate Nominal Amount of Tranche] [Title of Notes] under the Global Medium Term Note Programme

PART A – CONTRACTUAL TERMS

This document constitutes the Pricing Supplement for the Notes described herein. This document must be read in conjunction with the Offering Circular dated 7 June 2013 (including the most recent publicly available information statement of the Republic and any other documents incorporated by reference therein) [as supplemented by the supplement[s] dated [date[s]]] (the **Offering Circular**). Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of this Pricing Supplement and the Offering Circular. Copies of the Offering Circular are available on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange at www.bourse.lu and the Treasury of the Republic of Latvia at www.kase.gov.lv.

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the **Conditions**) set forth in the Offering Circular [dated [original date]] which are incorporated by reference in the Offering Circular].

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as "Not Applicable" (N/A). Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if "Not Applicable" is indicated for individual paragraphs or subparagraphs. Italics denote directions for completing the Pricing Supplement.]

1. Issuer: Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury
2. (a) Series Number: []
(b) Tranche Number: []
(If fungible with an existing Series, details of that Series, including the date on which the Notes become fungible)
3. Specified Currency or Currencies: []
4. Aggregate Nominal Amount:
 - (a) Series: []
 - (b) Tranche: []
5. (i) Issue Price: [] per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from [insert date] (if applicable)]
(ii) Estimated Net Proceeds: []

6. (a) Specified Denominations: []
- (b) Calculation Amount: []
- (If only one Specified Denomination, insert the Specified Denomination. If more than one Specified Denomination, insert the highest common factor. Note: There must be a common factor in the case of two or more Specified Denominations.)*
7. (a) Issue Date: []
- (b) Interest Commencement Date: [*specify*/Issue Date/Not Applicable]
- (N.B. An Interest Commencement Date will not be relevant for certain Notes, for example Zero Coupon Notes.)*
8. Maturity Date: [*Fixed rate - specify date*/
Floating rate - Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to [specify month and year]]
9. Interest Basis: [[] per cent. Fixed Rate]
[[LIBOR/EURIBOR] +/- [] per cent. Floating Rate]
[Zero Coupon]
[Index Linked Interest]
[Dual Currency Interest]
[*specify other*]
(further particulars specified below)
10. Redemption/Payment Basis: [Redemption at par]
[Index Linked Redemption]
[Dual Currency]
[*specify other*]
11. Change of Interest Basis or Redemption/Payment Basis: [*Specify details of any provision for change of Notes into another Interest Basis or Redemption/Payment Basis*]
12. Put/Call Options: [Investor Put]
[Issuer Call]
[(further particulars specified below)]
13. Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

14. Fixed Rate Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Rate(s) of Interest: [] per cent. per annum [payable[annually/
semi-annually/quarterly/other (*specify*)] in arrear]
(If payable other than annually, consider amending

Condition [Interest])

- (b) Interest Payment Date(s): [[] in each year up to and including the Maturity Date]/[specify other]
(N.B. This will need to be amended in the case of long or short coupons)
- (c) Fixed Coupon Amount(s): [] per Calculation Amount
(Applicable to Notes in definitive form.)
- (d) Broken Amount(s): [] per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in/on] []
(Applicable to Notes in definitive form.)
- (e) Day Count Fraction: [30/360 or Actual/Actual (ICMA) or [specify other]]
- (f) Determination Date(s): [[] in each year] [Not Applicable]
(Insert regular interest payment dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon
N.B. This will need to be amended in the case of regular interest payment dates which are not of equal duration
N.B. Only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual (ICMA))
- (g) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes: [None/Give details]
15. Floating Rate Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Dates: []
- (b) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/[specify other]]
- (c) Additional Business Centre(s): []
- (d) Manner in which the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount is to be determined: [Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination/specify other]
- (e) Party responsible for calculating the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount (if not the Principal Paying Agent): []
- (f) Screen Rate Determination:
- Reference Rate: []

(Either LIBOR, EURIBOR or other, although additional information is required if other - including fallback provisions in the Agency Agreement)

- Interest Determination Date(s): []
(Second London business day prior to the start of each Interest Period if LIBOR (other than Sterling or euro LIBOR), first day of each Interest Period if Sterling LIBOR and the second day on which the TARGET2 System is open prior to the start of each Interest Period if EURIBOR or euro LIBOR)

- Relevant Screen Page: []
(In the case of EURIBOR, if not Reuters EURIBOR01 ensure it is a page which shows a composite rate or amend the fallback provisions appropriately)

(g) ISDA Determination:

- Floating Rate Option: []
- Designated Maturity: []
- Reset Date: []

(h) Margin(s): [+/-] [] per cent. per annum

(i) Minimum Rate of Interest: [] per cent. per annum

(j) Maximum Rate of Interest: [] per cent. per annum

(k) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual (ISDA)
Actual/365 (Fixed)
Actual/365 (Sterling)
Actual/360
30/360
30E/360
30E/360 (ISDA)
Other]
(See Condition 5 for alternatives)

(l) Fallback provisions, rounding provisions and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on Floating Rate Notes, if different from those set out in the Conditions: []

16. Zero Coupon Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

(a) Accrual Yield: [] per cent. per annum

(b) Reference Price: []

- (c) Any other formula/basis of determining amount payable: []
- (d) Day Count Fraction in relation to Early Redemption Amounts and late payment: [Conditions 7.4 and 7.7 apply/specify other] (Consider applicable day count fraction if not U.S. dollar denominated)
17. Index Linked Interest Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable] (If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Index/Formula [Give or annex details]
- (b) Calculation Agent: []
- (c) Party responsible for calculating the Rate of Interest (if not the Calculation Agent) and Interest Amount (if not the Principal Paying Agent): []
- (d) Provisions for determining Interest Amount where calculation by reference to Index and/or Formula is impossible or impracticable: [need to include a description of market disruption or settlement disruption events and adjustment provisions]
- (e) Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Dates: []
- (f) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/specify other]
- (g) Additional Business Centre(s): []
- (h) Minimum Rate of Interest: [] per cent. per annum
- (i) Maximum Rate of Interest: [] per cent. per annum
- (j) Day Count Fraction: []
18. Dual Currency Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable] (If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Rate of Exchange/method of calculating Rate of Exchange: [Give or annex details]
- (b) Party, if any, responsible for calculating principal and/or interest due (if not the Principal Paying Agent): []
- (c) Provisions applicable where [need to include a description of market disruption or

calculation by reference to Rate of Exchange impossible or impracticable:

settlement disruption events and adjustment provisions]

- (d) Person at whose option Specified Currency(ies) is/are payable: []

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

19. Issuer Call: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

- (a) Optional Redemption Date(s): []

- (b) Optional Redemption Amount and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [[] per Calculation Amount/specify other/see Appendix]

- (c) If redeemable in part:

- (i) Minimum Redemption Amount: []

- (ii) Maximum Redemption Amount: []

- (d) Notice period (if other than as set out in the Conditions): []

(N.B. If setting notice periods which are different to those provided in the Conditions, the Republic is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Republic and the Principal Paying Agent)

20. Investor Put: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

- (a) Optional Redemption Date(s): []

- (b) Optional Redemption Amount and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [[] per Calculation Amount/specify other/see Appendix]

- (c) Notice period (if other than as set out in the Conditions): []

(N.B. If setting notice periods which are different to those provided in the Conditions, the Republic is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example,

as between the Republic and the Principal Paying Agent [or the Trustee])

21. Final Redemption Amount: per Calculation Amount/*specify other/see Appendix*
22. Early Redemption Amount payable on redemption for taxation reasons or on event of default and/or the method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in Condition 7.4): per Calculation Amount/*specify other/see Appendix*

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

23. Form of Notes:

[Form:]

[Bearer Notes

[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes only upon an Exchange Event]

[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes on and after the Exchange Date]

[Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes only upon an Exchange Event]

[Notes shall not be physically delivered in Belgium, except to a clearing system, a depository or other institution for the purpose of their immobilisation in accordance with article 4 of the Belgian Law of 14 December 2005.¹]

[Registered Notes:

[Regulation S Global Note (U.S.\$[] nominal amount) registered in the name of a nominee for [DTC/a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg/a common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg]]

[Rule 144A Global Note (U.S.\$[] nominal amount) registered in the name of a nominee for [DTC/a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg/a common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg]

[New Global Note:

[Yes][No]]

24. Additional Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to Payment Days:

[Not Applicable/*give details*]

(Note that this paragraph relates to the place of payment and not Interest Period end dates to which sub-paragraph 15(c) relates)

¹ Include for Notes that are to be offered in Belgium.

25. Talons for future Coupons to be attached to Definitive Notes in bearer form (and dates on which such Talons mature): [Yes/No. *If yes, give details*]
26. Other final terms: [Not Applicable/*give details*]
(Consider including a term providing for tax certification if required to enable interest to be paid gross by Republics.)

DISTRIBUTION

27. (a) If syndicated, names of Managers: [Not Applicable/*give names*]
- (b) Date of Subscription Agreement: []
- (c) Stabilising Manager(s) (if any): [Not Applicable/*give name*]
28. If non-syndicated, name of relevant Dealer: [Not Applicable/*give name*]
29. U.S. Selling Restrictions: Reg. S Category 1; TEFRA D / TEFRA C / TEFRA not applicable
30. Additional selling restrictions: [Not Applicable/*give details*]

[LISTING APPLICATION

This Pricing Supplement comprises the final terms required for issue and admission to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market and admission to trading on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange of the Notes described herein pursuant to the Global Medium Term Note Programme of the Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury.]

[RESPONSIBILITY

The Republic accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Pricing Supplement.]

Signed on behalf of the Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury:

By:
Duly authorised

PART B – OTHER INFORMATION

1. LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING

Listing and Admission to trading: [Application has been made by the Republic (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market with effect from [].] [Application is expected to be made by the Republic (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market with effect from [].] [Not Applicable.]

2. RATINGS

Ratings: [The Notes to be issued [[have been]/[are expected to be]] rated [insert details] by [insert the legal name of the relevant credit rating agency entity(ies)].]

[Each of [defined terms] is established in the European Union and is registered under the Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended).]

(The above disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to Notes of the type being issued under the Programme generally or, where the issue has been specifically rated, that rating.)

3. INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUE

[Save for any fees payable to the [Managers/Dealer], so far as the Republic is aware, no person involved in the issue of the Notes has an interest material to the offer. - *Amend as appropriate if there are other interests*]

4. YIELD (Fixed Rate Notes only)

Indication of yield: []

The yield is calculated at the Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is not an indication of future yield.

5. HISTORIC INTEREST RATES (Floating Rate Notes Only)

Details of historic [LIBOR/EURIBOR/other] rates can be obtained from [Reuters].

6. PERFORMANCE OF INDEX/FORMULA, EXPLANATION OF EFFECT ON VALUE OF INVESTMENT AND ASSOCIATED RISKS AND OTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE UNDERLYING (INDEX LINKED NOTES ONLY)

[Need to include details of where past and future performance and volatility of the index/formula can be obtained.]

[Where the underlying is an index need to include the name of the index and details of where the information about the index can be obtained.]

The Issuer does not intend to provide post-issuance information.

7. PERFORMANCE OF RATE[S] OF EXCHANGE AND EXPLANATION OF EFFECT ON VALUE OF INVESTMENT (DUAL CURRENCY NOTES ONLY)

[Need to include details of where past and future performance and volatility of the relevant rates can be obtained.]

The Issuer does not intend to provide post-issuance information.

8. OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

(i) ISIN Code: []

(ii) Common Code: []

(iii) CUSIP: []

(iv) CINS: []

(v) Any clearing system(s) other than DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and the relevant identification number(s): [Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)]

(vi) Delivery: Delivery [against/free of] payment

(vii) Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): []

(viii) Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility: [Yes] [No]

[Note that the designation "yes" simply means that the Notes are intended upon issue to be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper[, and registered in the name of a nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as common safekeeper, that is, held under the NSS,] *[include this text for Registered Notes which are to be held under the NSS]* and does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.] *[include this text if "yes" selected in which case Bearer Notes must be issued in NGN form]*

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following are the Terms and Conditions of the Notes which will be incorporated by reference into each Global Note (as defined below) and each definitive Note, in the latter case only if permitted by the relevant stock exchange or other relevant authority (if any) and agreed by the Republic and the relevant Dealer at the time of issue but, if not so permitted and agreed, such definitive Note will have endorsed thereon or attached thereto such Terms and Conditions. The applicable Pricing Supplement in relation to any Tranche of Notes may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with the following Terms and Conditions, replace or modify the following Terms and Conditions for the purpose of such Notes. The applicable Pricing Supplement (or the relevant provisions thereof) will be endorsed upon, or attached to, each Global Note and definitive Note. Reference should be made to "Form of the Notes" for a description of the content of Pricing Supplement which will specify which of such terms are to apply in relation to the relevant Notes.

This Note is one of a Series (as defined below) of Notes issued by the Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury (the **Republic**) pursuant to the Agency Agreement (as defined below).

References herein to the **Notes** shall be references to the Notes of this Series and shall mean:

- (i) in relation to any Notes represented by a global Note (a **Global Note**), units of each Specified Denomination in the Specified Currency;
- (ii) any Global Note;
- (iii) any definitive Notes in bearer form (**Bearer Notes**) issued in exchange for a Global Note in bearer form; and
- (iv) any definitive Notes in registered form (**Registered Notes**) (whether or not issued in exchange for a Global Note in registered form).

The Notes and the Coupons (as defined below) have the benefit of an Agency Agreement (such Agency Agreement as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the **Agency Agreement**) dated 7 June 2013 and made between the Republic, Citibank, N.A., London Branch as issuing and principal paying agent and agent bank (the **Principal Paying Agent**, which expression shall include any successor principal paying agent) and as transfer agent (the **Transfer Agent**, which expression shall include any additional or successor transfer agents) and the other paying agents named therein (together with the Principal Paying Agent, the **Paying Agents**, which expression shall include any additional or successor paying agents) and Citigroup Global Markets Deutschland AG as exchange agent (the **Exchange Agent**, which expression shall include any successor exchange agent) and as registrar (the **Registrar**, which expression shall include any successor registrar).

The Pricing Supplement for this Note (or the relevant provisions thereof) are set out in Part A of the Pricing Supplement attached to or endorsed on this Note which supplement these Terms and Conditions (the **Conditions**) and may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with the Conditions, replace or modify the Conditions for the purposes of this Note. References to the **applicable Pricing Supplement** are to Part A of the Pricing Supplement (or the relevant provisions thereof) attached to or endorsed on this Note.

Interest bearing definitive Bearer Notes have interest coupons (**Coupons**) and, if indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, talons for further Coupons (**Talons**) attached on issue. Any reference herein to Coupons or coupons shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be deemed to include a reference to Talons or talons. Registered Notes and Global Notes do not have Coupons or Talons attached on issue.

Any reference to **Noteholders** or **holders** in relation to any Notes shall mean (in the case of Bearer Notes) the holders of the Notes and (in the case of Registered Notes) the persons in whose name the Notes are

registered and shall, in relation to any Notes represented by a Global Note, be construed as provided below. Any reference herein to **Couponholders** shall mean the holders of the Coupons and shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include the holders of the Talons.

As used herein, **Tranche** means Notes which are identical in all respects (including as to listing and admission to trading) and **Series** means a Tranche of Notes together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Notes which are (a) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (b) identical in all respects (including as to listing and admission to trading) except for their respective Issue Dates, (unless this is a Zero Coupon Note) Interest Commencement Dates and/or Issue Prices.

The Noteholders and the Couponholders are entitled to the benefit of the Deed of Covenant (the **Deed of Covenant**) dated 7 June 2013 and made by the Republic. The original of the Deed of Covenant is held by the common depository for Euroclear (as defined below) and Clearstream, Luxembourg (as defined below).

Copies of the Agency Agreement and the Deed of Covenant are available for inspection during normal business hours at the specified office of each of the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar and the other Paying Agents, the Exchange Agent and the other Transfer Agents (such Agents and the Registrar being together referred to as the **Agents**). If the Notes are to be admitted to trading on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the applicable Pricing Supplement will be published on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu). If this Note is not admitted to trading on a regulated market in the European Economic Area, the applicable Pricing Supplement will only be obtainable by a Noteholder holding one or more Notes and such Noteholder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Republic and the relevant Agent as to its holding of such Notes and identity. The Noteholders and the Couponholders are deemed to have notice of, and are entitled to the benefit of, all the provisions of the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Covenant and the applicable Pricing Supplement which are applicable to them. The statements in the Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of the Agency Agreement.

Words and expressions defined in the Agency Agreement or used in the applicable Pricing Supplement shall have the same meanings where used in the Conditions unless the context otherwise requires or unless otherwise stated and provided that, in the event of inconsistency between the Agency Agreement and the applicable Pricing Supplement, the applicable Pricing Supplement will prevail.

In the Conditions, euro means the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended.

1. FORM, DENOMINATION AND TITLE

The Notes are in bearer form or in registered form as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement and, in the case of definitive Notes, serially numbered, in the Specified Currency and the Specified Denomination(s). Notes of one Specified Denomination may not be exchanged for Notes of another Specified Denomination and Bearer Notes may not be exchanged for Registered Notes and *vice versa*.

This Note may be a Fixed Rate Note, a Floating Rate Note, a Zero Coupon Note an Index Linked Interest Note, a Dual Currency Interest Note or a combination of any of the foregoing, depending upon the Interest Basis shown in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

This Note may be an Index Linked Redemption Note, a Dual Currency Redemption Note or a combination of either of the foregoing, depending upon the Redemption/Payment Basis shown in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Definitive Bearer Notes are issued with Coupons attached, unless they are Zero Coupon Notes in which case references to Coupons and Couponholders in the Conditions are not applicable.

Subject as set out below, title to the Bearer Notes and Coupons will pass by delivery and title to the Registered Notes will pass upon registration of transfers in accordance with the provisions of the

Agency Agreement. The Republic and any Agent will (except as otherwise required by law) deem and treat the bearer of any Bearer Note or Coupon and the registered holder of any Registered Note as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon or notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) for all purposes but, in the case of any Global Note, without prejudice to the provisions set out in the next succeeding paragraph.

For so long as any of the Notes is represented by a Global Note held on behalf of Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (**Euroclear**) and/or Clearstream Banking, société anonyme (**Clearstream, Luxembourg**), each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular nominal amount of such Notes (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the nominal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Republic and the Agents as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes for all purposes other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on such nominal amount of such Notes, for which purpose the bearer of the relevant Bearer Global Note or the registered holder of the relevant Registered Global Note shall be treated by the Republic and any Agent as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Note and the expressions **Noteholder** and **holder of Notes** and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

For so long as the Depository Trust Company (**DTC**) or its nominee is the registered owner or holder of a Registered Global Note, DTC or such nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the Notes represented by such Registered Global Note for all purposes under the Agency Agreement and the Notes except to the extent that in accordance with DTC's published rules and procedures any ownership rights may be exercised by its participants or beneficial owners through participants.

Notes which are represented by a Global Note will be transferable only in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be. References to DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement or as may otherwise be approved by the Republic, and the Principal Paying Agent.

2. TRANSFERS OF REGISTERED NOTES

2.1 Transfers of interests in Registered Global Notes

Transfers of beneficial interests in Registered Global Notes will be effected by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, and, in turn, by other participants and, if appropriate, indirect participants in such clearing systems acting on behalf of transferors and transferees of such interests. A beneficial interest in a Registered Global Note will, subject to compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory restrictions, be transferable for Notes in definitive form or for a beneficial interest in another Registered Global Note only in the authorised denominations set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement and only in accordance with the rules and operating procedures for the time being of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, and in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the Agency Agreement. Transfers of a Registered Global Note registered in the name of a nominee for DTC shall be limited to transfers of such Registered Global Note, in whole but not in part, to another nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or such successor's nominee.

2.2 Transfers of Registered Notes in definitive form

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Agency Agreement, a Registered Note in definitive form may be transferred in whole or in part (in the authorised denominations set out in

the applicable Pricing Supplement). In order to effect any such transfer (a) the holder or holders must (i) surrender the Registered Note for registration of the transfer of the Registered Note (or the relevant part of the Registered Note) at the specified office of any Transfer Agent, with the form of transfer thereon duly executed by the holder or holders thereof or his or their attorney or attorneys duly authorised in writing and (ii) complete and deposit such other certifications as may be required by the relevant Transfer Agent and (b) the relevant Transfer Agent must, after due and careful enquiry, be satisfied with the documents of title and the identity of the person making the request. Any such transfer will be subject to such reasonable regulations as the Republic and the Registrar may from time to time prescribe (the initial such regulations being set out in Schedule 8 to the Agency Agreement). Subject as provided above, the relevant Transfer Agent will, within three business days (being for this purpose a day on which banks are open for business in the city where the specified office of the relevant Transfer Agent is located) of the request (or such longer period as may be required to comply with any applicable fiscal or other laws or regulations), authenticate and deliver, or procure the authentication and delivery of, at its specified office to the transferee or (at the risk of the transferee) send by uninsured mail, to such address as the transferee may request, a new Registered Note in definitive form of a like aggregate nominal amount to the Registered Note (or the relevant part of the Registered Note) transferred. In the case of the transfer of part only of a Registered Note in definitive form, a new Registered Note in definitive form in respect of the balance of the Registered Note not transferred will be so authenticated and delivered or (at the risk of the transferor) sent to the transferor.

2.3 Registration of transfer upon partial redemption

In the event of a partial redemption of Notes under Condition 7, the Republic shall not be required to register the transfer of any Registered Note, or part of a Registered Note, called for partial redemption.

2.4 Costs of registration

Noteholders will not be required to bear the costs and expenses of effecting any registration of transfer as provided above, except for any costs or expenses of delivery other than by regular uninsured mail and except that the Republic may require the payment of a sum sufficient to cover any stamp duty, tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in relation to the registration.

3. STATUS OF THE NOTES

The Notes and any relative Coupons constitute direct, general, (subject to the provisions of Condition 4) unsecured and unconditional obligations of the Republic and will at all times rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves. The full faith and credit of the Republic is pledged for the due and punctual payment of the principal of, and interest on, the Notes and the performance of the Republic's other obligations under the Notes. The payment obligations of the Republic under the Notes will at all times rank at least equally with all the other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of the Republic.

4. NEGATIVE PLEDGE

So long as any of the Notes remains outstanding the Republic will not grant or permit to be outstanding, and will procure that there is not granted or permitted to be outstanding, any mortgage, charge, lien, pledge or other security interest over any of its present or future assets or revenues or upon the official external reserves of the Republic (which expression includes the gold and the reserves of the Republic by whomsoever and in whatever form owned or held or customarily regarded and held out as the official external reserves thereof) or any part thereof, to secure any Relevant Indebtedness or any guarantee thereof unless the Republic shall, in the case of the granting of the security, before or at the same time, and in any other case, promptly, procure that all amounts payable in respect of the Notes are secured equally and rateably, or such other security or other arrangement is provided as shall be approved by the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 15.

For this purpose, **Relevant Indebtedness** means any indebtedness, present or future, (A) evidenced by notes, bonds or other similar instruments which are or may be quoted, listed or ordinarily purchased and sold on any stock exchange and (B) which is not listed on the NASDAQ OMX Riga (or any successor Latvian stock exchange) and issued in dematerialised form into the Latvian Central Depository system.

5. INTEREST

5.1 Interest on Fixed Rate Notes

Each Fixed Rate Note bears interest from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date at the rate(s) per annum equal to the Rate(s) of Interest. Interest will be payable in arrear on the Interest Payment Date(s) in each year up to (and including) the Maturity Date.

If the Notes are in definitive form, except as provided in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the amount of interest payable on each Interest Payment Date in respect of the Fixed Interest Period ending on (but excluding) such date will amount to the Fixed Coupon Amount. Payments of interest on any Interest Payment Date will, if so specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, amount to the Broken Amount so specified.

As used in the Conditions, **Fixed Interest Period** means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date.

Except in the case of Notes in definitive form where an applicable Fixed Coupon Amount or Broken Amount is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, interest shall be calculated in respect of any period by applying the Rate of Interest to:

- (a) in the case of Fixed Rate Notes which are represented by a Global Note, the aggregate outstanding nominal amount of the Fixed Rate Notes represented by such Global Note; or
- (b) in the case of Fixed Rate Notes in definitive form, the Calculation Amount;

and, in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention. Where the Specified Denomination of a Fixed Rate Note in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the amount of interest payable in respect of such Fixed Rate Note shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for the Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination, without any further rounding.

Day Count Fraction means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest, in accordance with this Condition 5.1:

- (i) if "Actual/Actual (ICMA)" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement:
 - (A) in the case of Notes where the number of days in the relevant period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (the **Accrual Period**) is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the number of days in such Accrual Period divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of Determination Dates (as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) that would occur in one calendar year; or

- (B) in the case of Notes where the Accrual Period is longer than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the sum of:
 - (1) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the Determination Period in which the Accrual Period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
 - (2) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
- (ii) if "30/360" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of days in the period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (such number of days being calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months) divided by 360.

In these Conditions:

Determination Period means each period from (and including) a Determination Date to but excluding the next Determination Date (including, where either the Interest Commencement Date or the final Interest Payment Date is not a Determination Date, the period commencing on the first Determination Date prior to, and ending on the first Determination Date falling after, such date); and

sub-unit means, with respect to any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to euro, one cent.

5.2 Interest on Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes

(a) Interest Payment Dates

Each Floating Rate Note and Index Linked Interest Note bears interest from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and such interest will be payable in arrear on either:

- (i) the Specified Interest Payment Date(s) in each year specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; or
- (ii) if no Specified Interest Payment Date(s) is/are specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, each date (each such date, together with each Specified Interest Payment Date, an **Interest Payment Date**) which falls the number of months or other period specified as the Specified Period in the applicable Pricing Supplement after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date.

Such interest will be payable in respect of each Interest Period. In the Conditions, **Interest Period** means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date).

If a Business Day Convention is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement and (x) if there is no numerically corresponding day on the calendar month in which an Interest Payment Date should occur or (y) if any Interest Payment Date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is:

- (A) in any case where Specified Periods are specified in accordance with Condition 5.2(a)(ii) above, the Floating Rate Convention, such Interest Payment Date (i) in the case of (x) above,

shall be the last day that is a Business Day in the relevant month and the provisions of II below shall apply *mutatis mutandis* or (ii) in the case of (y) above, shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (1) such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day and (2) each subsequent Interest Payment Date shall be the last Business Day in the month which falls the Specified Period after the preceding applicable Interest Payment Date occurred; or

- (B) the Following Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day; or
- (C) the Modified Following Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day; or
- (D) the Preceding Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

In these Conditions, **Business Day** means a day which is both:

- I. a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London and any Additional Business Centre specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; and
- II. either (1) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (which if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively) or (2) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET 2) System (the **TARGET 2 System**) is open.

(b) **Rate of Interest**

The Rate of Interest payable from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes will be determined in the manner specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

(i) ISDA Determination for Floating Rate Notes

Where ISDA Determination is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will be the relevant ISDA Rate plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement) the Margin (if any). For the purposes of this subparagraph (i), **ISDA Rate** for an Interest Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Principal Paying Agent under an interest rate swap transaction if the Principal Paying Agent were acting as Calculation Agent for that swap transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes (the **ISDA Definitions**) and under which:

- (A) the Floating Rate Option is as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;

- (B) the Designated Maturity is a period specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; and
- (C) the relevant Reset Date is either (1) if the applicable Floating Rate Option is based on the London interbank offered rate (**LIBOR**) or on the Euro-zone interbank offered rate (**EURIBOR**), the first day of that Interest Period or (2) in any other case, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

For the purposes of this subparagraph (i), **Floating Rate, Calculation Agent, Floating Rate Option, Designated Maturity and Reset Date** have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Pricing Supplement the Minimum Rate of Interest shall be deemed to be zero.

(ii) **Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes**

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

- (A) the offered quotation; or
- (B) the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.00 a.m. (London time, in the case of LIBOR, or Brussels time, in the case of EURIBOR) on the Interest Determination Date in question plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Principal Paying Agent. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Principal Paying Agent for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of such offered quotations.

The Agency Agreement contains provisions for determining the Rate of Interest in the event that the Relevant Screen Page is not available or if, in the case of (A) above, no such offered quotation appears or, in the case of (B) above, fewer than three such offered quotations appear, in each case as at the time specified in the preceding paragraph.

If the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as being other than LIBOR or EURIBOR, the Rate of Interest in respect of such Notes will be determined as provided in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

(c) **Minimum Rate of Interest and/or Maximum Rate of Interest**

If the applicable Pricing Supplement specifies a Minimum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) above is less than such Minimum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Minimum Rate of Interest.

If the applicable Pricing Supplement specifies a Maximum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance

with the provisions of paragraph (b) above is greater than such Maximum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Maximum Rate of Interest.

(d) **Determination of Rate of Interest and calculation of Interest Amounts**

The Principal Paying Agent, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, and the Calculation Agent, in the case of Index Linked Interest Notes, will at or as soon as practicable after each time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, determine the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period. In the case of Index Linked Interest Notes, the Calculation Agent will notify the Principal Paying Agent of the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period as soon as practicable after calculating the same.

The Principal Paying Agent will calculate the amount of interest (the **Interest Amount**) payable on the Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes for the relevant Interest Period by applying the Rate of Interest to:

- (i) in the case of Floating Rate Notes or Index Linked Interest Notes which are represented by a Global Note, the aggregate outstanding nominal amount of the Notes represented by such Global Note; or
- (ii) in the case of Floating Rate Notes or Index Linked Interest Notes in definitive form, the Calculation Amount;

and, in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention. Where the Specified Denomination of a Floating Rate Note or Index Linked Interest Note in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the Interest Amount payable in respect of such Note shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for the Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination without any further rounding.

Day Count Fraction means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest in accordance with this Condition 5.2:

- (i) if "Actual/Actual (ISDA)" or "Actual/Actual" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (I) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (II) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (ii) if "Actual/365 (Fixed)" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365;
- (iii) if "Actual/365 (Sterling)" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 or, in the case of an Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366;
- (iv) if "Actual/360" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360;
- (v) if "30/360", "360/360" or "Bond Basis" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

Y₁ is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

Y₂ is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

M₁ is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

M₂ is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

D₁ is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number is 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

D₂ is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31 and D₁ is greater than 29, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (vi) if "30E/360" or "Eurobond Basis" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

Y₁ is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

Y₂ is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

M₁ is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

M₂ is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

D₁ is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

D₂ is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (vii) if "30E/360 (ISDA)" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

Y_1 is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

Y_2 is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

M_1 is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

M_2 is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

D_1 is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D_1 will be 30; and

D_2 is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D_2 will be 30.

(e) **Notification of Rate of Interest and Interest Amounts**

The Principal Paying Agent will cause the Rate of Interest and each Interest Amount for each Interest Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Republic and any stock exchange on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes or Index Interest Linked Notes are for the time being listed and notice thereof to be published in accordance with Condition 14 as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than the fourth London Business Day thereafter. Each Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without prior notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. Any such amendment will be promptly notified to each stock exchange on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes or Index Linked Interest Notes are for the time being listed and to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 14. For the purposes of this paragraph, the expression **London Business Day** means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks and foreign exchange markets are open for general business in London.

(f) **Certificates to be final**

All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this Condition 5.2, whether by the Principal Paying Agent or, if applicable, the Calculation Agent, shall (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be binding on the Republic, the Principal Paying Agent, the Calculation Agent (if applicable), the other Agents and all Noteholders and Couponholders and (in the absence of wilful default or bad faith) no liability to the Republic, the Noteholders or the Couponholders shall attach to the Principal Paying Agent or, if applicable, the Calculation Agent in connection with the exercise or non exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions pursuant to such provisions.

5.3 Interest on Dual Currency Interest Notes

The rate or amount of interest payable in respect of Dual Currency Interest Notes shall be determined in the manner specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

5.4 Accrual of interest

Each Note (or in the case of the redemption of part only of a Note, that part only of such Note) will cease to bear interest (if any) from the date for its redemption unless payment of principal is

improperly withheld or refused. In such event, interest will continue to accrue until whichever is the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Note have been paid; and
- (b) five days after the date on which the full amount of the moneys payable in respect of such Note has been received by the Principal Paying Agent or the Registrar, as the case may be, and notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 14.

6. PAYMENTS

6.1 Method of payment

Subject as provided below:

- (a) payments in a Specified Currency other than euro will be made by credit or transfer to an account in the relevant Specified Currency maintained by the payee with, or, at the option of the payee, by a cheque in such Specified Currency drawn on, a bank in the principal financial centre of the country of such Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively); and
- (b) payments will be made in euro by credit or transfer to a euro account (or any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) specified by the payee or, at the option of the payee, by a euro cheque.

Payments will be subject in all cases to any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 8.

6.2 Presentation of definitive Bearer Notes and Coupons

Payments of principal in respect of definitive Bearer Notes will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner provided in paragraph 6.1 above only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of definitive Bearer Notes, and payments of interest in respect of definitive Bearer Notes will (subject as provided below) be made as aforesaid only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of Coupons, in each case at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (which expression, as used herein, means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia and its possessions)).

Fixed Rate Notes in definitive bearer form (other than Dual Currency Notes, Index Linked Notes or Long Maturity Notes (as defined below) should be presented for payment together with all unmatured Coupons appertaining thereto (which expression shall for this purpose include Coupons falling to be issued on exchange of matured Talons), failing which the amount of any missing unmatured Coupon (or, in the case of payment not being made in full, the same proportion of the amount of such missing unmatured Coupon as the sum so paid bears to the sum due) will be deducted from the sum due for payment. Each amount of principal so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned above against surrender of the relative missing Coupon at any time before the expiry of 10 years after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 8) in respect of such principal (whether or not such Coupon would otherwise have become void under Condition 9) or, if later, five years from the date on which such Coupon would otherwise have become due, but in no event thereafter.

Upon any Fixed Rate Note in definitive bearer form becoming due and repayable prior to its Maturity Date, all unmatured Talons (if any) appertaining thereto will become void and no further Coupons will be issued in respect thereof.

Upon the date on which any Floating Rate Note, Dual Currency Note, Index Linked Note, or Long Maturity Note in definitive bearer form becomes due and repayable, unmatured Coupons and Talons (if any) relating thereto (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment or, as the case may be, exchange for further Coupons shall be made in respect thereof. If the due date for redemption of any definitive Bearer Note is not an Interest Payment Date, interest (if any) accrued in respect of such Note from (and including) the preceding Interest Payment Date or, as the case may be, the Interest Commencement Date shall be payable only against surrender of the relevant definitive Bearer Note. A **Long Maturity Note** is a Fixed Rate Note (other than a Fixed Rate Note which on issue had a Talon attached) whose nominal amount on issue is less than the aggregate interest payable thereon provided that such Note shall cease to be a Long Maturity Note on the Interest Payment Date on which the aggregate amount of interest remaining to be paid after that date is less than the nominal amount of such Note.

6.3 Payments in respect of Bearer Global Notes

Payments of principal and interest (if any) in respect of Notes represented by any Global Note in bearer form will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner specified above in relation to definitive Bearer Notes or otherwise in the manner specified in the relevant Global Note, where applicable against presentation or surrender, as the case may be, of such Global Note at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States. A record of each payment, distinguishing between any payment of principal and any payment of interest, will be made on such Global Note either by the Paying Agent to which it was presented or in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable.

6.4 Payments in respect of Registered Notes

Payments of principal in respect of each Registered Note (whether or not in global form) will be made against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of the Registered Note at the specified office of the Registrar or any of the Paying Agents. Such payments will be made by transfer to the Designated Account (as defined below) of the holder (or the first named of joint holders) of the Registered Note appearing in the register of holders of the Registered Notes maintained by the Registrar (the **Register**) (i) where in global form, at the close of the business day (being for this purpose a day on which Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are open for business) before the relevant due date, and (ii) where in definitive form, at the close of business on the third business day (being for this purpose a day on which banks are open for business in the city where the specified office of the Registrar is located) before the relevant due date. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if (a) a holder does not have a Designated Account or (b) the principal amount of the Notes held by a holder is less than U.S.\$250,000 (or its approximate equivalent in any other Specified Currency), payment will instead be made by a cheque in the Specified Currency drawn on a Designated Bank (as defined below). For these purposes, **Designated Account** means the account (which, in the case of a payment in Japanese yen to a non resident of Japan, shall be a non resident account) maintained by a holder with a Designated Bank and identified as such in the Register and **Designated Bank** means (in the case of payment in a Specified Currency other than euro) a bank in the principal financial centre of the country of such Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively) and (in the case of a payment in euro) any bank which processes payments in euro.

Payments of interest in respect of each Registered Note (whether or not in global form) will be made by a cheque in the Specified Currency drawn on a Designated Bank and mailed by uninsured mail on the business day in the city where the specified office of the Registrar is located immediately preceding the relevant due date to the holder (or the first named of joint holders) of the Registered Note appearing in the Register (i) where in global form, at the close of the business day (being for this purpose a day on which Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are open for business) before the relevant due date, and (ii) where in definitive form, at the close of business on the fifteenth day

(whether or not such fifteenth day is a business day) before the relevant due date (the **Record Date**) at his address shown in the Register on the Record Date and at his risk. Upon application of the holder to the specified office of the Registrar not less than three business days in the city where the specified office of the Registrar is located before the due date for any payment of interest in respect of a Registered Note, the payment may be made by transfer on the due date in the manner provided in the preceding paragraph. Any such application for transfer shall be deemed to relate to all future payments of interest (other than interest due on redemption) in respect of the Registered Notes which become payable to the holder who has made the initial application until such time as the Registrar is notified in writing to the contrary by such holder. Payment of the interest due in respect of each Registered Note on redemption will be made in the same manner as payment of the principal amount of such Registered Note.

Holders of Registered Notes will not be entitled to any interest or other payment for any delay in receiving any amount due in respect of any Registered Note as a result of a cheque posted in accordance with this Condition arriving after the due date for payment or being lost in the post. No commissions or expenses shall be charged to such holders by the Registrar in respect of any payments of principal or interest in respect of the Registered Notes.

All amounts payable to DTC or its nominee as registered holder of a Registered Global Note in respect of Notes denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars shall be paid by transfer by the Registrar to an account in the relevant Specified Currency of the Exchange Agent on behalf of DTC or its nominee for conversion into and payment in U.S. dollars in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement.

None of the Republic or the Agents will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Registered Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

6.5 General provisions applicable to payments

The holder of a Global Note shall be the only person entitled to receive payments in respect of Notes represented by such Global Note and the Republic will be discharged by payment to, or to the order of, the holder of such Global Note in respect of each amount so paid. Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC as the beneficial holder of a particular nominal amount of Notes represented by such Global Note must look solely to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC, as the case may be, for his share of each payment so made by the Republic to, or to the order of, the holder of such Global Note.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Condition, if any amount of principal and/or interest in respect of Bearer Notes is payable in U.S. dollars, such U.S. dollar payments of principal and/or interest in respect of such Notes will be made at the specified office of a Paying Agent in the United States if:

- (a) the Republic has appointed Paying Agents with specified offices outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents would be able to make payment in U.S. dollars at such specified offices outside the United States of the full amount of principal and interest on the Bearer Notes in the manner provided above when due;
- (b) payment of the full amount of such principal and interest at all such specified offices outside the United States is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions on the full payment or receipt of principal and interest in U.S. dollars; and
- (c) such payment is then permitted under United States law without involving, in the opinion of the Republic, adverse tax consequences to the Republic.

6.6 Payment Day

If the date for payment of any amount in respect of any Note or Coupon is not a Payment Day, the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment until the next following Payment Day in the relevant place and shall not be entitled to further interest or other payment in respect of such delay. For these purposes, **Payment Day** means any day which (subject to Condition 9) is:

- (a) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in:
 - (i) in the case of Notes in definitive form only, the relevant place of presentation;
 - (ii) each Additional Financial Centre specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;
- (b) either (1) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (which if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively) or (2) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the TARGET 2 System is open; and
- (c) in the case of any payment in respect of a Registered Global Note denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars and registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and in respect of which a participant in DTC (with an interest in such Registered Global Note) has elected to receive any part of such payment in that Specified Currency, a day on which commercial banks are not authorised or required by law or regulation to be closed in New York City.

6.7 Interpretation of principal and interest

Any reference in the Conditions to principal in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable:

- (a) any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to principal under Condition 8;
- (b) the Final Redemption Amount of the Notes;
- (c) the Early Redemption Amount of the Notes;
- (d) the Optional Redemption Amount(s) (if any) of the Notes;
- (e) in relation to Zero Coupon Notes, the Amortised Face Amount (as defined in Condition 7.4); and
- (f) any premium and any other amounts (other than interest) which may be payable by the Republic under or in respect of the Notes.

Any reference in the Conditions to interest in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable, any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to interest under Condition 8.

7. REDEMPTION AND PURCHASE

7.1 Redemption at maturity

Unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled as specified below, each Note (including each Index Linked Redemption Note and Dual Currency Redemption Note) will be redeemed by the Republic at its Final Redemption Amount specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Pricing Supplement in the relevant Specified Currency on the Maturity Date.

7.2 Redemption at the option of the Republic (Issuer Call)

If Issuer Call is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the Republic may, having given:

- (a) not less than 15 nor more than 45 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 14; and
- (b) not less than 15 days before the giving of the notice referred to in (a) above, notice to the Principal Paying Agent and, in the case of a redemption of Registered Notes, the Registrar;

(which notices shall be irrevocable and shall specify the date fixed for redemption), redeem all or some only of the Notes then outstanding on any Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount(s) specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Pricing Supplement together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date. Any such redemption must be of a nominal amount not less than the Minimum Redemption Amount and not more than the Maximum Redemption Amount in each case as may be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. In the case of a partial redemption of Notes, the Notes to be redeemed (**Redeemed Notes**) will be selected individually by lot, in the case of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes, and in accordance with the rules of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (to be reflected in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as either a pool factor or a reduction in nominal amount, at their discretion) and/or DTC, in the case of Redeemed Notes represented by a Global Note, not more than 30 days prior to the date fixed for redemption (such date of selection being hereinafter called the **Selection Date**). In the case of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes, a list of the serial numbers of such Redeemed Notes will be published in accordance with Condition 14 not less than 15 days prior to the date fixed for redemption. No exchange of the relevant Global Note will be permitted during the period from (and including) the Selection Date to (and including) the date fixed for redemption pursuant to this paragraph 7.2 and notice to that effect shall be given by the Republic to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 14 at least five days prior to the Selection Date.

7.3 Redemption at the option of the Noteholders (Investor Put)

If Investor Put is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, upon the holder of any Note giving to the Republic in accordance with Condition 14 not less than 45 nor more than 60 days' notice the Republic will, upon the expiry of such notice, redeem, subject to, and in accordance with, the terms specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, such Note on the Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the Optional Redemption Date. Registered Notes may be redeemed under this Condition 7.3 in any multiple of their lowest Specified Denomination. It may be that before an Investor Put can be exercised, certain conditions and/or circumstances will need to be satisfied. Where relevant, the provisions will be set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

To exercise the right to require redemption of this Note the holder of this Note must, if this Note is in definitive form and held outside Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC, deliver, at the specified office of any Paying Agent (in the case of Bearer Notes) or the Registrar (in the case of Registered Notes) at any time during normal business hours of such Paying Agent or, as the case may be, the Registrar falling within the notice period, a duly completed and signed notice of exercise

in the form (for the time being current) obtainable from any specified office of any Paying Agent or, as the case may be, the Registrar (a **Put Notice**) and in which the holder must specify a bank account (or, if payment is required to be made by cheque, an address) to which payment is to be made under this Condition and, in the case of Registered Notes, the nominal amount thereof to be redeemed and, if less than the full nominal amount of the Registered Notes so surrendered is to be redeemed, an address to which a new Registered Note in respect of the balance of such Registered Notes is to be sent subject to and in accordance with the provisions of Condition 2.2. If this Note is in definitive bearer form, the Put Notice must be accompanied by this Note or evidence satisfactory to the Paying Agent concerned that this Note will, following delivery of the Put Notice, be held to its order or under its control.

If this Note is represented by a Global Note or is in definitive form and held through Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC, to exercise the right to require redemption of this Note the holder of this Note must, within the notice period, give notice to the Principal Paying Agent of such exercise in accordance with the standard procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and DTC (which may include notice being given on his instruction by Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC or any depositary for them to the Principal Paying Agent by electronic means) in a form acceptable to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and DTC from time to time.

Any Put Notice or other notice given in accordance with the standard procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and DTC given by a holder of any Note pursuant to this Condition 7.3 shall be irrevocable except where, prior to the due date of redemption, an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing and, in which event such holder, at its option, may elect by notice to the Republic to withdraw the notice given pursuant to this Condition 7.3 and instead to declare such Note forthwith due and payable pursuant to Condition 10.

7.4 Early Redemption Amounts

For the purpose of Condition 10, each Note will be redeemed at its Early Redemption Amount calculated as follows:

- (a) in the case of a Note with a Final Redemption Amount equal to the Issue Price, at the Final Redemption Amount thereof;
- (b) in the case of a Note (other than a Zero Coupon Note) with a Final Redemption Amount which is or may be less or greater than the Issue Price or which is payable in a Specified Currency other than that in which the Note is denominated, at the amount specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Pricing Supplement or, if no such amount or manner is so specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, at its nominal amount; or
- (c) in the case of a Zero Coupon Note, at an amount (the **Amortised Face Amount**) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Early Redemption Amount} = \text{RP} \times (1 + \text{AY})^y$$

where:

RP means the Reference Price;

AY means the Accrual Yield expressed as a decimal; and

y is a fraction the numerator of which is equal to the number of days (calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each) from (and including) the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which such Note

becomes due and repayable and the denominator of which is 360,

or on such other calculation basis as may be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

7.5 Purchases

The Republic and its Agencies may at any time purchase Notes (provided that, in the case of definitive Bearer Notes, all unmatured, Coupons and Talons appertaining thereto are purchased therewith) in the open market or otherwise and at any price. Any Notes so purchased, while held by or on behalf of the Republic or any Agency, shall not entitle the holder to vote at any meeting of Noteholders and shall not be deemed to be outstanding for the purposes of calculating quorums at meetings of Noteholders.

Any Notes so purchased may be cancelled or held and resold by the Republic. Any Notes so cancelled will not be reissued or resold.

In this Condition 7.5, **Agency** means any political sub-division, regional government, ministry, department, authority or statutory corporation of the Republic and the government thereof (whether or not such statutory corporation is autonomous) and **Agencies** shall be construed accordingly.

7.6 Cancellation

All Notes which are redeemed will forthwith be cancelled (together with all unmatured Coupons and Talons attached thereto or surrendered therewith at the time of redemption). All Notes so cancelled and any Notes purchased and cancelled pursuant to paragraph 7.5 above (together with all unmatured Coupons and Talons cancelled therewith) shall be forwarded to the Principal Paying Agent and cannot be reissued or resold.

7.7 Late payment on Zero Coupon Notes

If the amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note upon redemption of such Zero Coupon Note pursuant to paragraph 7.1, 7.2 or 7.3 above or upon its becoming due and repayable as provided in Condition 10 is improperly withheld or refused, the amount due and repayable in respect of such Zero Coupon Note shall be the amount calculated as provided in paragraph 7.4(c) above as though the references therein to the date fixed for the redemption or the date upon which such Zero Coupon Note becomes due and payable were replaced by references to the date which is the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Zero Coupon Note have been paid; and
- (b) five days after the date on which the full amount of the moneys payable in respect of such Zero Coupon Notes has been received by the Principal Paying Agent or the Registrar and notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 14.

8. TAXATION

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes shall be made without withholding or deduction for, any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatsoever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by the Republic of Latvia or any political sub-division or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax (together, **Taxes**), unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the Republic shall pay such additional amounts as will result in the receipt by the Noteholders of such amounts as would have been received by them if no such withholding or deduction had been required, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable in respect of any Note:

- (a) presented for payment by a holder which is liable to such Taxes in respect of such Note by reason of its having some connection with the Republic of Latvia other than the mere holding of such Note; or
- (b) where such withholding or deduction is imposed on a payment to an individual and is required to be made pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of 26-27 November 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive; or
- (c) presented for payment by or on behalf of a holder who would not be liable for or subject to such withholding or deduction (A) by making a declaration of non-residence or other similar claim for exemption to the relevant tax authority if, after having been requested to make such a declaration or claim, such holder fails to do so, or (B) by presenting the relevant Note to another Paying Agent in a member state of the European Union; or
- (d) presented for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date except to the extent that the relevant holder would have been entitled to such additional amounts if it had presented such Note on the last day of such period of 30 days.

In these Conditions, **Relevant Date** means whichever is the later of (i) the date on which the payment in question first becomes due and (ii) if the full amount payable has not been received by the Principal Paying Agent as provided in the Agency Agreement on or prior to such due date, the date on which (the full amount having been so received) notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders.

Any reference in these Conditions to principal or interest shall be deemed to include any additional amounts in respect of principal or interest (as the case may be) which may be payable under this Condition.

9. PRESCRIPTION

The Notes (whether in bearer or registered form) and Coupons will become void unless claims in respect of principal and/or interest are made within a period of 10 years (in the case of principal) and five years (in the case of interest) after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 8) therefor.

There shall not be included in any Coupon sheet issued on exchange of a Talon any Coupon the claim for payment in respect of which would be void pursuant to this Condition or Condition 6.2 or any Talon which would be void pursuant to Condition 6.2.

10. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

If either of the following events (each an “**Event of Default**”) occurs and is continuing:

(a) ***Non-payment***

Any default is made in the payment of any interest due in respect of the Notes or any of them when due and the default continues for a period of 30 days; or

(b) ***Breach of other obligations or undertakings***

The Republic fails to perform or observe any of its other obligations under these Conditions and (except in any case where the failure is incapable of remedy when no continuation or notice as is hereinafter mentioned will be required) the failure continues for the period of 45 days next following the service by any Noteholder on the Republic of notice requiring the same to be remedied,

then the holders of at least 25 per cent. in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes may, by notice in writing to the Republic (with a copy to the Principal Paying Agent), declare all the Notes to be immediately due and payable, whereupon they shall become immediately due and payable at their principal amount together with accrued interest without further action or formality. Notice of any such declaration shall promptly be given to all other Noteholders by the Republic.

If the Republic receives notice in writing from holders of at least 50 per cent. in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes to the effect that the Event of Default or Events of Default giving rise to the above mentioned declaration of acceleration is or are cured following any such declaration, the Republic shall give notice thereof in writing to the Noteholders (with a copy to the Principal Paying Agent), the Notes shall cease to be due and payable. No such rescission shall affect any other or any subsequent Event of Default or any right of any Noteholder in relation thereto.

11. REPLACEMENT OF NOTES, COUPONS AND TALONS

Should any Note, Coupon or Talon be lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent (in the case of Bearer Notes or Coupons) or the Registrar (in the case of Registered Notes) upon payment by the claimant of such costs and expenses as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity as the Republic may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Notes, Coupons or Talons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

12. AGENTS

The names of the initial Agents and their initial specified offices are set out below.

The Republic is entitled to vary or terminate the appointment of any Agent and/or appoint additional or other Agents and/or approve any change in the specified office through which any Agent acts, provided that:

- (a) there will at all times be a Principal Paying Agent and a Registrar;
- (b) so long as any of the Registered Global Notes payable in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars are held through DTC or its nominee, there will at all times be an Exchange Agent with a specified office in New York City; and
- (c) there will at all times be a Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC.

In addition, the Republic shall promptly appoint a Paying Agent having a specified office in New York City in the circumstances described in Condition 6.5. Any variation, termination, appointment or change shall only take effect (other than in the case of insolvency, when it shall be of immediate effect) after not less than 30 nor more than 45 days' prior notice thereof shall have been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 14.

In acting under the Agency Agreement, the Agents act solely as agents of the Republic and do not assume any obligation to, or relationship of agency or trust with, any Noteholder or Couponholder. The Agency Agreement contains provisions permitting any entity into which any Agent is merged or converted or with which it is consolidated or to which it transfers all or substantially all of its assets to become the successor agent.

13. EXCHANGE OF TALONS

On and after the Interest Payment Date on which the final Coupon comprised in any Coupon sheet matures, the Talon (if any) forming part of such Coupon sheet may be surrendered at the specified

office of any Paying Agent in exchange for a further Coupon sheet including (if such further Coupon sheet does not include Coupons to (and including) the final date for the payment of interest due in respect of the Note to which it appertains) a further Talon, subject to the provisions of Condition 9.

14. NOTICES

All notices regarding the Bearer Notes will be deemed to be validly given if published (a) in a leading English language daily newspaper of general circulation in London and (b) if and for so long as the Bearer Notes are admitted to trading on, and listed on the Official List of, the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, a daily newspaper of general circulation in Luxembourg or the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's website, www.bourse.lu. It is expected that any such publication in a newspaper will be made in the *Financial Times* in London and the *Luxemburger Wort* or the *Tageblatt* in Luxembourg. The Republic shall also ensure that notices are duly published in a manner which complies with the rules of any stock exchange or other relevant authority on which the Bearer Notes are for the time being listed or by which they have been admitted to trading. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the date of the first publication or, where required to be published in more than one newspaper, on the date of the first publication in all required newspapers.

All notices regarding the Registered Notes will be deemed to be validly given if sent by first class mail or (if posted to an address overseas) by airmail to the holders (or the first named of joint holders) at their respective addresses recorded in the Register and will be deemed to have been given on the fourth day after mailing and, in addition, for so long as any Registered Notes are listed on a stock exchange or are admitted to trading by another relevant authority and the rules of that stock exchange or relevant authority so require, such notice will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the place or places required by those rules.

Until such time as any definitive Notes are issued, there may, so long as any Global Notes representing the Notes are held in their entirety on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC, be substituted for such publication in such newspaper(s) or such mailing the delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC for communication by them to the holders of the Notes and, in addition, for so long as any Notes are listed on a stock exchange or are admitted to trading by another relevant authority and the rules of that stock exchange or relevant authority so require, such notice will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the place or places required by those rules. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the holders of the Notes on the third day after the day on which the said notice was given to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC.

Notices to be given by any Noteholder shall be in writing and given by lodging the same, together (in the case of any Note in definitive form) with the relative Note or Notes, with the Principal Paying Agent (in the case of Bearer Notes) or the Registrar (in the case of Registered Notes). Whilst any of the Notes are represented by a Global Note, such notice may be given by any holder of a Note to the Principal Paying Agent or the Registrar through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC, as the case may be, in such manner as the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC, as the case may be, may approve for this purpose.

All notices to the Republic will be valid if sent to the Republic at the Treasury of the Republic of Latvia, Riga or such other address as may be notified by the Republic to the Noteholders in accordance with the above paragraphs of this Condition.

15. MEETINGS OF NOTEHOLDERS; WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS

15.1 *General*

The provisions for convening meetings of Noteholders as set out in Schedule 5 to the Agency Agreement shall apply to the Notes. The following is a summary of selected provisions in that Schedule.

For the purposes of Condition 10 and this Condition 15, a Note will be deemed to be "outstanding" as set out in Clause 1 of the Agency Agreement. In addition, in respect of a Note which is (a) held by the Republic or (b) held by a department, ministry or agency of the Republic, or by a corporation, trust or other legal entity that is controlled by the Republic or a department, ministry or agency of the Republic and the holder of the Note does not have autonomy of decision, the Note will be deemed to be not outstanding where:

- (i) the holder of the Note for these purposes is the entity legally entitled to vote the Note for or against a proposed modification or, if different, the entity whose consent or instruction is by contract required, directly or indirectly, for the legally entitled holder to vote the Note for or against a proposed modification;
- (ii) a corporation, trust or other legal entity is controlled by the Republic or by a department, ministry or agency of the Republic if the Republic or any department, ministry or agency of the Republic has the power, directly or indirectly, through the ownership of voting securities or other ownership interests, by contract or otherwise, to direct the management of or elect or appoint a majority of the board of directors or other persons performing similar functions in lieu of, or in addition to, the board of directors of that legal entity; and
- (iii) the holder of a Note has autonomy of decision if, under applicable law, rules or regulations and independent of any direct or indirect obligation the holder may have in relation to the Republic:
 - (A) the holder may not, directly or indirectly, take instruction from the Republic on how to vote on a proposed modification; or
 - (B) the holder, in determining how to vote on a proposed modification, is required to act in accordance with an objective prudential standard, in the interest of all of its stakeholders or in the holder's own interest; or
 - (C) the holder owes a fiduciary or similar duty to vote on a proposed modification in the interest of one or more persons other than a person whose holdings of Notes (if that person then held any Notes) would be deemed to be not outstanding under this definition.

15.2 *Convening a meeting of Noteholders*

A meeting of Noteholders:

- (a) may be convened by the Republic at any time; and
- (b) will be convened by the Republic if a meeting is requested in writing by the holders of not less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes then outstanding.

15.3 *Quorum and voting*

(a) Quorum at initial meeting

The quorum at any meeting at which Noteholders will vote on:

- (i) a Reserved Matter will be one or more persons present holding or representing not less than $\frac{66}{100}$ per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes then outstanding; and

- (ii) a matter which is not a Reserved Matter will be one or more persons present holding or representing not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes then outstanding.

(b) *Quorum at adjourned meeting*

The quorum for any adjourned meeting will be one or more persons present holding or representing:

- (i) not less than 66 2/3 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes then outstanding in the case of a proposed modification relating to a Reserved Matter; and
- (ii) not less than 25 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes then outstanding in the case of a proposed modification relating to matter which is not a Reserved Matter.

(c) *Voting on non-Reserved Matters*

Save as otherwise provided in the Agency Agreement, any proposed modification in relation to a matter which is not a Reserved Matter may only be approved with the consent of the Republic and:

- (i) the affirmative vote of a one or more persons present and holding or representing more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the outstanding Notes represented at a duly called and quorate meeting of Noteholders; or
- (ii) a written resolution signed by or on behalf of a holder or holders of more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes outstanding.

(d) *Voting on Reserved Matters*

Except as provided in paragraph 15.3(e), any proposed modification relating to a Reserved Matter may only be approved with the consent of the Republic and:

- (i) the affirmative vote of one or more persons present and holding or representing not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the outstanding Notes represented at a duly called and quorate meeting of Noteholders; or
- (ii) a written resolution signed by or on behalf of a holder or holders not less than 66 2/3 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes outstanding.

(e) *Cross-Series Modifications*

A Cross-Series Modification relating to a Reserved Matter affecting the Notes and any other series of Debt Securities may only be approved with the consent of the Republic and:

- (i)(A) the affirmative vote of one or more persons present and holding or representing not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the outstanding Debt Securities represented at separate duly called and quorate meetings of the holders of the Debt Securities of all series (taken in the aggregate) that would be affected by the proposed modification; or

- (i)(B) a written resolution signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 66 2/3 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the outstanding Debt Securities of all series (taken in the aggregate) that would be affected by the proposed modification;

and

- (ii)(A) the affirmative vote of one or more persons present and holding or representing more than 66 2/3 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the outstanding Debt Securities represented at separate duly called and quorate meetings of the holders of each series of Debt Securities (taken individually) that would be affected by the proposed modification; or
- (ii)(B) written resolutions signed by or on behalf of the holders of more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the then outstanding Debt Securities of each series (taken individually) that would be affected by the proposed modification.

If a proposed Cross-Series Modification in relation to a Reserved Matter is not approved in the manner described above but would have been approved if it had involved only the Notes and one or more, but less than all, of the other series of Debt Securities affected by the proposed modification, that Cross-Series Modification will be deemed to have been approved in relation to the Notes and the Debt Securities of each other series whose modification would have been approved if the proposed modification had involved only the Notes and such other series of Debt Securities, provided that:

- (x) the Republic has notified the holders of all Debt Securities participating in the proposed modification that this partial Cross-Series Modification deeming provision shall apply; and
- (y) the conditions in this partial Cross-Series Modification deeming provision are satisfied.

For the purposes of this Condition 15.3(e):

Debt Securities means the Notes and any other bills, bonds, debentures, notes or other debt securities issued by the Republic in one or more series with an original stated maturity of more than one year, and includes any such obligation, irrespective of its original stated maturity, that formerly constituted a component part of a Debt Security;

Cross-Series Modification means a modification which affects (i) the Notes or any agreement governing the issuance or administration of the Notes and (ii) one or more other series of Debt Securities or any agreement governing the issuance or administration of such other series of Debt Securities;

Series when used in relation to the Notes shall have the meaning ascribed to the term in the introductory paragraphs to these Conditions and **series**, when used in relation to a tranche of Debt Securities, shall mean such tranche of Debt Securities together with any further tranche or tranches of Debt Securities that in relation to each other and to the original tranche of Debt Securities are (i) identical in all respects except for their date of issuance or first payment date, and (ii) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series,

(f) *Written resolutions*

A written resolution signed by or on behalf of holders of the requisite majority of the outstanding Debt Securities will be valid for all purposes as if it was a resolution passed at a meeting of holders of the Debt Securities duly convened and held in accordance with these

provisions. A written resolution may be set out in one or more documents in like form each signed by or on behalf of one or more holders of Debt Securities.

(g) *Binding effect*

A resolution duly passed at a meeting of holders of Debt Securities duly convened and held, and a written resolution duly signed by the requisite majority of holders of Debt Securities, will be binding on all such holders, whether or not the holder was present or represented at the meeting, voted for or against the resolution or signed the written resolution.

(i) *Modification*

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Conditions, the Conditions and the Agency Agreement may be modified by the Republic without the consent of the Noteholders:

- (a) to correct a manifest error or to cure an ambiguity; or
- (b) if the modification is of a formal, minor or technical nature or for the benefit of the Noteholders.

The Republic will publish details of any such modification within 10 days of the modification becoming legally effective.

15.4 *Reserved Matters*

In these Conditions, **Reserved Matter** means any proposed modification:

- (a) to change the date, or the method of determining the date, for payment of principal, interest or any other amount in respect of the Notes;
- (b) to reduce or cancel the amount of principal, interest or any other amount payable on any date in respect of the Notes;
- (c) to change the method of calculating the amount of principal, interest or any other amount payable in respect of the Notes on any date;
- (d) to change the currency in which, or the place of payment of, any amount due in respect of the Notes is payable;
- (e) to impose any condition on, or otherwise modify the Republic's obligation to make, any payment on the Notes;
- (f) to change the quorum required at any meeting of Noteholders or the majority required to pass any resolution of Noteholders or the number or percentage of votes required to be cast, or the number or percentage of Notes required to be held, in connection with the taking of any decision or action by or on behalf of the Noteholders or any of them;
- (g) to change this definition;
- (h) to change or waive the provisions of the Notes set out in Conditions 3 or 10(a);
- (i) to change the law governing the Notes, the courts to the jurisdiction of which the Republic has submitted in the Notes, the Republic's obligation to maintain an agent for service of process in England or the Republic's waiver of immunity, in respect of legal proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Notes;

16. FURTHER ISSUES

The Republic shall be at liberty from time to time, without the consent of the Noteholders the Couponholders, to create and issue further notes having terms and conditions the same as the Notes or the same in all respects save for the amount and date of the first payment of interest thereon and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single Series with the outstanding Notes *provided, however, that* the Notes are either (i) not issued with original issue discount, (ii) issued with less than a *de minimis* amount of original issue discount, or (iii) issued in a “qualified reopening” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

17. CONTRACTS (RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES) ACT 1999

No person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of this Note under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999, but this does not affect any right or remedy of any person which exists or is available apart from that Act.

18. GOVERNING LAW AND SUBMISSION TO JURISDICTION

18.1 Governing law

The Notes and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them are governed by English law.

18.2 Jurisdiction

The Republic agrees for the benefit of the Noteholders that the courts of England shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit, action or proceedings, and to settle any disputes, which may arise out of or in connection with the Notes (respectively, **Proceedings** and **Disputes**) and, for such purposes, irrevocably submits to the jurisdiction of such courts.

18.3 Appropriate forum

The Republic irrevocably waives any objection which it might now or hereafter have to the courts of England being nominated as the forum to hear and determine any Proceedings and to settle any Disputes, and agrees not to claim that any such court is not a convenient or appropriate forum.

18.4 Service of process

The Republic irrevocably appoints the Ambassador of the Republic of Latvia to the Court of St. James's as its authorised agent for the service of process in England in respect of any Proceedings or Disputes. Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the right of any Noteholder to serve process in any other manner permitted by law.

18.5 Non-exclusivity

The submission to the jurisdiction of the courts of England shall not (and shall not be construed so as to) limit the right of any Noteholder to take Proceedings in any other court of competent jurisdiction, nor shall the taking of Proceedings in any one or more jurisdictions preclude the taking of Proceedings in any other jurisdiction (whether concurrently or not) if and to the extent permitted by law.

18.6 Consent to enforcement etc

For the purposes of the State Immunity Act 1978, the Republic consents generally in respect of any Proceedings to the giving of any relief or the issue of any process in connection with such Proceedings including (without limitation) the making, enforcement or execution against any property whatsoever (irrespective of its use or intended use) of any order or judgment which may be made or given in such Proceedings.

18.7 Waiver of immunity

To the extent that the Republic may in any jurisdiction claim for itself or its assets or revenues immunity from suit, execution, attachment (whether in aid of execution, before judgment or otherwise and whether or not on the grounds of sovereignty or otherwise) or other legal process and to the extent that such immunity (whether or not claimed) may be attributed in any such jurisdiction to the Republic or its assets or revenues, the Republic agrees not to claim and irrevocably waives such immunity to the full extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction *provided, however, that* immunity is not waived in respect of present or future “premises of the mission” as defined in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations signed in 1961, “consular premises” as defined in the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations signed in 1963 or military property or military assets or property or assets of the Republic related thereto.

18.8 Other documents

The Republic has in the Agency Agreement and the Deed of Covenant submitted to the jurisdiction of the English courts and appointed an agent for service of process in terms substantially similar to those set out above.

There will appear at the foot of the Conditions endorsed on each Note in definitive form the names and Specified Offices of the Paying Agents as set out at the end of this Offering Circular.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from each issue of Notes will be used for the refinancing of indebtedness and general funding purposes of the Republic.

BOOK-ENTRY CLEARANCE SYSTEMS

*The information set out below is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (together, the **Clearing Systems**) currently in effect. Investors wishing to use the facilities of any of the Clearing Systems are advised to confirm the continued applicability of the rules, regulations and procedures of the relevant Clearing System. None of the Republic nor any other party to the Agency Agreement will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Notes held through the facilities of any Clearing System or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.*

Book-entry Systems

DTC

DTC has advised the Republic that it is a limited purpose trust company organised under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organisation" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that its participants (**Participants**) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerised book-entry changes in Participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organisations. DTC is owned by a number of its Direct Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc. and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC System is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (**Indirect Participants**).

Under the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations (the **Rules**), DTC makes book-entry transfers of Registered Notes among Direct Participants on whose behalf it acts with respect to Notes accepted into DTC's book-entry settlement system (**DTC Notes**) as described below and receives and transmits distributions of principal and interest on DTC Notes. The Rules are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Direct Participants and Indirect Participants with which beneficial owners of DTC Notes (**Owners**) have accounts with respect to the DTC Notes similarly are required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit such payments on behalf of their respective Owners. Accordingly, although Owners who hold DTC Notes through Direct Participants or Indirect Participants will not possess Registered Notes, the Rules, by virtue of the requirements described above, provide a mechanism by which Direct Participants will receive payments and will be able to transfer their interest in respect of the DTC Notes.

Purchases of DTC Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the DTC Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each DTC Note (**Beneficial Owner**) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participant's records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the DTC Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in DTC Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the DTC Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all DTC Notes deposited by Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of DTC Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual

Beneficial Owners of the DTC Notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such DTC Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to Cede & Co. If less than all of the DTC Notes within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to DTC Notes. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Republic as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the DTC Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the DTC Notes will be made to DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts on the due date for payment in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on the due date. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name", and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the Republic, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to DTC is the responsibility of the Republic, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners is the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

Under certain circumstances, including if there is an Event of Default under the Notes, DTC will exchange the DTC Notes for definitive Registered Notes, which it will distribute to its Participants in accordance with their proportionate entitlements and which, if representing interests in a Rule 144A Global Note, will be legended as set forth under "*Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*".

Since DTC may only act on behalf of Direct Participants, who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, any Owner desiring to pledge DTC Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in DTC, or otherwise take actions with respect to such DTC Notes, will be required to withdraw its Registered Notes from DTC as described below.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each holds securities for its customers and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective account holders. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg provide various services including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective participants may settle trades with each other.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg customers are world-wide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an account holder of either system.

Book-entry Ownership of and Payments in respect of DTC Notes

The Republic may apply to DTC in order to have any Tranche of Notes represented by a Registered Global Note accepted in its book-entry settlement system. Upon the issue of any such Registered Global Note, DTC or its custodian will credit, on its internal book-entry system, the respective nominal amounts of the individual beneficial interests represented by such Registered Global Note to the accounts of persons who have accounts with DTC. Such accounts initially will be designated by or on behalf of the relevant Dealer. Ownership of beneficial interests in such a Registered Global Note will be limited to Direct Participants or Indirect Participants, including, in the case of any Regulation S Global Note, the respective depositories of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Ownership of beneficial interests in a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC will be shown on, and the transfer of such ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to the interests of Direct Participants) and the records of Direct Participants (with respect to interests of Indirect Participants).

Payments in U.S. dollars of principal and interest in respect of a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC will be made to the order of DTC or its nominee as the registered holder of such Note. In the case of any payment in a currency other than U.S. dollars, payment will be made to the Exchange Agent on behalf of DTC or its nominee and the Exchange Agent will (in accordance with instructions received by it) remit all or a portion of such payment for credit directly to the beneficial holders of interests in the Registered Global Note in the currency in which such payment was made and/or cause all or a portion of such payment to be converted into U.S. dollars and credited to the applicable Participants' account.

The Republic expects DTC to credit accounts of Direct Participants on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings as shown in the records of DTC unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on such payment date. The Republic also expects that payments by Participants to beneficial owners of Notes will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers, and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not the responsibility of DTC, the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar or the Republic. Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on Notes to DTC is the responsibility of the Republic.

Transfers of Notes Represented by Registered Global Notes

Transfers of any interests in Notes represented by a Registered Global Note within DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be effected in accordance with the customary rules and operating procedures of the relevant clearing system. The laws in some States within the United States require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. Consequently, the ability to transfer Notes represented by a Registered Global Note to such persons may depend upon the ability to exchange such Notes for Notes in definitive form. Similarly, because DTC can only act on behalf of Direct Participants in the DTC system who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, the ability of a person having an interest in Notes represented by a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC to pledge such Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system or otherwise to take action in respect of such Notes may depend upon the ability to exchange such Notes for Notes in definitive form. The ability of any holder of Notes represented by a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer such Notes may be impaired if the proposed transferee of such Notes is not eligible to hold such Notes through a direct or indirect participant in the DTC system.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Registered Notes described under "*Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions*", cross-market transfers between DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear accountholders, on the other, will be effected by the relevant clearing system in accordance with its rules and through action taken by the Registrar, the Principal Paying Agent and any custodian (**Custodian**) with whom the relevant Registered Global Notes have been deposited.

On or after the Issue Date for any Series, transfers of Notes of such Series between accountholders in Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and transfers of Notes of such Series between participants in DTC will generally have a settlement date three business days after the trade date (T+3). The customary arrangements for delivery versus payment will apply to such transfers.

Cross-market transfers between accountholders in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear and DTC participants will need to have an agreed settlement date between the parties to such transfer. Because there is no direct link between DTC, on the one hand, and Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, on the other, transfers of interests in the relevant Registered Global Notes will be effected through the Registrar, the Principal Paying Agent and the Custodian receiving instructions (and, where appropriate, certification) from the transferor and arranging for delivery of the interests being transferred to the credit of the designated account for the transferee. In the case of cross-market transfers, settlement between Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholders and DTC participants cannot be made on a delivery versus payment basis. The securities will be delivered on a free delivery basis and arrangements for payment must be made separately.

DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have each published rules and operating procedures designed to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in Registered Global Notes among participants and accountholders of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear. However, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or changed at any time. None of the Republic, the Agents or any Dealer will be responsible for any performance by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear or their respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations and none of them will have any liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial interests in the Notes represented by Registered Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial interests.

TAXATION

The following is a general description of certain tax considerations relating to the Notes. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the Notes. Prospective purchasers of Notes should consult their tax advisers as to the consequences under the tax laws of the country of which they are resident for tax purposes and the tax laws of the Republic of Latvia of acquiring, holding and disposing of Notes and receiving payments of interest, principal and/or other amounts under the Notes. This summary is based upon the law in effect on the date of this Offering Circular and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date.

Latvian Taxation

Under existing Latvian laws and regulations, payments of principal and interest on the Notes to an individual who is a non-resident of Latvia or to a legal entity that is neither resident in Latvia nor maintains, or is engaged in trade or business through, a permanent establishment in Latvia (together “**Non-Latvian Holders**”) will not be subject to taxation in Latvia and no withholding of any Latvian tax will be required on any such payments. In addition, gains realised by Non-Latvian Holders derived from the sale or exchange of the Notes will not be subject to any Latvian income or capital gains tax.

Under existing Latvian laws and regulations, payments of principal and interest on the Notes to an individual who is a resident of Latvia will not be subject to taxation at source in Latvia and no withholding of any Latvian tax will be required on any such payments. In addition, gains from the sale or exchange of the Notes realised by individuals who are residents of Latvia will not be subject to any Latvian income or capital gains tax. For legal entities which are resident in Latvia or maintain a permanent establishment in Latvia payments of principal and interest under the Notes will not be subject to taxation at source in Latvia and no withholding of any Latvian tax will be required on any such payments, however, the interest on the Notes, as well as gains realised from the sale or exchange of the Notes would be included in the tax payer’s annual taxable income (subject to 15 per cent. corporate income tax). On 6 June 2013 the Parliament of the Republic of Latvia (*Saeima*) adopted amendments to the Law on Corporate Income Tax, under which gains realised from the sale or exchange of Notes listed on a regulated market of the European Union or the European Economic Area shall be excluded from a taxpayer’s annual taxable income in Latvia. The respective amendments shall be applicable as of 1 January 2013, but are subject to proclamation by the President of the Republic of Latvia by publication in the official journal “*Latvijas Vēstnesis*”.

No Latvian stamp duty, registration, transfer or similar taxes will be payable in connection with the acquisition, ownership, sale or disposal of Notes by the Non-Latvian Holders of Notes providing that any sale or exchange of Notes takes place outside the territory of Latvia.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (IRS) CIRCULAR 230, EACH TAXPAYER IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT: (A) ANY TAX DISCUSSION HEREIN IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED BY THE TAXPAYER FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON THE TAXPAYER; (B) ANY SUCH TAX DISCUSSION WAS WRITTEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING OF THE TRANSACTIONS OR MATTERS ADDRESSED HEREIN; AND (C) THE TAXPAYER SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THE TAXPAYER'S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISER.

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to U.S. Holders (as defined below) acquiring, holding and disposing of Notes. This summary addresses only the U.S. federal income tax considerations for initial purchasers of Notes at their issue price (as defined below) that will hold the Notes as capital assets (generally, property held for investment). This summary is based on the U.S.

Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the **Code**), final, temporary and proposed U.S. Treasury regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

This summary does not address the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of every type of Note which may be issued under the Programme, and the relevant Pricing Supplement may contain additional or modified disclosure concerning the material U.S. federal income tax consequences relevant to such type of Note as appropriate. This summary does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to investors in light of their particular circumstances, such as investors subject to special tax rules (including, without limitation: (i) financial institutions; (ii) insurance companies; (iii) dealers or traders in stocks, securities, or currencies or notional principal contracts; (iv) regulated investment companies; (v) real estate investment trusts; (vi) tax-exempt organisations; (vii) partnerships, pass-through entities, or persons that hold Notes through pass-through entities; (viii) holders that are not U.S. Holders; (ix) investors that hold Notes as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction for US federal income tax purposes; (x) investors that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar and (xi) US expatriates and former long-term residents of the United States), all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarised below. This summary does not address U.S. federal estate, gift or alternative minimum tax considerations, or non-U.S., state or local tax considerations. This discussion applies only to holders of Registered Notes. Bearer Notes are not being offered to U.S. Holders. A U.S. Holder who owns a Bearer Note may be subject to limitations under U.S. federal income tax laws, including the limitations provided in Section 165(j) and 1287 of the Code. Moreover, the summary deals only with Notes with a term of 30 years or less. The U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Notes with a longer term may be discussed in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

For the purposes of this summary, a "**U.S. Holder**" is a beneficial owner of Notes that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation created in, or organised under the laws of, the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for US federal income tax purposes regardless of its source or (iv) a trust that is subject to U.S. tax on its worldwide income regardless of its source.

This summary should be read in conjunction with any discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences in the applicable Pricing Supplement. To the extent there is any inconsistency in the discussion of U.S. tax consequences to holders between this Offering Circular and the applicable Pricing Supplement, holders should rely on the tax consequences described in the applicable Pricing Supplement instead of this Offering Circular. The Republic generally intends to treat Notes issued under the Programme as debt, unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement. The tax treatment of Notes to which a treatment other than as debt may apply may be discussed in the applicable Pricing Supplement. The following disclosure applies only to Notes that are treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Payments of Interest

General

Interest on a Note, including the payment of any additional amounts whether payable in U.S. Dollars or a currency, composite currency or basket of currencies other than U.S. Dollars (a **foreign currency**), other than interest on a "Discount Note" that is not "qualified stated interest" (each as defined below under "Original Issue Discount — General"), will be taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary income at the time it is received or accrued, in accordance with the holder's method of accounting for tax purposes. Interest paid by the Republic on the Notes and OID (as defined below), if any, accrued with respect to the Notes (as described below under "*Original Issue Discount*") and payments of any additional amounts will generally constitute income from sources without the United States.

Foreign Currency Denominated Interest

If a qualified stated interest payment is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency, the amount of income recognized by a cash basis U.S. Holder will be the U.S. Dollar value of the interest

payment, based on the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. Dollars.

An accrual basis U.S. Holder may determine the amount of income recognized with respect to an interest payment denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency in accordance with either of two methods. Under the first method, the amount of income accrued will be based on the average exchange rate in effect during the interest accrual period (or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years of a U.S. Holder, the part of the period within the taxable year).

Under the second method, the U.S. Holder may elect to determine the amount of income accrued on the basis of the exchange rate in effect on the last day of the accrual period or, in the case of an accrual period that spans two taxable years, the exchange rate in effect on the last day of the part of the period within the taxable year. Additionally, if a payment of interest is actually received within five business days of the last day of the accrual period or taxable year, an electing accrual basis U.S. Holder may instead translate the accrued interest into U.S. Dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the day of actual receipt. Any such election will apply to all debt instruments held by the U.S. Holder at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies or thereafter acquired by the U.S. Holder, and will be irrevocable without the consent of the IRS.

Upon receipt of the interest payment (including a payment attributable to accrued but unpaid interest upon the sale or other disposition of a Note) denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency, the U.S. Holder will recognize U.S. source exchange gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) equal to the difference, if any, between the amount received (translated into U.S. Dollars at the spot rate on the date of receipt) and the amount previously accrued, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. Dollars.

Original Issue Discount

General

The following is a summary of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership of Notes issued with original issue discount (**OID**). The following summary does not discuss Notes that are characterized as contingent payment debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In the event that the Republic issues contingent payment debt instruments, the applicable Pricing Supplement may describe the material U.S. federal income tax consequences thereof.

A Note, other than a Note with a term of one year or less (a **Short-Term Note**), will be treated as issued with OID (a **Discount Note**) if the excess of the Note's "stated redemption price at maturity" over its issue price is at least a de minimis amount (0.25% of the Note's stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity). An obligation that provides for the payment of amounts other than qualified stated interest before maturity (an **instalment obligation**) will generally be treated as a Discount Note if the excess of the Note's stated redemption price at maturity over its issue price is equal to or greater than 0.25% of the Note's stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the weighted average maturity of the Note. A Note's weighted average maturity is the sum of the following amounts determined for each payment on a Note (other than a payment of qualified stated interest): (i) the number of complete years from the issue date until the payment is made multiplied by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the payment and the denominator of which is the Note's stated redemption price at maturity. Generally, the "**issue price**" of a Note under the applicable Pricing Supplement will be the first price at which a substantial amount of such Notes included in the issue of which the Note is a part is sold to persons other than bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organisations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents, or wholesalers. The "**stated redemption price at maturity**" of a Note is the total of all payments provided by the Note that are not payments of "qualified stated interest". A "**qualified stated interest**" payment is generally any one of a series of stated interest payments on a Note that are unconditionally payable at least annually at a single fixed rate (with certain exceptions for lower rates paid during some periods), or a variable rate (in the circumstances described below under "Variable Interest Rate Notes"), applied to the

outstanding principal amount of the Note. Solely for the purpose of determining whether a Note has OID, the Republic will be deemed to exercise any call option that has the effect of decreasing the yield on the Note, and the U.S. Holder will be deemed to exercise any put option that has the effect of increasing the yield on the Note. If a Note has de minimis OID, a U.S. Holder must include the de minimis amount in income as stated principal payments are made on the Note, unless the holder makes the election described below under “—Election to Treat All Interest as Original Issue Discount”. A U.S. Holder can determine the includible amount with respect to each such payment by multiplying the total amount of the Note’s de minimis OID by a fraction equal to the amount of the principal payment made divided by the stated principal amount of the Note.

U.S. Holders of Discount Notes must generally include OID in income calculated on a constant-yield method before the receipt of cash attributable to the income, and will generally have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID over the life of the Discount Notes. The amount of OID includible in income by a U.S. Holder of a Discount Note is the sum of the daily portions of OID with respect to the Discount Note for each day during the taxable year or portion of the taxable year on which the U.S. Holder holds the Discount Note (**accrued OID**). The daily portion is determined by allocating to each day in any "accrual period" a pro rata portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. Accrual periods with respect to a Note may be of any length selected by the U.S. Holder and may vary in length over the term of the Discount Note as long as (i) no accrual period is longer than one year and (ii) each scheduled payment of interest or principal on the Note occurs on either the final or first day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to an accrual period equals the excess of (a) the product of the Discount Note's adjusted issue price at the beginning of the accrual period and the Discount Note's yield to maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) over (b) the sum of the payments of qualified stated interest on the Discount Note allocable to the accrual period. The "**adjusted issue price**" of a Discount Note at the beginning of any accrual period is the issue price of the Note increased by (x) the amount of accrued OID for each prior accrual period and decreased by (y) the amount of any payments previously made on the Note that were not qualified stated interest payments.

Acquisition Premium

A U.S. Holder that purchases a Discount Note for an amount less than or equal to the sum of all amounts payable on the Note after the purchase date, other than payments of qualified stated interest, but in excess of its adjusted issue price (any such excess being **acquisition premium**) and that does not make the election described below under "Election to Treat All Interest as Original Issue Discount", is permitted to reduce the daily portions of OID by a fraction, the numerator of which is the excess of the U.S. Holder's adjusted basis in the Note immediately after its purchase over the Note's adjusted issue price, and the denominator of which is the excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the Note after the purchase date, other than payments of qualified stated interest, over the Note's adjusted issue price.

Market Discount

A Note, other than a Short-Term Note, will generally be treated as purchased at a market discount (a **Market Discount Note**) if the Note's stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of a Discount Note, the Note's "revised issue price", exceeds the amount for which the U.S. Holder purchased the Note by at least 0.25% of the Note's stated redemption price at maturity or revised issue price, respectively, multiplied by the number of complete years to the Note's maturity (or, in the case of a Note that is an instalment obligation, the Note's weighted average maturity). If this excess is not sufficient to cause the Note to be a Market Discount Note, then the excess constitutes "de minimis market discount" and such Note is not subject to the rules discussed in the following paragraphs. For this purpose, the "**revised issue price**" of a Note generally equals its issue price, increased by the amount of any OID that has accrued on the Note and decreased by the amount of any payments previously made on the Note that were not qualified stated interest payments.

Any gain recognized on the maturity or disposition of, a Market Discount Note (including any payment on a Note that is not qualified stated interest) will be treated as ordinary income to the extent that the gain does

not exceed the accrued market discount on the Note. Alternatively, a U.S. Holder of a Market Discount Note may elect to include market discount in income currently over the life of the Note. This election shall apply to all debt instruments with market discount acquired by the electing U.S. Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. This election may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. A U.S. Holder of a Market Discount Note that does not elect to include market discount in income currently will generally be required to defer deductions for interest on borrowings incurred to purchase or carry a Market Discount Note that is in excess of the interest and OID on the Note includible in the U.S. Holder's income, to the extent that this excess interest expense does not exceed the portion of the market discount allocable to the days on which the Market Discount Note was held by the U.S. Holder.

Market discount will accrue on a straight-line basis unless the U.S. Holder elects to accrue the market discount on a constant-yield method. This election applies only to the Note with respect to which it is made and is irrevocable.

Election to Treat All Interest as Original Issue Discount

A U.S. Holder may elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on a Note using the constant-yield method described above under "Original Issue Discount — General" with certain modifications. For purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, OID, de minimis OID, market discount, de minimis market discount, as adjusted by any acquisition premium. If a U.S. Holder makes this election for the Note, then, when the constant-yield method is applied, the issue price of the Note will equal its cost, the issue date of the Note will be the date of acquisition, and no payments on the Note will be treated as payments of qualified stated interest. This election will generally apply only to the Note with respect to which it is made and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. If the election to apply the constant-yield method to all interest on a Note is made with respect to a Market Discount Note, the electing U.S. Holder will be treated as having made the election discussed above under "Market Discount" to include market discount in income currently over the life of all debt instruments with market discount held or thereafter acquired by the U.S. Holder.

Variable Interest Rate Notes

Notes that provide for interest at variable rates (**Variable Interest Rate Notes**) will generally bear interest at a "qualified floating rate" and thus will be treated as "variable rate debt instruments" under U.S. Treasury regulations governing accrual of OID. A Variable Interest Rate Note will qualify as a "variable rate debt instrument" if (a) its issue price does not exceed the total non-contingent principal payments due under the Variable Interest Rate Note by more than a specified de minimis amount and (b) it provides for stated interest, paid or compounded at least annually, at (i) one or more qualified floating rates, (ii) a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates, (iii) a single objective rate, or (iv) a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a qualified inverse floating rate.

A "**qualified floating rate**" is any variable rate where variations in the value of the rate can reasonably be expected to measure contemporaneous variations in the cost of newly borrowed funds in the currency in which the Variable Interest Rate Note is denominated. A fixed multiple of a qualified floating rate will constitute a qualified floating rate only if the multiple is greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35. A variable rate equal to the product of a qualified floating rate and a fixed multiple that is greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35, increased or decreased by a fixed rate, will also constitute a qualified floating rate. In addition, two or more qualified floating rates that can reasonably be expected to have approximately the same values throughout the term of the Variable Interest Rate Note (e.g., two or more qualified floating rates with values within 25 basis points of each other as determined on the Variable Interest Rate Note's issue date) will be treated as a single qualified floating rate. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a variable rate that would otherwise constitute a qualified floating rate but which is subject to one or more restrictions such as a maximum numerical limitation (i.e., a cap) or a minimum numerical limitation (i.e., a floor) may, under certain circumstances, fail to be treated as a qualified floating rate unless the cap or floor is fixed throughout the term of the Note.

An "**objective rate**" is a rate that is not itself a qualified floating rate but which is determined using a single fixed formula and which is based on objective financial or economic information (e.g., one or more qualified floating rates or the yield of actively traded personal property). Other variable interest rates may be treated as objective rates if so designated by the IRS in the future. Despite the foregoing, a variable rate of interest on a Variable Interest Rate Note will not constitute an objective rate if it is reasonably expected that the average value of the rate during the first half of the Variable Interest Rate Note's term will be either significantly less than or significantly greater than the average value of the rate during the final half of the Variable Interest Rate Note's term. A "**qualified inverse floating rate**" is any objective rate where the rate is equal to a fixed rate minus a qualified floating rate, as long as variations in the rate can reasonably be expected to inversely reflect contemporaneous variations in the qualified floating rate. If a Variable Interest Rate Note provides for stated interest at a fixed rate for an initial period of one year or less followed by a variable rate that is either a qualified floating rate or an objective rate for a subsequent period and if the variable rate on the Variable Interest Rate Note's issue date is intended to approximate the fixed rate (e.g., the value of the variable rate on the issue date does not differ from the value of the fixed rate by more than 25 basis points), then the fixed rate and the variable rate together will constitute either a single qualified floating rate or objective rate, as the case may be.

A qualified floating rate or objective rate in effect at any time during the term of the instrument must be set at a "current value" of that rate. A "**current value**" of a rate is the value of the rate on any day that is no earlier than three months prior to the first day on which that value is in effect and no later than one year following that first day.

If a Variable Interest Rate Note that provides for stated interest at either a single qualified floating rate or a single objective rate throughout the term thereof qualifies as a "variable rate debt instrument", then any stated interest on the Note which is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the Republic) at least annually will constitute qualified stated interest and will be taxed accordingly. Thus, a Variable Interest Rate Note that provides for stated interest at either a single qualified floating rate or a single objective rate throughout the term thereof and that qualifies as a "variable rate debt instrument" will generally not be treated as having been issued with OID unless the Variable Interest Rate Note is issued at a "true" discount (i.e., at a price below the Note's stated principal amount) in excess of a specified de minimis amount. OID on a Variable Interest Rate Note arising from "true" discount is allocated to an accrual period using the constant yield method described above by assuming that the variable rate is a fixed rate equal to (i) in the case of a qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, the value, as of the issue date, of the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, or (ii) in the case of an objective rate (other than a qualified inverse floating rate), a fixed rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the Variable Interest Rate Note.

In general, any other Variable Interest Rate Note that qualifies as a "variable rate debt instrument" will be converted into an "equivalent" fixed rate debt instrument for purposes of determining the amount and accrual of OID and qualified stated interest on the Variable Interest Rate Note. Such a Variable Interest Rate Note must be converted into an "equivalent" fixed rate debt instrument by substituting any qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate provided for under the terms of the Variable Interest Rate Note with a fixed rate equal to the value of the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, as the case may be, as of the Variable Interest Rate Note's issue date. Any objective rate (other than a qualified inverse floating rate) provided for under the terms of the Variable Interest Rate Note is converted into a fixed rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the Variable Interest Rate Note. In the case of a Variable Interest Rate Note that qualifies as a "variable rate debt instrument" and provides for stated interest at a fixed rate in addition to either one or more qualified floating rates or a qualified inverse floating rate, the fixed rate is initially converted into a qualified floating rate (or a qualified inverse floating rate, if the Variable Interest Rate Note provides for a qualified inverse floating rate). Under these circumstances, the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate that replaces the fixed rate must be such that the fair market value of the Variable Interest Rate Note as of the Variable Interest Rate Note's issue date is approximately the same as the fair market value of an otherwise identical debt instrument that provides for either the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate rather than the fixed rate. Subsequent to converting the fixed rate into

either a qualified floating rate or a qualified inverse floating rate, the Variable Interest Rate Note is converted into an "equivalent" fixed rate debt instrument in the manner described above.

Once the Variable Interest Rate Note is converted into an "equivalent" fixed rate debt instrument pursuant to the foregoing rules, the amount of OID and qualified stated interest, if any, are determined for the "equivalent" fixed rate debt instrument by applying the general OID rules to the "equivalent" fixed rate debt instrument and a U.S. Holder of the Variable Interest Rate Note will account for the OID and qualified stated interest as if the U.S. Holder held the "equivalent" fixed rate debt instrument. In each accrual period, appropriate adjustments will be made to the amount of qualified stated interest or OID assumed to have been accrued or paid with respect to the "equivalent" fixed rate debt instrument in the event that these amounts differ from the actual amount of interest accrued or paid on the Variable Interest Rate Note during the accrual period.

If a Variable Interest Rate Note, such as a Note the payments on which are determined by reference to an index, does not qualify as a "variable rate debt instrument", then the Variable Interest Rate Note will be treated as a contingent payment debt obligation. The proper U.S. federal income tax treatment of Variable Interest Rate Notes that are treated as contingent payment debt may be more fully described in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Short-Term Notes

In general, an individual or other cash basis U.S. Holder of a Short-Term Note is not required to accrue OID (calculated as set forth below for the purposes of this paragraph) for U.S. federal income tax purposes unless it elects to do so (but may be required to include any stated interest in income as the interest is received). Accrual basis U.S. Holders and certain other U.S. Holders are required to accrue OID on Short-Term Notes on a straight-line basis or, if the U.S. Holder so elects, under the constant-yield method (based on daily compounding). In the case of a U.S. Holder not required and not electing to include OID in income currently, any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of the Short-Term Note will be ordinary income to the extent of the OID accrued on a straight-line basis (unless an election is made to accrue the OID under the constant-yield method) through the date of sale or other disposition. U.S. Holders who are not required and do not elect to accrue OID on Short-Term Notes will be required to defer deductions for interest on borrowings allocable to Short-Term Notes in an amount not exceeding the deferred income until the deferred income is realized.

For purposes of determining the amount of OID subject to these rules, all interest payments on a Short-Term Note are included in the Short-Term Note's stated redemption price at maturity. A U.S. Holder may elect to determine OID on a Short-Term Note as if the Short-Term Note had been originally issued to the U.S. Holder at the U.S. Holder's purchase price for the Short-Term Note. This election shall apply to all obligations with a maturity of one year or less acquired by the U.S. Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies, and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

Foreign Currency Notes

OID for any accrual period on a Discount Note that is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency will be determined in the foreign currency and then translated into U.S. Dollars in the same manner as stated interest accrued by an accrual basis U.S. Holder, as described above under "Payments of Interest". Upon receipt of an amount attributable to OID (whether in connection with a payment of interest or the sale or other disposition of a Note), a U.S. Holder will generally recognize exchange gain or loss, which will be ordinary gain or loss measured by the difference between the amount received (translated into U.S. Dollars at the exchange rate on the date of receipt) and the amount previously accrued, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. Dollars.

Market Discount on a Note that is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency will be accrued by a U.S. Holder in the foreign currency. If the U.S. Holder elects to include market discount in income currently, the accrued market discount will be translated into U.S. Dollars at the average exchange rate for the accrual period (or portion thereof within the U.S. Holder's taxable year). Upon the receipt of an

amount attributable to accrued market discount, the U.S. Holder will generally recognize U.S. source exchange gain or loss (which will be taxable as ordinary income or loss) determined in the same manner as for accrued interest or OID. A U.S. Holder that does elect to include market discount in income currently will recognize, upon the disposition or maturity of the Note, the U.S. Dollar value of the amount accrued, calculated at the spot rate in effect on that date, and no part of this accrued market discount will be treated as exchange gain or loss.

Sale or Other Disposition of Notes

A U.S. Holder's tax basis in a Note will generally be its cost, increased by the amount of any OID or market discount included in the U.S. Holder's income with respect to the Note and the amount, if any, of income attributable to de minimis OID and de minimis market discount included in the U.S. Holder's income with respect to the Note, and reduced by the amount of any payments that are not qualified stated interest payments.. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in a Foreign Currency Note will be determined by reference to the U.S. Dollar cost of the Notes. The U.S. Dollar cost of a Note purchased with a foreign currency will generally be the U.S. Dollar value of the purchase price on the date of purchase or, in the case of Notes traded on an established securities market, as defined in the applicable U.S. Treasury regulations, that are purchased by a cash basis U.S. Holder (or an accrual basis U.S. Holder that so elects), on the settlement date for the purchase.

A U.S. Holder will generally recognize gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of a Note equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or other disposition and the tax basis of the Note. The amount realized on a sale or other disposition for an amount in foreign currency will be the U.S. Dollar value of this amount on the date of sale or other disposition or, in the case of Notes traded on an established securities market, as defined in the applicable U.S. Treasury regulations, sold by a cash basis U.S. Holder (or an accrual basis U.S. Holder that so elects), on the settlement date for the sale. Such an election by an accrual basis U.S. Holder must be applied consistently from year to year and cannot be revoked without the consent of the IRS. Except to the extent described above under "Original Issue Discount - Market Discount" or "Original Issue Discount – Short-Term Notes" or attributable to accrued but unpaid interest or changes in exchange rates, gain or loss recognized on the sale or other disposition of a Note will be capital gain or loss and will generally be treated as from U.S. sources for purposes of the U.S. foreign tax credit limitation. In the case of a U.S. Holder that is an individual, estate or trust, the maximum marginal federal income tax rate applicable to capital gains is currently lower than the maximum marginal rate applicable to ordinary income if the Notes are held for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to significant limitations.

Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder on the sale or other disposition of a Note that is attributable to changes in exchange rates will be treated as U.S. source ordinary income or loss. However, exchange gain or loss is taken into account only to the extent of total gain or loss realized on the transaction.

Disposition of Foreign Currency

Foreign currency received as interest on a Note or on the sale or other disposition of a Note will have a tax basis equal to its U.S. Dollar value at the time the interest is received or at the time of the sale or other disposition. Foreign currency that is purchased will generally have a tax basis equal to the U.S. Dollar value of the foreign currency on the date of purchase. Any gain or loss recognized on a sale or other disposition of a foreign currency (including its use to purchase Notes or an exchange for U.S. Dollars) will be U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, payments of principal, interest and accrued OID on, and the proceeds of a sale, redemption or other disposition of, the Notes, payable to a U.S. Holder by a U.S. paying agent or other U.S. intermediary will be reported to the IRS and to the U.S. Holder as may be required under applicable regulations. Backup withholding will apply to these payments if the U.S. Holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number or certification of exempt status or otherwise to comply with the applicable backup

withholding requirements. Certain U.S. Holders are not subject to information reporting and backup withholding.

Certain individual U.S. Holders may be required to report to the IRS certain information with respect to their beneficial ownership of the Notes not held through an account with a financial institution. Investors who fail to report required information could be subject to substantial penalties.

Disclosure Requirements

U.S. Treasury Regulations meant to require the reporting of certain tax shelter transactions (**Reportable Transactions**) could be interpreted to cover transactions generally not regarded as tax shelters, including certain foreign currency transactions. Under the U.S. Treasury Regulations, certain transactions with respect to the Notes may be characterized as Reportable Transactions including, in certain circumstances, a sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Foreign Currency Note. Persons considering the purchase of such Notes should consult with their tax advisers to determine the tax return obligations, if any, with respect to an investment in such Notes, including any requirement to file IRS Form 8886 (Reportable Transaction Disclosure Statement).

EU Savings Directive

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC (the **Directive**) on the taxation of savings income, each Member State is required to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest (or similar income) paid by a person within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident or certain limited types of entity established in that other Member State. However, for a transitional period, Austria and Luxembourg may instead apply a withholding system in relation to such payments, deducting tax at a rate of 35 per cent. The transitional period is to terminate at the end of the first full fiscal year following agreement by certain non-EU countries to the exchange of information relating to such payments.

A number of non-EU countries and certain dependent or associated territories of certain Member States, have adopted similar measures (either provision of information or transitional withholding) in relation to payments made by a person within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident or certain limited types of entity established in a Member State. In addition, the Member States have entered into provision of information or transitional withholding arrangements with certain of those dependent or associated territories in relation to payments made by a person in a Member State to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident or certain limited types of entity established in one of those territories.

On 13 November 2008 the EC published a proposal for amendments to the Directive, which included a number of suggested changes which, if implemented, would broaden the scope of the requirements described above. Investors who are in any doubt as to their position should consult their professional advisers.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE AND TRANSFER AND SELLING RESTRICTIONS

The Dealers have, in a programme agreement (the **Programme Agreement**) dated 7 June 2013, agreed with the Republic a basis upon which they or any of them may from time to time agree to purchase Notes. Any such agreement will extend to those matters stated under "*Form of the Notes*" and "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*".

In order to facilitate the offering of any Tranche of the Notes, certain persons participating in the offering of the Tranche may engage in transactions that stabilise, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the relevant Notes during and after the offering of the Tranche. Specifically such persons may over-allot or create a short position in the Notes for their own account by selling more Notes than have been sold to them by the Republic. Such persons may also elect to cover any such short position by purchasing Notes in the open market. In addition, such persons may stabilise or maintain the price of the Notes by bidding for or purchasing Notes in the open market and may impose penalty bids, under which selling concessions allowed to syndicate members or other broker-dealers participating in the offering of the Notes are reclaimed if Notes previously distributed in the offering are repurchased in connection with stabilisation transactions or otherwise. The effect of these transactions may be to stabilise or maintain the market price of the Notes at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. The imposition of a penalty bid may also affect the price of the Notes to the extent that it discourages resales thereof. No representation is made as to the magnitude or effect of any such stabilising or other transactions. Such transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. Under U.K. laws and regulations stabilising activities may only be carried on by the Stabilising Manager(s) named in the applicable Pricing Supplement (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) and only for a limited period following the Issue Date of the relevant Tranche of Notes.

Transfer Restrictions

As a result of the following restrictions, purchasers of Notes in the United States are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any purchase, offer, sale, resale or other transfer of such Notes.

Each purchaser of Registered Notes or person wishing to transfer an interest from one Registered Global Note to another or from global to definitive form or *vice versa*, will be deemed to have acknowledged, represented and agreed, as follows (terms used in this paragraph that are defined in Rule 144A or in Regulation S are used herein as defined therein):

- (a) that either: (i) it is a QIB, purchasing (or holding) the Notes for its own account or for the account of one or more QIBs and it is aware that any sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A or (ii) it is a foreign purchase that is outside the United States;
- (b) that the Notes are being offered and sold in a transaction not involving a public offering in the United States within the meaning of the Securities Act, and that the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable U.S. State securities laws and may not be offered or sold within the United States except as set forth below;
- (c) that, if it is a person other than a foreign purchaser outside the United States, it agrees that if it should resell, pledge or otherwise transfer the Notes or any beneficial interests in the Notes within the time period referred to in Rule 144A under the Securities Act after the original issue of the Notes, it will do so only (i) to the Republic or any affiliate thereof, (ii) inside the United States to a person whom the seller reasonably believes is a QIB purchasing for its own account or for the account of a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, (iii) outside the United States in compliance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 under the Securities Act, (iv) pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144 under the Securities Act (if available) or (v) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, in each case in accordance with all applicable U.S. State securities laws;

- (d) it will, and will require each subsequent holder to, notify any purchaser of the Notes from it of the resale restrictions referred to in paragraph (c) above, if then applicable;
- (e) that Notes initially offered in the United States to QIBs will be represented by one or more Rule 144A Global Notes, and that Notes offered outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S will be represented by one or more Regulation S Global Notes;
- (f) that the Notes in registered form, other than the Regulation S Global Notes will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed to by the Republic:

"THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE U.S. STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE. BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF, THE HOLDER (A) REPRESENTS THAT IT IS A "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER" (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) PURCHASING THE SECURITIES FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF ONE OR MORE QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS; (B) AGREES THAT IT WILL NOT RESELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THE SECURITIES EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGENCY AGREEMENT AND ONLY (1) TO THE REPUBLIC OR ANY AFFILIATE THEREOF, (2) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO A PERSON WHOM THE SELLER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER IN A TRANSACTION MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 144A, (3) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 903 OR RULE 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (4) PURSUANT TO THE EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (IF AVAILABLE) OR (5) PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, IN EACH CASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ANY OTHER JURISDICTION; AND (C) IT AGREES THAT IT WILL DELIVER TO EACH PERSON TO WHOM THIS SECURITY IS TRANSFERRED A NOTICE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGEND. NO REPRESENTATION CAN BE MADE AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF THE EXEMPTION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 OF THE SECURITIES ACT OR ANY OTHER EXEMPTION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT FOR REALES OF THE SECURITY.

THIS SECURITY AND RELATED DOCUMENTATION (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE AGENCY AGREEMENT REFERRED TO HEREIN) MAY BE AMENDED OR SUPPLEMENTED FROM TIME TO TIME, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF, BUT UPON NOTICE TO, THE HOLDERS OF SUCH SECURITIES SENT TO THEIR REGISTERED ADDRESSES, TO MODIFY THE RESTRICTIONS ON AND PROCEDURES FOR REALES AND OTHER TRANSFERS OF THIS SECURITY TO REFLECT ANY CHANGE IN APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION (OR THE INTERPRETATION THEREOF) OR IN PRACTICES RELATING TO REALES OR OTHER TRANSFERS OF RESTRICTED SECURITIES GENERALLY. THE HOLDER OF THIS SECURITY SHALL BE DEEMED, BY ITS ACCEPTANCE OR PURCHASE HEREOF, TO HAVE AGREED TO ANY SUCH AMENDMENT OR SUPPLEMENT (EACH OF WHICH SHALL BE CONCLUSIVE AND BINDING ON THE HOLDER HEREOF AND ALL FUTURE HOLDERS OF THIS SECURITY AND ANY SECURITIES ISSUED IN EXCHANGE OR SUBSTITUTION THEREFOR, WHETHER OR NOT ANY NOTATION THEREOF IS MADE HEREON).";

- (g) if it is a foreign purchase that is outside the United States, that if it should resell or transfer the Notes in accordance with all applicable U.S. State securities laws; and it acknowledges that the Regulation S Global Notes will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed to by the Republic:

"THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE U.S. STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGENCY AGREEMENT AND PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT."; and

- (h) that the Republic, the Dealers and their affiliates and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and agrees that if any of such acknowledgements, representations or agreements made by it are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the Republic; and if it is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more accounts it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.

Selling Restrictions

United States of America

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and, subject to certain exceptions, may not be offered or sold within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Accordingly, the Notes are being offered and sold only (a) outside the United States in offshore transactions in reliance on, and in compliance with, Regulation S and (b) in the United States to a limited number of QIBs as defined in the Securities Act in connection with resales by the Dealers, in reliance on, and in compliance with, Rule 144A. In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering of the Notes) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A.

The Notes in bearer form are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to United States persons, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. Treasury regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder.

Dealers may arrange for the resale of Notes to QIBs pursuant to Rule 144A and each such purchaser of Notes is hereby notified that the Dealers may be relying on the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

Each issuance of Dual Currency Notes and Index Linked Notes will be subject to such additional U.S. selling restrictions as the Republic and the relevant Purchaser(s) may agree, as indicated in the applicable Final Terms. Each Dealer has agreed and each Purchaser will be required to agree that it will offer, sell or deliver such Notes only in compliance with such additional U.S. selling restrictions.

United Kingdom

Each Dealer has severally and not jointly represented, warranted and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "FSMA") received by it in

connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Republic; and

- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Latvia

The Dealers have severally and not jointly represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that neither they nor any of their affiliates, nor any persons acting on their or their affiliates behalf, have engaged or will engage in any selling efforts in Latvia with respect to the Notes, other than in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Latvia and the Regulations of the Financial and Capital Market Commission.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No.25 of 1948, as amended; the **FIEA**) and each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not offer or sell any Notes, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (as defined under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1949, as amended)), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

Switzerland

This Offering Circular is not intended to constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase or invest in Notes described herein in Switzerland. The Notes may not be publicly offered, sold or advertised, directly or indirectly, in, into or from Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange or on any other exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither Offering Circular nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes constitutes a prospectus as such term is understood pursuant to article 652a or article 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations nor a simplified prospectus as such term is understood pursuant to article 5 of the Swiss Collective Investment Scheme Act, and neither this Offering Circular nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Neither this Offering Circular nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering of the Notes has been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. The Notes do not constitute a participation in a collective investment scheme in the meaning of the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act and are not subject to the approval of, or supervision by, any Swiss regulatory authority, such as the Swiss Financial Markets Supervisory Authority (FINMA), and investors in the Notes will not benefit from protection or supervision by any Swiss regulatory authority.

General

No action has been or will be taken in any jurisdiction by the Republic or the Dealers that would, or is intended to, permit a public offering of the Notes, or possession or distribution of this Offering Circular or any other offering material, in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Persons into whose hands this Offering Circular comes are required by the Republic and the Dealers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations in each country or jurisdiction in which they purchase, offer, sell or deliver Notes or have in their possession, distribute or publish this Offering Circular or any other offering material relating to the Notes, in all cases at their own expense.

None of the Republic and the Dealers represents that Notes may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating such sale.

With regard to each Tranche, the relevant Dealer will be required to comply with such other restrictions as the Republic and the relevant Dealer shall agree and as shall be set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Authorisation

Under the Law on Budget and Financial Management adopted on 24 March 1994, the Regulations of the Treasury of the Republic of Latvia No. 677 adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers on 3 August 2004 and the Internal Regulation of Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Latvia No.12-29/52 dated 29 October 2010 “Procedure of Exercising the Treasury Authorisation”, any borrowing of the Treasury, on behalf of the Republic of Latvia, is subject to the debt ceiling as of 31 December of each year specified in the State Budget Law for the respective year and must also conform with the Latvian Central Government Debt Management Strategy and the Resource Attraction Plan approved by the Minister of Finance. The Minister of Finance will confirm in relation to each issue of Notes under the Programme that such issue will not breach the State Budget Law for the respective year and the Law on Budget and Financial Management and conforms with the Latvian Central Government Debt Management Strategy and the Resource Attraction Plan approved by the Minister of Finance.

Listing of Notes

Application has been made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for Notes issued under the Programme to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market and to be listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market is a regulated market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (Directive 2004/39/EC).

Documents Available

For the period of 12 months following the date of this Offering Circular, copies of the following documents will, when published, be available for inspection from the registered office of the Republic and from the specified office of any Listing Agent for the time being in Luxembourg:

- (a) the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Covenant and the forms of the Global Notes, the Notes in definitive form, the Coupons and the Talons;
- (b) a copy of this Offering Circular and the latest Information Statement; and
- (c) any future offering circulars, prospectuses, information memoranda or statements, supplements and Pricing Supplement to this Offering Circular and any other documents incorporated herein or therein by reference.

In addition, copies of this Offering Circular, each Pricing Supplement relating to Notes which are admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market and each document incorporated by reference are available on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange at www.bourse.lu and the Treasury of the Republic of Latvia at www.kase.gov.lv.

Clearing Systems

The Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg which are the entities in charge of keeping the records. The appropriate Common Code and ISIN for each Tranche of Notes allocated by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. In addition, the Republic may make an application for any Notes in registered form to be accepted for trading in book-entry form by DTC. The CUSIP and/or CINS numbers for each Tranche of such Registered Notes, together with the relevant ISIN and (if applicable) common code, will be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. If the Notes are to clear through an additional or alternative clearing system the appropriate information will be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

The address of Euroclear is Euroclear Bank SA/NV, 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels. The address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is Clearstream Banking, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg. The address of DTC is 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, United States of America.

Enforcement of Judgments

As at the date of this Offering Circular, a judgment obtained in an English court against the Republic should be enforceable against the Republic in Latvia, as Council Regulation 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgements in civil and commercial matters (the **Brussels Regulation**) is directly applicable in Latvia. According to the Civil Procedure law of the Republic of Latvia the application of the recognition and enforcement of the foreign judgment in Latvia shall be submitted for decision to a district (city) court. The judgment of a foreign court after its recognition in Latvia shall be executed according to the procedures specified in the Latvian Civil Procedure Law.

A judgment obtained in an English court against the Republic may not be recognised and enforced by the Latvian courts if there are grounds for non-recognition as provided in the Brussels Regulation.

Dealers transacting with the Republic

Each of the Dealers and their affiliates have or may have engaged, and may continue to engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform services for the Republic and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

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SUPPLEMENT DATED 10 JANUARY 2014 TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR DATED 7 JUNE 2013

REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, ACTING THROUGH THE TREASURY

Global Medium Term Note Programme

This Supplement (the **Supplement**) to the Offering Circular dated 7 June 2013 (the **Offering Circular**) is prepared in connection with the Global Medium Term Note Programme (the **Programme**) established by Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury (the **Issuer**).

Terms defined in the Offering Circular have the same meaning when used in this Supplement. This Supplement is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Offering Circular and any other supplements to the Offering Circular issued by the Issuer.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

Purpose of the Supplement

The second paragraph under the heading “Latvia Taxation” of Taxation on page 65 of the Offering Circular shall be deemed deleted in its entirety and replaced with the paragraph below:

“Under existing Latvian laws and regulations, payments of principal and interest on the Notes to an individual who is a resident of Latvia will not be subject to taxation at source in Latvia and no withholding of any Latvian tax will be required on any such payments. In addition, gains from the sale or exchange of the Notes realised by individuals who are residents of Latvia will not be subject to any Latvian income or capital gains tax. For legal entities which are resident in Latvia or maintain a permanent establishment in Latvia payments of principal and interest under the Notes will not be subject to taxation at source in Latvia and no withholding of any Latvian tax will be required on any such payments. In addition, provided that the Notes are listed on an EEA regulated market, any gains realised from the sale or exchange of the Notes as well as payments of principal and interest under the Notes are excluded from the annual taxable income of legal entities which are resident in Latvia or maintain a permanent establishment in Latvia.”

General Information

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Supplement or any statement incorporated by reference into the Offering Circular by this Supplement and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference in the Offering Circular, the statements in (a) above will prevail.

SUPPLEMENT DATED 31 MAY 2017 TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR DATED 7 JUNE 2013

REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, ACTING THROUGH THE TREASURY

Global Medium Term Note Programme

This Supplement (the **Supplement**) to the Offering Circular dated 7 June 2013 as supplemented by the supplement dated 10 January 2014 (as so supplemented, the **Offering Circular**) is prepared in connection with the Global Medium Term Note Programme (the **Programme**) established by Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury (the **Issuer**).

Terms defined in the Offering Circular have the same meaning when used in this Supplement. This Supplement is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Offering Circular and any other supplements to the Offering Circular issued by the Issuer.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

PURPOSE OF THE SUPPLEMENT

The purpose of this Supplement is to amend the Offering Circular to (a) delete the “*Notice to New Hampshire Residents*” section, (b) reflect the repeal of the EU Savings Directive and (c) update the “*Latvia Taxation*” section.

AMENDMENTS TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR

The following amendments are made to the Offering Circular:

Notice to New Hampshire Residents

The section entitled “*Notice to New Hampshire Residents*” on page 5 of the Offering Circular is hereby deleted in its entirety.

Risk Factors

The risk factor entitled “*The EU Savings Directive may result in certain holders not receiving the full amount of interest*” on pages 15 to 16 of the Offering Circular is hereby deleted in its entirety.

Terms and Conditions of the Notes

Condition 8(b) on page 51 of the Offering Circular is hereby deleted in its entirety.

Condition 8(c) on page 51 of the Offering Circular is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced by the following:

- “(c) presented for payment by or on behalf of a holder who would not be liable for or subject to such withholding or deduction by making a declaration of non-residence or other similar claim for exemption to the relevant tax authority if, after having been requested to make such a declaration or claim, such holder fails to do so; or”

Condition 12(c) on page 52 of the Offering Circular is hereby deleted in its entirety.

Taxation

The second paragraph of the section entitled “*Latvia Taxation*” on page 65 of the Offering Circular (as amended by the supplement dated 10 January 2014) is hereby further amended by the addition of the following at the end thereof:

“On 9 May 2017 the Government approved the Finance Ministry’s tax policy principles for 2018-2021 (the **Tax Policy Principles**). Legislation in respect of the Tax Policy Principles and related bills are due to be submitted to the Saeima on or around 20 June 2017 or 21 June 2017. The second reading is then expected to be held on 12 July 2017, at which the Tax Policy Principles could be endorsed by the Saeima and then enter into force on 1 January 2018. The Tax Policy Principles propose a number of tax reforms, including altering the system of corporate taxes in Latvia such that gains realised from the sale or exchange of Notes shall be included in the taxable base of legal entities which are resident in Latvia or maintain a permanent establishment in Latvia; however, the taxation of such gains will only apply upon a distribution of profits (in respect of which a corporate income tax of 20 per cent. will apply).”

The section entitled “*EU Savings Directive*” on page 73 is hereby deleted in its entirety.

General Information

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Supplement or any statement incorporated by reference into the Offering Circular by this Supplement and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference in the Offering Circular, the statements in (a) above will prevail.

SUPPLEMENT DATED 22 MAY 2018 TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR DATED 7 JUNE 2013

REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, ACTING THROUGH THE TREASURY

Global Medium Term Note Programme

This Supplement (the **Supplement**) to the Offering Circular dated 7 June 2013 as supplemented by the supplements dated 10 January 2014 and 31 May 2017 (as so supplemented, the **Offering Circular**) is prepared in connection with the Global Medium Term Note Programme (the **Programme**) established by Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury (the **Issuer**).

Terms defined in the Offering Circular have the same meaning when used in this Supplement. This Supplement is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Offering Circular and any other supplements to the Offering Circular issued by the Issuer.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

PURPOSE OF THE SUPPLEMENT

The purpose of this Supplement is to amend the Offering Circular to (a) include MIFID II product governance / target market language, (b) amend Condition 8 of "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*" and (c) update the "*Taxation*", "*Authorisation*" and "*Enforcement of Judgments*" sections.

AMENDMENTS TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR

The following amendments are made to the Offering Circular:

MiFID II Product Governance / Target Market

The following section shall be inserted on page 5 of the Offering Circular following the section entitled "U.S. Information":

"MIFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / TARGET MARKET

The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "MiFID II product governance" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a **distributor**) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, **MiFID II**) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (the **MiFID Product Governance Rules**), any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arrangers nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MIFID Product Governance Rules."

The following legend shall be inserted at the beginning of the "*Applicable Pricing Supplement*" section on page 23 of the Offering Circular:

[¹**MIFID II product governance / Professional investors and ECPs only target market** – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, **MiFID II**); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. [*Consider any negative target market*]. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a **distributor**) should take into consideration the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.]

OR

[²**MIFID II product governance / Retail investors, professional investors and ECPs** – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties, professional clients and retail clients, each as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, **MiFID II**); **EITHER**³ [and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate, including investment advice, portfolio management, non-advised sales and pure execution services] **OR**⁴ [(ii) all channels for distribution to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate; and (iii) the following channels for distribution of the Notes to retail clients are appropriate - investment advice[, / and] portfolio management[, / and] [non-advised sales] [and pure execution services][, subject to the distributor's suitability and appropriateness obligations under MiFID II, as applicable]]. [*Consider any negative target market*]. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a **distributor**) should take into consideration the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels[, subject to the distributor's suitability and appropriateness obligations under MiFID II, as applicable]⁵].].

¹ Legend to be included on front of the Pricing Supplement if following the ICMA1 "all bonds to all professionals" target market approach.

² Legend to be included on front of the Pricing Supplement if following the ICMA 2 approach.

³ Include for bonds that are not ESMA complex.

⁴ Include for certain ESMA complex bonds. This list may need to be amended, for example, if advised sales are deemed necessary. If there are advised sales, a determination of suitability will be necessary. In addition, if the Notes constitute "complex" products, pure execution services are not permitted to retail without the need to make the determination of appropriateness required under Article 25(3) of MiFID II.

⁵ If the Notes constitute "complex" products, pure execution services are not permitted to retail without the need to make the determination of appropriateness required under Article 25(3) of MiFID II. If there are advised sales, a determination of suitability will be necessary."

Terms and Conditions of the Notes

Condition 8(c) on page 51 of the Offering Circular is hereby deleted in its entirety.

Taxation

The section entitled "*Latvia Taxation*" on page 65 of the Offering Circular shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

“Latvian Taxation

Under existing Latvian laws and regulations, all payments under the Notes: (a) to an individual who is a non-resident of Latvia; or (b) to a legal entity that is neither (i) resident in Latvia (including non-residents located, registered or incorporated in a no-tax or low-tax country or territory, provided that the payments are made at market price) nor (ii) maintains, or is engaged in trade or business through, a permanent establishment in Latvia (together **Non-Latvian Holders**) will not be subject to taxation in Latvia and no withholding of any Latvian tax will be required on any such payments.

Gains realised by Non-Latvian Holders derived from the sale or exchange of the Notes will not be subject to any Latvian income or capital gains tax.

In general, payments in the secondary market made to non-residents located, registered or incorporated in a no-tax or low-tax country or territory are subject to a withholding tax of 23 per cent. (if the payer is Latvian individual resident having obligation to withhold tax) or 20 per cent. (if the payer is a Latvian legal entity and payments for the Notes are not made at the market price). However, the Issuer does not consider that any such withholding would be required with respect to payments made by the Issuer of principal or interest in respect of Notes. Furthermore, even if the Republic was required to make any such withholding or deduction then pursuant to Condition 8 the Republic is required to pay such additional amounts as will result in the receipt by the Noteholders of such amounts as would have been received by them if no such withholding or deduction had been required.

Under existing Latvian laws and regulations, all payments under the Notes to an individual who is a resident of Latvia will not be subject to taxation at source in Latvia and no withholding of any Latvian tax will be required on any such payments. In addition, gains from the sale or exchange of the Notes realised by individuals who are residents of Latvia will not be subject to any Latvian income or capital gains tax.

For legal entities which are resident in Latvia or maintain a permanent establishment in Latvia, all payments under the Notes will not be subject to taxation at source in Latvia and no withholding of any Latvian tax will be required on any such payments. However, as of 1 January 2018 Latvia implemented a new corporate income tax (**CIT**) system under which retained earnings are exempt from CIT and only distributions are taxed. CIT is charged on direct profit distributions, such as dividends, and on implicit (deemed) distributions, including transfer pricing adjustments, gifts, payments not related to the business activities of the company and certain upstream group loans. Although CIT is imposed at the time of profit distributions, CIT is generally imposed on the corporation. The CIT rate on any gross profit distribution is 20 per cent. The CIT rate on the net amount of any profit distribution is determined by dividing such net amount with a coefficient of 0.8. Therefore, interest and gains realised from the sale of Notes have to be included in the taxable base of legal entities which are resident in Latvia or maintain a permanent establishment in Latvia; however, the taxation of such income will apply only upon a distribution of profits.

No Latvian stamp duty, registration, transfer or similar taxes will be payable in connection with the acquisition, ownership, sale or disposal of Notes by the Non-Latvian Holders of Notes providing that any sale or exchange of Notes takes place outside the territory of Latvia.”

Authorisation

The section entitled “*Authorisation*” on page 79 of the Offering Circular shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

“Authorisation

Under the Law on Budget and Financial Management adopted on 24 March 1994, the Regulations of the Treasury of the Republic of Latvia No. 677 issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on 3 August 2004 and the Order of Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Latvia No.339 dated 14 August 2017 “On Authorisation to the Treasury and the Signatory Authority”, the Treasury, on behalf of the Republic of Latvia, is entitled to borrow money, provided that such borrowing is in line with the Central Government Debt and Cash Management Strategy and the Funding Plan approved by the Minister of Finance. In addition, each State Budget Law sets a total debt ceiling which must not be exceeded at 31 December of the year to which the relevant State Budget Law applies. The Minister of Finance will confirm in relation to each issue of Notes under the Programme that such issue will not breach the State Budget Law for the respective year and the Law on Budget and Financial Management and conforms with the Central Government Debt and Cash Management Strategy and the Funding Plan approved by the Minister of Finance.”

Enforcement of Judgments

The section entitled “*Enforcement of Judgments*” on page 80 of the Offering Circular shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

“Enforcement of Judgments

As at the date of this Offering Circular, a judgment obtained in an English court against the Republic should be enforceable against the Republic in Latvia, as Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgements in civil and commercial matters (recast) (the **Brussels Regulation**) is directly applicable in Latvia. According to the Brussels Regulation, a judgment given in a Member State shall be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required. A judgment given in a Member State which is enforceable in that Member State shall be enforceable in the other Member States without any declaration of enforceability being required. Refusal of recognition and/or of enforcement is possible only upon application of an interested party on the grounds mentioned in the Brussels Regulation. Hence, a judgment of an English court shall be recognised and/or enforced without any recourse to the Latvian courts, unless refusal of the recognition or enforcement of a judgment is requested or granted upon request of an interested person by the Latvian court. The Brussels Regulation determines the necessary steps and documentation to commence enforcement, whereas actual enforcement of a judgment shall take place in accordance with the procedures specified in the Latvian Civil Procedure Law.”

General Information

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Supplement or any statement incorporated by reference into the Offering Circular by this Supplement and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference in the Offering Circular, the statements in (a) above will prevail.

SUPPLEMENT DATED 11 FEBRUARY 2019 TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR DATED 7 JUNE 2013

REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, ACTING THROUGH THE TREASURY

Global Medium Term Note Programme

This Supplement (the **Supplement**) to the Offering Circular dated 7 June 2013 as supplemented by the supplements dated 10 January 2014, 31 May 2017 and 22 May 2018 (as so supplemented, the **Offering Circular**) is prepared in connection with the Global Medium Term Note Programme (the **Programme**) established by Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury (the **Issuer**).

Terms defined in the Offering Circular have the same meaning when used in this Supplement. This Supplement is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Offering Circular and any other supplements to the Offering Circular issued by the Issuer.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

PURPOSE OF THE SUPPLEMENT

The purpose of this Supplement is to amend the Offering Circular to (i) amend Condition 16 of "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*" and (ii) update the "*Enforcement of Judgments*" section.

AMENDMENTS TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR

The following amendments are made to the Offering Circular:

Terms and Conditions of the Notes

Condition 16 on page 58 of the Offering Circular is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

“16. FURTHER ISSUES

The Republic shall be at liberty from time to time, without the consent of the Noteholders or the Couponholders, to create and issue further notes having terms and conditions the same as the Notes or the same in all respects save for the amount and date of the first payment of interest thereon and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single Series with the outstanding Notes.”

Enforcement of Judgments

The following paragraph shall be inserted at the end of the section entitled "*Enforcement of Judgments*" on page 80 of the Offering Circular (as amended by the supplement dated 22 May 2018):

"It is anticipated that as of the date when the United Kingdom withdraws from the European Union the Brussels Regulation will not be applicable in providing for the recognition and enforcement of judgments of English courts in the Members States of the European Union. Unless other regulation on recognition and enforcement of judgments obtained in the courts of England becomes effective in Latvia following withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, a judgment of an English court will be subject to the recognition and enforcement pursuant to the Latvian Civil

Procedure Law, which determines the necessary steps and documentation to commence enforcement, as well as the enforcement procedures. According to the Latvian Civil Procedure Law the enforcement shall not be granted if: (a) the foreign court, which made the judgment, was not competent in accordance with Latvian law to adjudicate the dispute or such dispute falls under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Latvian courts; (b) the judgment of the foreign court has not come into lawful effect; (c) the defendant was denied a possibility of defending his or her rights, in particular, where the judgment was given in default of appearance, where the defendant was not summoned to appear before court in a timely and proper manner, except if the defendant has not appealed such judgment even though he or she had the possibility to do so; (d) the judgment of the foreign court is irreconcilable with an earlier court judgment which has entered into lawful effect in Latvia in the same dispute between the same parties or with already earlier commenced court proceedings between the same parties in a Latvian court; (e) the judgment of the foreign court is irreconcilable with an earlier judgment of another foreign court which has entered into lawful effect in the same dispute between the same parties, which fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition or which has already been recognised in Latvia; (f) the recognition of the judgment of the foreign court is contrary to public policy in Latvia; or (g) the passing of the judgment by the foreign court was not done in accordance with the application of the laws of such country as should have been applied in conformity with Latvian international private law conflict of law norms."

General Information

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Supplement or any statement incorporated by reference into the Offering Circular by this Supplement and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference in the Offering Circular, the statements in (a) above will prevail.

SUPPLEMENT DATED 26 MARCH 2020 TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR DATED 7 JUNE 2013

REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, ACTING THROUGH THE TREASURY

Global Medium Term Note Programme

This Supplement (the **Supplement**) to the Offering Circular dated 7 June 2013 as supplemented by the supplements dated 10 January 2014, 31 May 2017, 22 May 2018 and 11 February 2019 (as so supplemented, the **Offering Circular**) is prepared in connection with the Global Medium Term Note Programme (the **Programme**) established by Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury (the **Issuer**).

Terms defined in the Offering Circular have the same meaning when used in this Supplement. This Supplement is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Offering Circular and any other supplements to the Offering Circular issued by the Issuer.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

PURPOSE OF THE SUPPLEMENT

The purpose of this Supplement is to (i) add a new risk factor entitled "*The enforcement of a judgment of an English court in Latvia may be more difficult following the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union*" and (ii) update the "Enforcement of Judgments" section.

AMENDMENTS TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR

Risk Factors

The following shall be inserted as a new risk factor between the risk factors entitled "*A claimant may not be able to enforce a court judgment against certain assets of the Republic in certain jurisdictions*" and "*Court judgements in Latvia*" on page 16 of the Offering Circular in the section entitled "*Risk Factors - Factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued under the Programme*" starting on page 13 of the Offering Circular:

"The enforcement of a judgment of an English court in Latvia may be more difficult following the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union

Following the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgements in civil and commercial matters (recast) (the **Brussels Regulation**) will no longer apply to the enforcement of a judgment obtained in the courts of England in Latvia after the end of the transition period under the Article 50 Withdrawal Agreement (as defined below), including any extension of that transition period. Unless another mechanism for the recognition and enforcement of judgments obtained in the courts of England becomes effective in Latvia following the end of the transition period (e.g. through the United Kingdom acceding to the 2005 Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements or the 2007 Lugano Convention), a judgment of an English court will be subject to recognition and enforcement pursuant to the Latvian Civil Procedure Law, which determines the necessary steps and documentation to commence enforcement, as well as the enforcement procedures. See "*Enforcement of Judgments*" below.

The recognition and enforcement of a judgment obtained in the English courts pursuant to the Latvian Civil Procedure Law is likely to be more time consuming and costly than under the Brussels Regulation, and make the enforcement of a judgment obtained in an English court against the Republic in Latvia more difficult."

Enforcement of Judgments

The last paragraph of the section entitled "Enforcement of Judgments" on page 80 of the Offering Circular (as amended by the supplements dated 22 May 2018 and 11 February 2019) starting with "*It is anticipated that as of the date when the United Kingdom*" shall be deleted in its entirety and shall be replaced with the following:

"The Withdrawal Agreement concluded between the European Union and the United Kingdom (the **Article 50 Withdrawal Agreement**) establishing the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union entered into force on 1 February 2020. Under the Article 50 Withdrawal Agreement a transition period has now commenced which will last until 31 December 2020. Pursuant to Article 67(2)(a) of the Article 50 Withdrawal Agreement, in the United Kingdom, as well as in the Member States of the European Union in situations involving the United Kingdom, the Brussels Regulation will continue to apply to the recognition and enforcement of judgments given in legal proceedings instituted before the end of the transition period, i.e. 31 December 2020 (unless extended).

Under the Article 50 Withdrawal Agreement, the transition period may, before 1 July 2020, be extended once by up to one or two years. However, the United Kingdom legislation ratifying the Article 50 Withdrawal Agreement, the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 as amended by the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 (as so amended, the **EUWA**) contains a prohibition on a Minister of the Crown agreeing any extension to the transition period. Any extension to the transition period would, therefore, require the United Kingdom Parliament to pass legislation that would override the effect of the prohibition in the EUWA. Currently, it is anticipated that after the end of the transition period, the Brussels Regulation will cease to apply to recognition and enforcement of judgments in the United Kingdom, as well as in the Member States of the European Union in situations involving the United Kingdom.

Unless another mechanism for the recognition and enforcement of judgments obtained in the courts of England becomes effective in Latvia following the end of the transition period (e.g. through the United Kingdom acceding to the 2005 Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements or the 2007 Lugano Convention), a judgment of an English court will be subject to recognition and enforcement pursuant to the Latvian Civil Procedure Law, which determines the necessary steps and documentation to commence enforcement, as well as the enforcement procedures. According to the Latvian Civil Procedure Law the enforcement shall not be granted if: (a) the foreign court, which made the judgment, was not competent in accordance with Latvian law to adjudicate the dispute or such dispute falls under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Latvian courts; (b) the judgment of the foreign court has not come into lawful effect; (c) the defendant was denied a possibility of defending his or her rights, in particular, where the judgment was given in default of appearance, where the defendant was not summoned to appear before court in a timely and proper manner, except if the defendant has not appealed such judgment even though he or she had the possibility to do so; (d) the judgment of the foreign court is irreconcilable with an earlier court judgment which has entered into lawful effect in Latvia in the same dispute between the same parties or with already earlier commenced court proceedings between the same parties in a Latvian court; (e) the judgment of the foreign court is irreconcilable with an earlier judgment of another foreign court which has entered into lawful effect in the same dispute between the same parties, which fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition or which has already been recognised in Latvia; (f) the recognition of the judgment of the foreign court is contrary to public policy in Latvia; or (g) the passing of the judgment by the foreign court was not done in accordance with the application of the laws of such country as should have been applied in conformity with Latvian international private law conflict of law norms."

General Information

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Supplement or any statement incorporated by reference into the Offering Circular by this Supplement and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference in the Offering Circular, the statements in (a) above will prevail.

SUPPLEMENT DATED 8 OCTOBER 2020 TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR DATED 7 JUNE 2013

REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, ACTING THROUGH THE TREASURY

Global Medium Term Note Programme

This Supplement (the **Supplement**) to the Offering Circular dated 7 June 2013 as supplemented by the supplements dated 10 January 2014, 31 May 2017, 22 May 2018, 11 February 2019 and 26 March 2020 (as so supplemented, the **Offering Circular**) is prepared in connection with the Global Medium Term Note Programme (the **Programme**) established by Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury (the **Issuer**).

Terms defined in the Offering Circular have the same meaning when used in this Supplement. This Supplement is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Offering Circular and any other supplements to the Offering Circular issued by the Issuer.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

PURPOSE OF THE SUPPLEMENT

The purpose of this Supplement is to update the “Overview of the Programme” and “Authorisation” sections.

AMENDMENTS TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR

Overview of the Programme

The following shall be added at the end of the section entitled “Overview of the Programme” on page 8 of the Offering Circular:

“Domestic Notes: Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Offering Circular, the Issuer may from time to time offer and issue Notes to primary dealers and other Nasdaq Riga members in Latvia only (such Notes, the **domestic Notes**), which domestic Notes may be consolidated to form a single Series with an existing Series of Notes previously issued under the Programme. Each primary dealer has, in a primary dealer agreement entered into with the Issuer, agreed with the Issuer the basis upon which it may from time to time purchase such domestic Notes from the Issuer and any other Nasdaq Riga member that purchases any domestic Notes from the Issuer will also enter into an agreement with the Issuer setting out the basis upon which any such domestic Notes are to be purchased from the Issuer.

The domestic Notes will be offered and sold by the Issuer to primary dealers and other Nasdaq Riga members in Latvia only and will not be offered or sold by or on behalf of the Issuer in any other jurisdiction. Any such offer and sale will be by way of auction and/or direct sales, as applicable, in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of Nasdaq Riga for the initial placement of Latvian government securities.”

Authorisation

The section entitled “Authorisation” on page 79 of the Offering Circular shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

“Authorisation

Under the Law on Budget and Financial Management adopted on 24 March 1994, the Regulations of the Treasury of the Republic of Latvia No. 677 issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on 3 August 2004, the Law on the Suppression of Consequences of the Spread of COVID-19 Infection adopted on 5 June 2020 and the Order of Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Latvia No.317 dated 21 August 2020 “On Authorisation to the Treasury and the Signatory Authority”, the Treasury, on behalf of the Republic of Latvia, is entitled to borrow money, provided that such borrowing is in line with the Central Government Debt and Cash Management Strategy and the Funding Plan approved by the Minister of Finance. In addition, each State Budget Law sets a total debt ceiling which must not be exceeded at 31 December of the year to which the relevant State Budget Law applies. The Minister of Finance will confirm in relation to each issue of Notes under the Programme that such issue will not breach the State Budget Law for the respective year and the Law on Budget and Financial Management and conforms with the Central Government Debt and Cash Management Strategy and the Funding Plan approved by the Minister of Finance.”

General Information

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Supplement or any statement incorporated by reference into the Offering Circular by this Supplement and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference in the Offering Circular, the statements in (a) above will prevail.

SUPPLEMENT DATED 9 MARCH 2021 TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR DATED 7 JUNE 2013

REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, ACTING THROUGH THE TREASURY

Global Medium Term Note Programme

This Supplement (the **Supplement**) to the Offering Circular dated 7 June 2013 as supplemented by the supplements dated 10 January 2014, 31 May 2017, 22 May 2018, 11 February 2019, 26 March 2020 and 8 October 2020 (as so supplemented, the **Offering Circular**) is prepared in connection with the Global Medium Term Note Programme (the **Programme**) established by Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury (the **Issuer**).

Terms defined in the Offering Circular have the same meaning when used in this Supplement. This Supplement is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Offering Circular and any other supplements to the Offering Circular issued by the Issuer.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

PURPOSE OF THE SUPPLEMENT

The purpose of this Supplement is to update certain information in the Offering Circular to reflect the end of the Brexit transition period on 31 December 2020 at 11.00 pm.

AMENDMENTS TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR

By virtue of this Supplement, the following amendments shall be made to the Offering Circular:

- (a) the following paragraph shall be deemed to be inserted immediately after the paragraph entitled “MIFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / TARGET MARKET” on page 5 of the Offering Circular:

“UK MIFIR PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / TARGET MARKET

The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled “UK MiFIR Product Governance” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any distributor should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the **UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise none of the Arranger nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MIFIR Product Governance Rules.”;

- (b) the following shall be inserted as a new paragraph at the end of the risk factor entitled “*Credit ratings may not reflect all risks*” on page 18 of the Offering Circular in the section entitled “*Risk Factors – Risks related to the market generally*” starting on page 17 of the Offering Circular:

“Investors regulated in the United Kingdom are subject to similar restrictions under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended) as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union

(Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the **UK CRA Regulation**). As such, United Kingdom regulated investors are required to use for United Kingdom regulatory purposes ratings issued by a credit rating agency established in the United Kingdom and registered under the UK CRA Regulation. In the case of ratings issued by third country non-United Kingdom credit rating agencies, third country credit ratings can either be: (a) endorsed by a United Kingdom-registered credit rating agency; or (b) issued by a third country credit rating agency that is certified in accordance with the UK CRA Regulation. Note this is subject, in each case, to (a) the relevant United Kingdom registration, certification or endorsement, as the case may be, not having been withdrawn or suspended, and (b) transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances. In the case of third country ratings, for a certain limited period of time, transitional relief accommodates continued use for regulatory purposes in the United Kingdom, of existing pre- 2021 ratings, provided the relevant conditions are satisfied.

If the status of the rating agency rating the Notes changes for the purposes of the CRA Regulation or the UK CRA Regulation, relevant regulated investors may no longer be able to use the rating for regulatory purposes in the EU or the United Kingdom, as applicable, and the Notes may have a different regulatory treatment. This may result in relevant regulated investors selling the Notes which may impact the value of the Notes and any secondary market.”;

- (c) the following legend shall be deemed to be inserted in the “Applicable Pricing Supplement” on page 23 of the Offering Circular immediately following the paragraph headed “MIFID II product governance / Professional investors and ECPs only target market”:

“UK MIFIR product governance / Professional investors and ECPs only target market – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is only eligible counterparties, as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook (COBS), and professional clients, as defined in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (**UK MiFIR**); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. [*Consider any negative target market*]. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a **distributor**) should take into consideration the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the **UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.”;

- (d) the following legend shall be deemed to be inserted in the “Applicable Pricing Supplement” on page 23 of the Offering Circular immediately following the paragraph headed “MIFID II product governance / Retail investors, professional investors and ECPs”:

“UK MIFIR product governance / Retail investors, professional investors and ECPs – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is retail clients, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the **EUWA**), eligible counterparties, as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook (COBS), and professional clients, as defined in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (**UK MiFIR**); **EITHER** [and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate, including investment advice, portfolio management, non-advised sales and pure execution services] **OR** [(ii) all channels for distribution to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate; and (iii) the following channels for distribution of the Notes to retail clients are appropriate - investment advice[,/ and] portfolio management[,/ and][non-advised sales][and pure execution services][, subject to the distributor’s suitability and appropriateness obligations under COBS, as applicable]]. [*Consider any negative target market*]. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a

distributor) should take into consideration the manufacturer[‘s/s’] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the **UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer[‘s/s’] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels[, subject to the distributor’s suitability and appropriateness obligations under COBS, as applicable].”;

- (e) the risk factor “*The enforcement of a judgment of an English court in Latvia may be more difficult following the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union*” on page 16 of the Offering Circular in the section entitled “*Risk Factors - Factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued under the Programme*” starting on page 13 of the Offering Circular (as amended by the supplement dated 26 March 2020) shall be deleted in its entirety and shall be replaced with the following:

“The enforcement of a judgment of an English court in Latvia may be more difficult following the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union

Following the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union, Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgements in civil and commercial matters (recast) (the **Brussels Regulation**) is no longer applicable to the enforcement of a judgment obtained in the courts of England in Latvia. On 8 April 2020, the United Kingdom applied to re-join the 2007 Lugano Convention as an independent contracting state. The United Kingdom is currently waiting for the other contracting parties to the 2007 Lugano Convention to approve its application. As a result, a judgment of an English court will be subject to recognition and enforcement pursuant to the Latvian Civil Procedure Law, which determines the necessary steps and documentation to commence enforcement, as well as the enforcement procedures. See “Enforcement of Judgments” below.

The recognition and enforcement of a judgment obtained in the English courts pursuant to the Latvian Civil Procedure Law is likely to be more time consuming and costly than under the Brussels Regulation, and make the enforcement of a judgment obtained in an English court against the Republic in Latvia more difficult.”; and

- (f) the section entitled “Enforcement of Judgments” on page 80 of the Offering Circular shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

“Following the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union, the Brussels Regulation is no longer applicable to the enforcement of a judgment obtained in the courts of England in Latvia. Pursuant to Article 67(2)(a) of the Withdrawal Agreement concluded between the European Union and the United Kingdom, in the United Kingdom, as well as in the Member States of the European Union in situations involving the United Kingdom, the Brussels Regulation will continue to apply to the recognition and enforcement of judgments given in legal proceedings instituted before the end of the transition period, i.e., 31 December 2020.

A judgment of an English court given in legal proceedings in relation to the Notes instituted after the end of the transition period, i.e., 31 December 2020, will be subject to recognition and enforcement pursuant the Latvian Civil Procedure Law, which determines the necessary steps and documentation to commence enforcement, as well as the enforcement procedures.

According to the Latvian Civil Procedure Law the enforcement shall not be granted if: (a) the foreign court, which made the judgment, was not competent in accordance with Latvian law to adjudicate the dispute or such dispute falls under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Latvian courts; (b) the judgment of the foreign court has not come into lawful effect; (c) the defendant was denied a possibility of defending his or her rights, in particular, where the judgment was given in default of appearance, where

the defendant was not summoned to appear before court in a timely and proper manner, except if the defendant has not appealed such judgment even though he or she had the possibility to do so; (d) the judgment of the foreign court is irreconcilable with an earlier court judgment which has entered into lawful effect in Latvia in the same dispute between the same parties or with already earlier commenced court proceedings between the same parties in a Latvian court; (e) the judgment of the foreign court is irreconcilable with an earlier judgment of another foreign court which has entered into lawful effect in the same dispute between the same parties, which fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition or which has already been recognised in Latvia; (f) the recognition of the judgment of the foreign court is contrary to public policy in Latvia; or (g) the passing of the judgment by the foreign court was not done in accordance with the application of the laws of such country as should have been applied in conformity with Latvian international private law conflict of law norms. If none of the grounds for refusing recognition and enforcement of a foreign judgment exist, a Latvian court will recognize and enforce the foreign judgment in Latvia.”

General Information

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Supplement or any statement incorporated by reference into the Offering Circular by this Supplement and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference in the Offering Circular, the statements in (a) above will prevail.

INFORMATION STATEMENT

Dated 8 October 2020



REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, ACTING THROUGH THE TREASURY

The Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury (the **Republic** or **Latvia**) intends from time to time to issue notes (the **Notes**) under a global medium term note programme established by it (the **Programme**). The specific aggregate principal amount, maturity, interest rate and dates of payment of interest, issue price, redemption or other special terms, currency, and form and denomination of the Notes being offered at a particular time will be contained or referred to in an offering circular relating to the Programme and a pricing supplement relating to the Notes being issued.

Recipients of this Information Statement should retain it for future reference, since it is intended that each offering circular and pricing supplement prepared in connection with the issuance of any Notes under the Programme will refer to this Information Statement for a description of Latvia, until a new information statement is issued.

This Information Statement will be updated from time to time by Latvia. Statistical data appearing in this Information Statement has, unless otherwise stated, been obtained from the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia (the **Central Statistical Bureau**), the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Latvia, the Financial and Capital Market Commission and the Treasury. Similar statistics may be obtainable from other sources, although the underlying assumptions and methodology, and consequently the resulting data, may vary from source to source. Certain statistical information relating to 2019 and any period within 2020 should be treated as preliminary and statistical information for these and prior years may be subject to future adjustment. Unless otherwise stated, all annual information, including budgetary information, is based on calendar years.

Latvia publishes statistical information on a regular basis and such statistical information can be found on the websites of the Central Statistical Bureau (www.csb.gov.lv), the Ministry of Finance (www.fm.gov.lv), the Bank of Latvia (www.bank.lv), the Financial and Capital Market Commission (www.fktk.lv) and the Treasury (www.kase.gov.lv), among other sources. Statistical information in this document is presented up to 31 December 2019 or, where later information is available, up to 31 July 2020. Reflecting the frequency with which certain statistical data is published by the bodies listed above, any person reading this Information Statement is advised to check their websites for any statistical information which may supersede information contained in this Information Statement.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements contained in this disclosure document, as well as written and oral statements that Latvia and its representatives make from time to time in reports, filings, news releases, conferences, teleconferences, web postings or otherwise, are or may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Statements that are not historical facts, including, without limitation, statements about Latvia's beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current plans, objectives, assumptions, estimates and projections. When used in this disclosure document, the words "anticipates", "estimates", "expects", "believes", "intends", "plans", "aims", "seeks", "may", "will", "should" and any similar expressions generally identify forward-looking statements. Therefore, undue reliance should not be placed on them. Latvia has based these forward-looking statements on its current view with respect to future events and financial results.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made and Latvia undertakes no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties and Latvia cautions that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- plans with respect to the implementation of economic policy, including privatisations, and the pace of economic and legal reforms;
- expectations about the behaviour of the economy if certain economic policies are implemented;
- the outlook for gross domestic product, inflation, exchange rates, interest rates, foreign investment, trade and fiscal accounts; and
- estimates of external debt repayment and debt service.

PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

In this Information Statement, unless otherwise specified, references to:

- **U.S.\$, U.S. dollars** and **dollars** are to the lawful currency for the time being of the United States of America; and
- references to **euro** and **€** are to the single currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union, and as defined in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 974/98 of 3 May 1998 on the introduction of the euro, as amended. The euro became the lawful currency of Latvia on 1 January 2014.

Certain figures included in this disclosure document have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, figures shown for the same category presented in different tables may vary slightly and figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures which precede them.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Under the Law on Budget and Financial Management adopted on 24 March 1994, the Regulations of the Treasury of the Republic of Latvia No. 677 issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on 3 August 2004, the Law on the Suppression of Consequences of the Spread of COVID-19 Infection adopted on 5 June 2020 and the Order of Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Latvia No.317 dated 21 August 2020 “On Authorisation to the Treasury and the Signatory Authority”, the Treasury, on behalf of the Republic of Latvia, is entitled to borrow money, provided that such borrowing is in line with the Central Government Debt and Cash Management Strategy and the Funding Plan approved by the Minister of Finance. In addition, each State Budget Law sets a total debt ceiling which must not be exceeded at 31 December of the year to which the relevant State Budget Law applies. The 2020 State Budget Law has set a total debt ceiling outstanding of €11.75 billion (at nominal value, including derivative transactions attributed to external debt) as at 31 December 2020. However, due to the spread of the coronavirus COVID-19 (**COVID-19**) pandemic and the steps taken to limit its impact, on 5 May 2020, the total debt ceiling outstanding was increased to €14.4 billion as at 31 December 2020 (at nominal value, including derivative transactions attributed to external debt) by the Order of Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Latvia dated 5 May 2020. Copies (and certified English translations where the documents in question are not in English) of each of the authorisation documents referred to above (except for the 2020 State Budget Law, the Central Government Debt and Cash Management Strategy and the Funding Plan) may be obtained during normal business hours at the offices of the Listing Agent in Luxembourg.

Information relating to “The National Budget” is available on the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Latvia’s website at www.fm.gov.lv and on the Treasury of the Republic of Latvia’s website at www.kase.gov.lv.

The Republic is not involved in any litigation or arbitration proceedings relating to claims or amounts which are material in the context of the issue of Notes under the Programme nor, so far as the Republic is aware, is any such litigation or arbitration pending or threatened.

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SUMMARY

This Summary does not purport to be complete and must be read as an introduction to this disclosure document.

THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

Geography and Population

Latvia is located in the Baltic region of northern Europe and is bordered by Estonia to the north, Russia to the east, Lithuania to the south and Belarus to the south-east. The western border of the country is the Baltic Sea, along which the country has a 498 kilometre (**km**) coastline. Latvia is divided into four historical districts: Kurzeme (western Latvia), Zemgale (southern Latvia), Vidzeme (northern Latvia) and Latgale (eastern Latvia). Latvia covers an area of approximately 64,573 km². The capital city is Riga.

As at 1 January 2020, the total population of Latvia was 1,907,675. Since 2000, the total population has decreased by 474,040 persons, or 19.9 per cent. of the population in early 2000, principally as a result of ageing, a low birth rate and emigration. The highest population concentration is in Riga. As at 1 January 2020, 627,487 people resided there, representing 32.9 per cent. of the total population.

Government Structure

In accordance with the constitution of the Republic of Latvia (the **Constitution**), the Saeima is the highest legislative body. The Saeima is a unicameral parliament consisting of 100 members, elected in general, equal, direct, secret and proportional elections for a four-year term. All Latvian citizens who are 18 years of age and over are entitled to vote.

The thirteenth Saeima was elected in October 2018. The current government comprises five parties and alliances: The New Conservative Party (15 seats); Political Party KPV LV (10 seats); For Development/For! (13 seats); National Alliance (12 seats); and The New Unity (8 seats). The next Saeima elections are scheduled to take place in October 2022.

The Saeima is entitled to elect, appoint, approve or dismiss a range of state officials and also elects the president of Latvia (the **President**) for a term of four years. The current President is Egils Levits, who was elected on 29 May 2019 and took office on 8 July 2019. The next Presidential elections are scheduled to take place in June 2023. The current Prime Minister of Latvia is Arturs Krišjānis Kariņš. His appointment was approved by the thirteenth Saeima in January 2019.

International Relations

Latvia is a member state of the United Nations (**UN**), the International Monetary Fund (the **IMF**), the World Trade Organisation (the **WTO**), the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (**OSCE**), the Council of Baltic Sea States (**CBSS**), the European Union (EU), the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (**NATO**) and the Council of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (the **OECD**).

Active membership in international organisations is a way of recognising the importance of multilateralism in the international rules-based order and it enables Latvia to meet new challenges and to contribute to the resolution of specific problems, while promoting national interests.

GDP

Despite the tense geopolitical situation in the region, in 2015, the Latvian economy continued to grow and real GDP increased by 3.3 per cent. while in 2016, growth moderated to 1.8 per cent. due to adverse external factors as well as a contraction in EU funded investment. In 2017 and 2018 however, Latvia's real GDP growth resumed and reached 3.8 per cent. and 4.6 per cent., respectively, driven by strong external demand and a resumption of investment flow. In 2019, the Latvian economy has entered a cyclical slowdown phase, with growth slowing to 2.2 per cent. In the second quarter of 2020, Latvia's real GDP fell by 8.9 per cent. due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Inflation

Inflation (measured in terms of changes in the harmonised consumer price index (the **HICP**)) was very low in 2015 and 2016, with the annual inflation rate being 0.2 per cent. and 0.1 per cent. in 2015 and 2016, respectively. These low levels of inflation generally reflected declining global food and energy prices and weaker global demand and growth in the Eurozone. However, inflation has increased gradually from the end of 2016, reflecting a rise in global oil and food prices and stronger domestic demand. Accordingly, the annual inflation rates for 2017, 2018 and 2019 were 2.9 per cent., 2.5 per cent. and 2.8 per cent., respectively, and the inflation rate for the 12-month period ended 30 June 2020 was 1.5 per cent. The inflation rate has been driven by declining demand due to the measures introduced to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The annual growth rate of core HICP inflation (which excludes energy, food, alcohol and tobacco) has remained broadly stable since 2015 with annual growth rates of between one and two per cent. (2.2 per cent. in 2019 and 1.6 per cent. for the 12-month period ended 30 June 2020) (source: Eurostat).

Financial Assistance

Deteriorating economic conditions in Latvia in 2008 and a banking crisis at the end of that year significantly adversely affected State budget revenues and, as a result, Latvia sought financial assistance from the IMF and other international bodies towards the end of 2008.

The IMF Stand By Arrangement which Latvia entered into in December 2008 was part of the wider financial assistance package agreed with the EU, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the **World Bank**), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the **EBRD**) and a number of Nordic and other EU countries, bringing the total financial assistance package to approximately €7.5 billion. By the end of 2011, only €4.5 billion of this financial assistance had been disbursed to Latvia and the financial assistance package has now lapsed. By 30 June 2020, Latvia had repaid €4.2 billion, or 95 per cent., of the amount borrowed.

A significant contributor to Latvia's emergence from recession has been the economic reforms implemented, including those required under the conditions of the financial assistance package. The principal aims of this economic reform programme were to arrest the immediate liquidity crisis and then to restructure Latvia's economy and improve its competitiveness to reach sustainable GDP growth and a balanced budget as soon as practicable, while maintaining the exchange rate peg which was a key policy of both the Government and the Bank of Latvia in the period prior to the adoption of the euro.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO LATVIA

Latvia's economy and its banking sector may be adversely affected by a range of factors, including major regional or global economic downturns and difficulties experienced by its major regional trading partners

Latvia is highly integrated into the EU single market and, as a small open economy, its economic development is closely related to that of a number of major trading partners. For example, Latvia's economic recovery from 2010 to 2017 was driven significantly by export growth as a result of increased competitiveness and the recovery of the economies of its major trading partners. The need to improve cost competitiveness has however regained its importance over time. Furthermore, some structural changes may be needed in the medium-term in order to overcome the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Latvia is vulnerable to external shocks such as a global economic downturn (such as the one caused by the COVID-19 pandemic), the global financial crisis and the European sovereign debt crisis, and can be impacted by possible contagion effects, where a region or a country is adversely affected by adverse developments in neighbouring countries or in countries perceived to have related or similar economic characteristics. Although Latvia's economy has improved since the global financial crisis, it has a prudent fiscal policy and the Latvian banking sector entered the COVID-19 pandemic well capitalised, with high system-wide and regulatory liquidity and profitability, a slower than expected recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic or contagion-related issues could have an adverse effect on Latvia's economy.

Factors that could have a negative effect on Latvia's economy include:

- the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic development. Uncertainty remains extremely high, as it remains unclear how long and widespread the virus will continue to spread in Europe and the world, and whether Latvia's economy could return to a growth trajectory at the end of 2020 or the beginning of 2021 (See also "*Risk Factor - Risks relating to the emergence of coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic*");
- a shortage of qualified labour. The decline in the population of Latvia, which is to some extent a result of emigration, may impact on Latvia's competitiveness and economic growth in the medium and long term; and
- regional disruption, whether caused by the actions of Russia or other factors. Russia together with other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries are significant trading partners of Latvia, accounting for 13.2 per cent. of its exports and 10.2 per cent. of its imports in 2019.

Current risks and challenges faced by Latvia's banking sector include:

- a deterioration of foreign macro-financial conditions and protracted overall uncertainty, which may have an adverse impact on asset quality and profitability within the banking sector; and
- a significant amount of the total banking sector assets are held by foreign banks, mostly of Nordic origin. Accordingly, a significant downturn in the Nordic economies, disruptions in the financial and real estate markets and the impact that this would have on the cost of the parent banks' wholesale funding may have an adverse impact on the economic growth and lending volumes in Latvia, though Nordic countries have demonstrated high resilience to economic and financial turbulence and the largest parent banks in the Nordic countries have shown the ability as well as proven willingness to support subsidiaries in the Baltics.

In a referendum held in the United Kingdom on 23 June 2016, a majority of those voting voted for the United Kingdom to leave the EU (referred to as **Brexit**). On 29 March 2017, the United Kingdom gave formal notice under Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union, officially notifying the EU of its decision to withdraw from the EU. Under the terms of the withdrawal agreement concluded between the European Union and the United Kingdom (the **Article 50 Withdrawal Agreement**), which entered into force on 1 February 2020 and established the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU, a transition period has now commenced which will last until 31 December 2020. During this period, most EU rules and regulations will continue to apply to and in the UK while negotiations are undertaken in relation to a potential free trade agreement.

During the transition period, the UK and the EU may not reach agreement on the future relationship between them, or may reach a significantly narrower agreement than that envisaged by the political declaration of the European Commission and the UK Government.

Brexit has already affected and could continue to adversely affect European and/or worldwide economic and market conditions and could continue to contribute to instability in the global financial markets. The long-term effects of Brexit will depend in part on whether the terms of the United Kingdom's future relationship with the EU can be agreed prior to the conclusion of the above transition period. Due to the on-going political uncertainty as regards the terms of the UK's future relationship with the EU, the precise impact on Latvia's economy is difficult to determine.

There can be no assurance that any material adverse developments in any of the current risks described above or any other events not currently anticipated will not negatively affect investor confidence in Latvia, Latvia's economy, its banking sector or its ability to raise capital in the external debt markets in the future. Should any of these effects occur, this could adversely affect Latvia's ability to service its public debt, including the Notes.

Risks relating to the emergence of coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic

The emergence of COVID-19 pandemic poses a risk to the global economy, including the economy of Latvia and has affected investment sentiment on a global scale, resulting in a significant increase in volatility in the global capital markets. In addition, the outbreak has resulted in restrictions on travel and public transport, restrictions on trade and transportation of goods, and prolonged closures of workplaces which may have a material adverse effect on the global economy and Latvia.

A state of emergency was declared in Latvia until 9 July 2020 and Latvia has taken a number of measures to contain the outbreak and slow the spread of Covid-19 infection. The Regulation of Safety Measures for the Containment of the Spread of COVID-19 Infection, which entered into force on 10 June 2020, prescribes the epidemiological safety measures to be taken for the containment of the spread of COVID-19. The Saeima also passed the Law on the Suppression of Consequences of the Spread of COVID-19 virus and this entered into force on 10 June 2020. The purpose of this law is to: restore the general legal order after the end of the specified term of the emergency situation; provide for a set of appropriate measures for the suppression of the consequences of the spread of COVID-19; and set out the special support mechanisms and expenditures directly related to the containment of the spread of COVID-19, in order to ensure the improvement of the economic situation of Latvia and to promote the stability of the national economy. Finally, the Saeima also passed the Law on the Management of the Spread of COVID-19 Infection, which also entered into force on 10 June 2020. This law also seeks to restore the general legal order after the end of the time limit for the emergency situation, by providing a set of appropriate measures for ensuring a scope of rights and obligations of private individuals that is commensurate with public health and safety interests and effective operation of the State and local government authorities.

In 2020, the impact of these measures on the State budget execution is expected to be significant. As at the date of this Information Statement, Latvia has significantly increased State budget expenditure and central Government borrowing as a result.

As at the date of this Information Statement, certain sectors of Latvia's economy are being significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, including, but not limited to, tourism, and the accommodation and transport sector, especially, airport traffic. The extent of the risk posed by the COVID-19 pandemic in the future is unclear; if the impact of the virus is severe or prolonged, this may have an adverse impact on Latvia and its economy.

There can be no assurance that any material adverse developments in any of the current risks described above or any other events not currently anticipated will not negatively affect investor confidence in Latvia, Latvia's economy or its ability to raise capital in the external debt markets in the future. Should any of these effects occur, this could adversely affect Latvia's ability to service its public debt, including the Notes.

Any deterioration in Latvia's relations with its major energy suppliers may adversely affect the supply of energy resources and therefore have a negative effect on the Latvian economy

In 2018, Latvia was 59 per cent. self-sufficient in the total consumption of primary energy resources. As a result, Latvia imports a large percentage of its energy requirements, including all of its natural gas requirements, from Russia. Any significant increases in the prices of its major energy imports or adverse changes in relations with its major energy suppliers could have an adverse effect on certain sectors of Latvia's economy.

Latvia has significant central Government debt repayment obligations and any inability to obtain funding to meet those obligations could adversely affect Latvia in a number of ways

Latvia has significant central Government debt repayment obligations in future years, see "*Indebtedness*". Latvia expects to finance those repayments by borrowings in the international capital markets and elsewhere. In recent years, funding conditions in the international capital markets have been volatile. Should these conditions continue to be volatile or worsen, Latvia may not be able to access the international capital markets at the times when it requires funding or may only be able to do so at a higher cost than it would otherwise be required to pay. In extreme cases, the need to make principal payments when other funding is not readily available could result in Latvia needing to negotiate with its creditors or seeking to obtain international financial assistance.

Official economic data may not be directly comparable with data produced by other sources

Although a range of Government ministries, including the Ministry of Finance and the Central Statistical Bureau, produce statistics on Latvia and its economy, there can be no assurance that these statistics are comparable with those compiled by other bodies, or in other countries, which use different methodologies. Prospective investors in respect of the Notes should be aware that figures relating to Latvia's GDP and many other aggregate figures cited in this Information Statement may differ from figures prepared by the Bank of Latvia and international bodies, such as the EU or the IMF, which may use different methodologies. In addition, the existence of an unofficial or unobserved economy may affect the accuracy and reliability of statistical information. Prospective investors should be aware that none of the statistical information in this Information Statement has been independently verified.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA



Source: SIA Envirotech GIS Latvia 10.2 data.

Geography and Population

Latvia is located in the Baltic region of northern Europe and is bordered by Estonia to the north, Russia to the east, Lithuania to the south and Belarus to the south-east. The western border of the country is the Baltic Sea, along which the country has a 498 km coastline. Latvia is divided into four historical districts: Kurzeme (western Latvia), Zemgale (southern Latvia), Vidzeme (northern Latvia) and Latgale (eastern Latvia). Latvia covers an area of approximately 64,573 km². The capital city is Riga.

The country is low lying and generally flat, rising steadily from west to east, reaching its highest point of 312 metres above sea level at Gaizina Kalns. Latvia shares its longest border with Lithuania (588 km), followed by Estonia (343 km), Russia (276 km) and Belarus (161 km).

As at 1 January 2020, the total population of Latvia was 1,907,675. Since 2000, the total population has decreased by 474,040 persons, or 19.9 per cent. of the population in early 2000, principally as a result of ageing, a low birth rate and emigration.

The urban/rural ratio of the total population has remained constant since 2000 with 68 per cent. of the total population living in urban areas as at 1 January 2020 and 32 per cent. in rural areas. The population density is 30 persons per square kilometre as of 1 January 2020.

The highest population concentration is in Riga. As at 1 January 2020, 32.9 per cent. of the total population, 627,487 people, resided in Riga. Since 2000, the population in Riga has decreased by 138,894 or 18.1 per cent.

As at 1 January 2020, 62.5 per cent. of the population was Latvian and 24.7 per cent. was Russian, with a range of other ethnic groups making up the balance.

The average life expectancy weighted for gender balance of those born in 2019 is 75.6 years (70.88 years for males and 79.9 years for females).

Historical Background

Latvia's origins lie in the 12th century with the arrival of western Europeans, mainly German crusaders spreading the Catholic faith, although records of inhabitants date back to the ancestors of Baltic Finns in around 3000 BC and the formation of the Baltic and Finno-Ugrian tribes in 2000 BC.

The crusaders established the State of Livonia as a political union of territories belonging to the Livonian Order of Knights and to the Catholic church by the 1270s. Riga was founded in 1201. In 1285, Riga was admitted into the Hanseatic League of northern Germany, thereby assuming a central mediating role in east-west trade.

The territory of Latvia, through its access to the Baltic Sea trade routes, is strategically positioned. As a result, throughout the middle ages, Latvia (or parts of it) was controlled by other states, including Denmark, Poland-Lithuania, Sweden and Russia. From the middle of the 16th century until the end of the 18th century, part of Latvia was known as the Duchy of Courland, a semi-independent state paying tribute to Poland.

In 1721, Russia took control of the Latvian territories following its victory over Sweden in the Great Northern War. In the 1860s, the Young Latvian Movement was formed in order to promote the indigenous language and oppose Russification policies and to publicise and counteract the socio-economic oppression of Latvians. In 1903, the Latvian Social Democratic Union was formed, which continued to champion national interests and Latvia's national self-determination, particularly during the failed 1905 revolution in Russia.

Latvia's independence from Russia was declared on 18 November 1918 following the end of the First World War. In 1922, the Constitutional Assembly (*Satversmes Sapulce*, a special meeting convened to approve a constitution) adopted the constitution (*Satversme*) of the Republic of Latvia which proclaimed the country to be a democratic republic. In May 1934, the Parliament was dismissed and the activities of the political parties were suspended following a coup d'état engineered by the then Prime Minister. With the outbreak of the Second World War, Latvia was annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940 and was invaded and occupied by Germany between 1941 and 1944. The Soviet Union reacquired control of Latvia in 1944 although its annexation of Latvia in 1940 was never recognised by most western democracies, including the United States.

After rapid political change in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in the late 1980s, the Supreme Council of Latvia re-established legal independence with the Declaration of the Renewal of the Independence of the Republic of Latvia on 4 May 1990. On 6 September 1991, the independence of the Baltic Republics (including Latvia) was recognised by the Soviet Union.

In September 1991, following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Latvia was admitted to the UN. On 29 March 2004, Latvia joined NATO and, on 1 May 2004, it became a Member State of the EU.

In 2007, a border treaty between Latvia and Russia was signed and has subsequently been fully ratified by both states. Demarcation documents relating to the state border between Latvia and Russia were signed on 25 October 2017 and came into force on 21 April 2018. In the demarcation process, 648 boundary markers were put up at the border extending for 283.6 km, the exact location of the middle line was defined on border rivers, border lines across lakes were determined, and the ownership of islands clarified.

Political System and Developments

In accordance with the Constitution, the Saeima is the highest legislative body. The Saeima is a unicameral parliament consisting of 100 members, elected in general, equal, direct, secret and proportional elections for a four-year term. All Latvian citizens who are 18 years of age and over are entitled to vote.

The main function of the Saeima is to pass legislation. In addition, the Saeima approves the national budget, determines the size of the armed forces and oversees the work of the Government. International agreements, which include matters that are decided by a legislative process, require ratification by the Saeima.

The Saeima has the power to amend the Constitution. This requires the approval of two-thirds of the members present at three separate readings, provided that at least two-thirds of all members of the Saeima are in attendance at each reading.

The Saeima is entitled to elect, appoint, approve or dismiss a range of state officials and also elects the head of state, the President, for a term of four years. According to the Constitution, any person who enjoys full rights of citizenship and who has attained the age of 40 years may be elected President. A person with dual citizenship is not eligible. The same person may not hold office as President for more than eight consecutive years or two consecutive terms.

One of the President's main functions is to represent Latvia internationally. In addition, the President nominates the Prime Minister and, if necessary, may initiate a referendum to approve the dissolution of the Saeima.

The Cabinet of Ministers, which consists of 13 ministers appointed by the Prime Minister, is the highest executive power in Latvia. The Prime Minister determines the general direction of the Government's activities and ensures that the Cabinet of Ministers works in a coordinated and purposeful manner. The Prime Minister is responsible for the work of the Cabinet of Ministers and is answerable to the Saeima. The Prime Minister or his nominee chairs the meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers and meetings of Cabinet committees.

Government and Politics

On 29 May 2019, the Saeima elected Egils Levits as the sixth President of Latvia since 1993. The next Presidential elections are scheduled to take place in June 2023.

The elections for the thirteenth Saeima were held in October 2018 with a turnout of 839,000 valid votes (representing 54.17 per cent. of eligible voters). The following table shows the name of each political party or alliance, and the number of seats currently held by them, in the thirteenth Saeima:

Name of party or party alliance	Number of seats in the thirteenth Saeima
Concord	22
KPV LV.....	10
The New Conservative Party	15
For Development/For!	13
National Alliance "All For Latvia!" – "For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK"	12
Union of Greens and Farmers.....	10
The New Unity	8
Unaffiliated members of parliament ⁽¹⁾	10
Total	100

Source: *The Saeima*

Note:

- (1) Of the ten unaffiliated members of parliament, six were elected as members of KPV LV, one was elected as a member of National Alliance "All for Latvia!" – "For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK", one was elected as a member of Harmony, one was elected as a member of "The New Conservative Party" and one was elected as a member of the "Union of Greens and Farmers parliamentary group".

The current Prime Minister of Latvia is Arturs Krišjānis Kariņš. His appointment was approved by the thirteenth Saeima in January 2019. The current government comprises five parties and alliances: the New Conservative Party (15 seats); KPV LV (10 seats); For Development/For! (13 seats); National Alliance (12 seats); and the New Unity (8 seats).

Each Saeima elects a Presidium which supervises the work of that Saeima. The Presidium consists of five members of parliament: the Speaker, two Deputy Speakers, the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary. There are seven parliamentary groups in the thirteenth Saeima. In the Saeima, there are 17 standing committees and 17 sub-committees. In addition, groups of members of parliament and permanent delegations to international organisations have been established to promote cooperation with the governments of other countries.

Pursuant to the Constitution, the next Saeima elections are scheduled to take place in October 2022.

Local Authorities

On 23 June 2020, after passing all three readings in the Saeima, the new Law on Administrative Territories and Populated Places entered into force after being proclaimed by the President of Latvia. It provides that Latvia will further comprise 42 local authorities: 7 national cities (*valstspilsēta*) and 35 municipalities (*novads*), replacing former administrative division of 119 local authorities. The new local authorities will begin work on 1 July 2021 after the upcoming local elections. The new administrative-territorial division is more balanced and the new municipalities will in general have larger financial and administrative capacity to carry out their functions under the Law on Local Governments.

Local authorities are elected for a term of four years by direct universal suffrage, under proportional representation on the basis of a list system. The most recent local elections took place in June 2017. Out of the 1,443,796 citizens who were entitled to vote, 727,467 (50.39 per cent.) exercised their right and took part in local elections.

Local authorities benefit from significant autonomy from the central Government, as guaranteed by the Law on Local Governments. They operate independently within the framework of their competencies and legislation, and have their own property, separate from the property of the State. All local authorities have equal competencies, except for Riga, which has special functions, reflecting its status as the capital city. Riga is the largest municipality and has 60 deputies on its city council.

Local authorities in Latvia are responsible for a wide range of functions, including organising utility services, providing some education facilities, making available health care, social assistance and social care for residents and maintaining cultural activities. See “*Indebtedness—Local Government Debt*” for a discussion on local government funding.

Riga City Council

The Riga City Council elections were held on 29 August 2020 and 60 members were elected to the council as a result of those elections. The extraordinary elections were held following the dissolution of the Riga City Council pursuant to the Law on the Dismissal of the Riga City Council, which was passed by the Saeima on 13 February 2020 (and which entered into force on 25 February 2020), as a result of the previous administration’s failure to ensure management of household waste, which is one of its autonomous functions. As the initial extraordinary municipal elections were to take place 14 months before the regular local elections, the national legislation was amended in order to allow the newly elected Riga City Council to have a longer term until the next scheduled local elections. Therefore, instead of the regular four-year term, the newly elected Riga City Council will work for an almost five-year term from 2020 to 2025, while in the rest of the country, the new local councils will be elected according to the regular schedule in 2021 for a term of four years.

The Judicial System

Latvia’s three tier judicial system is independent from the executive and legislative branches of Government. The first level of the judicial system comprises 10 district (city) courts, including the administrative district court, as the courts of first instance for civil, criminal and administrative cases. The second level comprises six regional courts, including the administrative regional court, acting as courts of appeal. The third level comprises the Supreme Court. The administrative courts consider cases relating to the exercise of executive power by state, municipal and other public institutions which relate to the rule of law and public law issues.

The highest court in Latvia is the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is comprised of the Departments of Administrative, Civil and Criminal Cases, which have authority to accept cassation appeals in all types of cases (civil, criminal and administrative) and are the final and supreme judicial body in Latvia.

Latvia’s judicial system has been reorganised with the aim of establishing a system of “clear court instances”, consisting of a clear three tier court system. Under this system, the district (city) courts

hear all cases as the court of first instance, the regional courts review cases as an appellate court and the Supreme Court acts as a court of cassation. As part of the reorganisation, the Chamber of Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court was abolished on 31 December 2014 and the Chamber of Civil Cases of the Supreme Court was abolished on 31 December 2016.

In addition, in order to optimise the efficiency of the courts and balance workload, the concept of “court houses” was implemented gradually and was completed in 2018. This concept involves the consolidation of the district (city) courts areas within the jurisdiction of a regional court, creating one larger district (city) court. This is aimed at facilitating access to justice and ensuring the effectiveness, efficiency and quality of judicial services in Latvia.

Finally, the Constitutional Court of Latvia consists of seven judges who are each elected by the Saeima for a 10-year term. This court is authorised to hear cases involving legislative acts and international agreements, including cases relating to the compliance of such acts and agreements with law and the Constitution. The Constitutional Court hears cases following the filing of a petition by an eligible party in accordance with the law. Members of the Constitutional Court elect a president for a three-year term who presides over the Court’s sessions, organises the work of the Court and represents the Court.

Prevention and Combating of Corruption

Latvia has made significant efforts to establish and enforce an overarching anti-corruption policy. In 2002, the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (the **Bureau**) was established as an independent institution for the prevention and combating of corruption and to monitor the financing of political parties. The Bureau carries out its work in close cooperation with other public institutions such as State Revenue Service, State Police, State Security Service and Prosecutor’s General Office. The Bureau plays a central role in the fight against corruption in Latvia and has the following functions:

- developing and implementing Latvia’s mid-term anti-corruption policy;
- monitoring compliance of public officials with anti-corruption legislation;
- controlling political party financing and pre-election campaign financing; and
- investigating corruption-related offences in the public sector, such as bribery, the trading of influence and exceeding public authority in bad faith.

The Bureau reports on a regular basis to the Cabinet of Ministers and the Saeima.

During the last three years, the Bureau has initiated criminal cases against several members of the Saeima, the president of the Latvian Central Bank, other public officials and corporations. Investigators of the Bureau opened 19 criminal proceedings in 2016 (with 14 cases against 35 persons being sent for criminal prosecution), 30 criminal proceedings in 2017 (with 17 cases against 41 persons being sent for criminal prosecution), 38 criminal proceedings in 2018 (with 24 cases against 70 persons being sent for criminal prosecution) and 47 criminal proceedings in 2019 (with 15 cases against 31 persons being sent for criminal prosecution).

On 9 December 2019, the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (**OFAC**) imposed sanctions on Aivars Lembergs. Sanctions were also imposed by OFAC on Ventspils Freeport Authority (*Ventspils brīvosta*), Ventspils Development Agency (*Ventspils Attīstības Aģentūra*), Business Development Association (*Biznesa Attīstības Asociācija*) and Latvian Transit Business Association (*Latvijas Tranzīta Biznesa Asociācija*), as entities owned or controlled by Aivars Lembergs.

OFAC announced that Lembergs has served as the Mayor of Ventspils, Latvia, since 1988 and from that time, he has been repeatedly accused of money laundering, bribery, and abuse of office. OFAC further announced that its sanctioning of Aivars Lembergs and the adding of him to the Specially Designated Nationals List of OFAC was due to Aivars Lembergs being a current or former government official responsible for or complicit in, or directly or indirectly engaged in, corruption,

including the misappropriation of state assets, the expropriation of private assets for personal gain, corruption related to government contracts or the extraction of natural resources, or bribery.

The aforementioned sanctions were removed by OFAC on 18 December 2019, after the Latvian government passed legislation effectively ending Aivars Lembergs' control of the Ventspils Freeport Authority. According to this legislation, the port will be supervised by four representatives appointed by the Latvian government. Aivars Lembergs also resigned from the Ventspils Freeport Authority on 10 December 2019. As a result of the announcement on 18 December 2019, all property and interests in property, that had been blocked solely as a result of the Ventspils Freeport Authority's designation, were unblocked and all otherwise lawful transactions involving U.S. persons and the Ventspils Freeport Authority are no longer prohibited.

Combating Terrorism

In August 2016, a national counter-terrorism plan was introduced. The national counter-terrorism plan provides for four levels of terrorist threat, consisting of low, elevated, high and severe. The terrorism threat level is set by the Minister of the Interior, and can be introduced at a country-wide or regional level or, if applicable, to the relevant economic sector or other perceived target. The higher the declared level of terrorist threat, the more complex and extensive are the preventive counter-terrorism measures to be taken. The revised national counter-terrorism plan has taken into account developments in the field of counter-terrorism, as well as clarifications relating to institutional changes in the national security system.

In December 2019, the national counter-terrorism plan was revised. The updated plan takes into account the trends in the terrorist threat in Europe in recent years, with a particular focus on strengthening the security of public places and addressing the risks associated with technological developments, such as drones, as well as security threats to information and communication technologies. The national counter-terrorism plan significantly improves the preventive measures that institutions must take in the event of a particularly high level of terrorist threat, for example, when a terrorist act cannot be prevented or has already taken place. The updated national counter-terrorism plan also pays special attention to the protection of critical infrastructure, ensuring efficient exchange of information and rapid response of institutions involved in counter-terrorism measures.

A counter-terrorism centre was established in February 2005. The centre seeks to co-ordinate the actions of institutions fighting terrorism, seeking to ensure the timely exchange of information and the compilation and analysis of information on counter-terrorist activities.

Latvia supports the efforts of international organisations, including the UN, NATO, the EU, the OSCE and the Council of Europe, to combat global terrorism. Latvia has ratified and introduced all relevant UN Conventions and Protocols which form the basis of international legislation on issues of counter-terrorism as well as the Council of Europe conventions and their protocols.

Within the EU, Latvia has become involved in a range of practical counter-terrorism initiatives which provide for an increased level of cooperation between investigatory and security services, as well as in judicial matters. In accordance with the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy (adopted in 2005), Latvia has introduced a number of provisions in its legislation aimed at promoting practical cooperation among EU Member States in combating terrorism and is participating in the preparation and implementation of other EU regulations relating to the exchange of information, such as the EU directive on passenger name record data which has already been implemented.

In response to terrorist attacks within the EU and in areas popular among European tourists in 2015, the EU adopted a set of internal and external measures to counter the threat originating from international terrorism. A crucial element in the EU counter-terrorism efforts is closer engagement with third countries (Middle East and Northern Africa, Western Balkans and others) on security issues and counter-terrorism.

In recognition of the increasing threat posed by terrorism, Latvia joined the Global Coalition against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (**ISIL**) upon its founding in 2014, and supports international efforts to counter ISIL propaganda, impede the open flow of foreign terrorist fighters, disrupt

terrorism financing networks and stabilise liberated areas. Since 2016, Latvia has provided military training to Iraqi security forces and has provided financial support in order to assist with stabilisation efforts in Syria.

International Relations

Supranational Organisations

Participation in global and regional organisations, especially membership of the EU, NATO, the IMF, the OECD and other organisations (such as the Council of Europe and the OSCE) is of essential importance for Latvia. Such participation enables Latvia to strengthen the rules based international order, meet new challenges and contribute to the resolution of specific problems, while also representing the country's national interests in global politics.

Latvia became a member state of the UN in 1991, thus creating a global dimension for Latvian foreign policy. By acceding to international declarations such as the Millennium Development Declaration and the UN Cairo Declaration, Latvia has demonstrated its readiness to become involved in the resolution of global problems.

Membership of the WTO, which was achieved in 1999, has contributed to the development of Latvia's economy. On 1 July 2016, Latvia acceded to the OECD and became the 35th member state of the OECD. The OECD has become an integral partner on Latvia's path to reform and in the shaping of Latvia's domestic policy.

Latvia joined NATO and the EU in 2004. In the face of a tense geopolitical situation following ongoing Russian actions in Ukraine, NATO agreed a set of measures to strengthen collective defence. The arrival of the multinational Allied battlegroup in Latvia in June 2017 concluded the deployment of forces under NATO's Enhanced Forward Presence in the Baltic States and Poland. Additional NATO measures also included enhancing the NATO Baltic Air Policing Mission, ensuring a persistent allied presence on a rotational basis in respect of joint exercises in the Baltic territory, establishing the Very High Readiness Joint Task Force (**VJTF**) and the opening of NATO Force Integration Units (**NFIUs**) in a number of Eastern NATO members, including Latvia. On 8 March 2019, NATO Multinational Division Headquarters North at Ādaži Military Base was officially established by the participating states, Latvia, Denmark and Estonia. It is responsible for planning and coordinating the defence of the Baltic region, the organisation and implementation of military training and other activities in order to increase the interoperability of the participating countries and the ability to jointly perform defence tasks.

Latvia also continues to support and contribute to the development of the EU's civilian and military capabilities as well as to the building of the resilience and capabilities of the EU and its partners. Enhancement of military mobility within EU territory continues to be one of Latvia's key priorities, with particular emphasis on the need for sufficient resources to improve strategic (cross-border) infrastructure across the EU, thus enhancing defence of the EU member states.

Latvia is among the 25 EU member states that founded the Permanent Structured Cooperation (**PESCO**) in 2017, which provides a platform for closer cooperation in developing joint defence projects and capabilities of common interest. Latvia has currently joined three of the PESCO projects, one of which aims to enhance military mobility within the EU, one of which relates to mine countermeasures and one of which aims to develop a Modular Unmanned Ground System.

Latvia's membership in international organisations and participation in missions demonstrates solidarity with its allies, while allowing Latvia to exert influence and an opportunity to take part in crisis resolutions abroad. In 2019, Latvia took part in missions and operations of the OSCE, the EU, NATO and the UN.

Latvia is contributing to the NATO-led Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan, the EU Training Mission in Mali (**EUTM Mali**) and the EU operation in the Mediterranean (**EUNAVFOR Med Iriini**), which replaced the EU operation EUNAVFOR Med Sophia in April 2020. Latvia also participates in the EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Sector Reform in Ukraine (**EUAM Ukraine**),

the EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (**EUMM Georgia**), the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine and the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (**MINUSMA**).

Latvia fully supports disarmament and non-proliferation efforts to assure peaceful use of nuclear energy. Latvia has been selected to chair the Nuclear Suppliers Group for the period from June 2018 to June 2019. Latvia also held the chairmanship of the Arms Trade Treaty from August 2018 to August 2019. In addition, Latvia is chairing the Experts Group of the Wassenaar Arrangement for two years beginning in January 2019.

Ensuring and developing relations with EU Member States and institutions plays a major role in Latvia's foreign policy; see "*—EU Membership*".

Latvia has been a member of the Schengen Area since 21 December 2007. This allows the free movement of people and goods within the Schengen Area, comprising 26 European countries, without any passport controls or customs formalities.

Regional and Bilateral Relationships

The Baltic region

Latvia considers regional cooperation to be of the utmost importance in order to build a sustainable and secure environment around the Baltic Sea and it therefore actively participates in various regional cooperation forums. The closest cooperation Latvia has is with Estonia and Lithuania through institutional frameworks such as the Baltic Council, Baltic Assembly (parliamentary cooperation) and Baltic Council of Ministers. Latvia focuses on its interests in regional security, including Eastern Partnership and Transatlantic relations, as well as development of energy and transport infrastructure projects.

Latvia is a part of the Nordic-Baltic Eight (the **NB8**), a regional cooperation format comprising Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden. There are more than 50 political and expert consultations held at various levels among the NB8 annually.

Latvia sees the role of regional organisations such as the Council of the Baltic Sea States (the **CBSS**) as important forums for multilateral intergovernmental cooperation and dialogue in the Baltic Sea region. On 19 May 2020, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Edgars Rinkēvičs, participated in the ministerial meeting (video conference) organised by the Danish Presidency of the CBSS. The new "Vision of the Baltic Sea Region by 2030" to be elaborated at the end of the Lithuanian presidency in June 2021 in the CBSS should encompass the long term priorities of the CBSS – a safe and secure region, a sustainable and prosperous region and regional identity. The CBSS will continue to focus on practical cooperation, intergovernmental dialogue, synergetic cooperation with other regional cooperation forums.

The European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (the **EUSBSR**), adopted in 2009, is the first EU macro-regional strategy uniting the eight EU Member States around the Baltic Sea: Estonia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden. The EUSBSR has three main objectives: "Save the Sea", "Connect the Region" and "Increase Prosperity", and provides an integrated framework for addressing many important regional issues through constructive cooperation as well as promoting more balanced development in the region. Each objective relates to a wide range of policies such as bio economy, education, energy, health, innovation, shipping, tourism and other areas. Latvia, together with Lithuania, is coordinating the EUSBSR policy area "Energy" which is interlinked with the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan (the **BEMIP**). Both the EUSBSR and the BEMIP are aimed at facilitating competitive, secure and sustainable energy in the Baltic Sea region. See "*Economy of Latvia—Energy*".

Russia

Current Latvia–Russia bilateral relations are affected by Russia's ongoing actions in Ukraine and, to a large extent, depend on the status of broader EU–Russia relations. However, practical cooperation on issues important to Latvia continues at the governmental expert level and in various sectors, including

consultations between the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs, cross-border cooperation and cooperation in the area of transport.

In 2007, a border treaty between Latvia and Russia was signed and this has subsequently been ratified by both countries. Demarcation documents relating to the state border between Latvia and Russia were signed on 25 October 2017 and came into force on 21 April 2018.

United States of America

Latvia regards the United States of America as its main strategic partner and a dependable ally. The Baltic-US Presidents' Summit in Washington DC in April 2018 as well as the Prime Minister's visit to the United States of America in 2019 and numerous expert level exchanges reaffirm the importance of this relationship and set a course for future undertakings between the United States of America and the Baltic States to enhance security and defence cooperation, place greater emphasis on advancing the economic, trade and investment relationship and promote closer people-to-people contacts. Latvia maintains an ongoing dialogue with the United States on both traditional and new security challenges, including in areas such as hybrid threats, cybersecurity, international terrorism and organised crime.

In 2020, Latvia continued active political dialogue with the United States. On 5-6 February 2020, Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs Edgars Rinkēvičs participated in the inaugural event of the International Religious Freedom Alliance in Washington D.C., which was followed by the Minister's working visit to the United States on 27 February 2020 and a bilateral meeting with United States Secretary of State Mike Pompeo. During the meeting, the Latvia-U.S. Joint Declaration on 5G Security was signed.

EU membership

As a Member State of the EU since 2004, Latvia actively participates in the EU decision making process at European Council meetings and at the meetings of the Council of the European Union. Latvia is also represented in the European Parliament, the Committee of Regions and the European Economic and Social Committee. In the first half of 2015, Latvia held the Presidency of the Council of the European Union.

Latvia has eight parliamentary seats in the European Parliament out of a total of 705. The Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats), the Group of European Conservatives and Reformists and the Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats each hold two Latvian seats in the European Parliament and the Group of the Greens / European Free Alliance and the Renew Europe Group each hold one Latvian seat in the European Parliament.

Membership of the European Economic and Monetary Union and the adoption of the single currency were both required by the terms of Latvia's accession to the EU and were set as objectives by the Latvian Government. On 1 January 2014, the Bank of Latvia became a part of the Eurosystem and the euro became the lawful currency of Latvia.

As a Member State of the EU, Latvia is subject to multilateral surveillance by the Council of the European Union. Latvia is obliged to prepare an annual National Reform Programme and Stability Programme. These mutually complimentary programmes cover fiscal policy, Latvia's main assumptions underlying its economic outlook and an assessment of economic policy measures and their budgetary impact. This information must cover the current and previous year and include forecasts for at least the next three years. On 31 May 2012, the Saeima ratified the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union that requires 25 of the 28 EU countries (the UK, the Czech Republic and Croatia did not join this treaty) to maintain a balanced budget.

Latvia's membership of the EU has resulted in a major inflow of EU funds relating to support for investments. The total amount of EU Cohesion Fund financing relating to cohesion and structural funds allocated to Latvia for the period between 2007 and 2013 equalled €4.5 billion.

For the period between 2014 and 2020, the EU Commission approved the allocation of €4.4 billion in cohesion funds to Latvia. These are to be applied in 10 priority areas as shown in the table below:

Area	Funds
	<i>(€ million)</i>
Research, technological development and innovation	468
ICT and e-governance.....	173
Competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises	314
Energy efficiency	481
Environment and resource efficiency	623
Sustainable transport systems	1,160
Employment and labour mobility	170
Education skills and lifelong learning.....	510
Social inclusion.....	419
Technical assistance.....	101
Total	4,418

Source: Ministry of Finance

As at 31 July 2020, project contracts (consisting of 1798 contracts) amounting to a total of €3.5 billion (78.4 per cent.) of the Cohesion funds allocated to Latvia had been signed. In total, Latvia has received €1.8 billion (40.8 per cent) in interim payments from the European Commission.

The table below sets out the use of EU funds (and other foreign financial assistance) by Latvia for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (not including state co-financing).

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<i>(€ million)</i>				
Current expenditure	716	671	685	850	841
Capital expenditure.....	326	145	223	367	352
Funds received but not yet spent	(55)	(100)	(200)	(109)	(94)
Total	987	716	708	1,108	1,099

Source: The Treasury

Note:

(1) Calculated based on statistical assumptions used in EDP (Excessive Deficit Procedure) tables prepared for Eurostat.

The table below summarises Latvia's own resource payments to the EU budget for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
			<i>(€ millions)</i>		
GNI-based own resource ⁽¹⁾	166.4	167.4	134.2	162.4	190.1
VAT-based own resource ⁽²⁾	30.4	28.3	35.1	36.7	38.6
UK correction and lump sum reductions ⁽³⁾	18.3	24.1	19.6	15.3	17.8
Traditional own resources ⁽⁴⁾	29.7	38.1	34.4	42.8	40.9
<i>Agricultural duties</i>	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Customs duties</i>	29.7	38.1	34.4	42.8	40.9
<i>Sugar levies</i>	–	–	–	–	–
Total	244.8	258.0	223.3	257.2	287.4

Source: Ministry of Finance

Notes:

- (1) Charged on each Member State's gross national income (GNI) at a uniform rate determined pursuant to the budgetary procedure.
- (2) Charged at 0.3 per cent. of Latvia's harmonised value added tax (VAT) base, which is harmonised for own resource purposes to reflect VAT rate differences between Member States.
- (3) Payments for the financing of correction mechanisms in favour of the United Kingdom and other Member States, who benefit from gross reductions in their annual GNI-based own resource payments.
- (4) Traditional own resources equals the sum of agricultural duties, customs duties and sugar levies. Customs duties are levied on imports from non-EU countries

ECONOMY OF LATVIA

Background

Since 1990, when Latvia regained independence, a consistent economic policy has laid the foundations, and established good macroeconomic preconditions, for a market economy and future economic growth.

From mid-1999, the Latvian economy began to recover from the economic crisis in Russia of the previous year. Despite the global economic slowdown starting in 2000, the Latvian economy continued to grow steadily. Its programme of reforms and integration into the EU had a positive impact on the country's economic development, with Latvia achieving at the time the highest economic growth rates in the EU. From 2000 to 2007, real GDP increased annually by an average of approximately 8.5 per cent. per year, although growth accelerated towards the end of the period. These high levels of growth were primarily achieved through stable domestic demand based on growth in incomes, financial stability, an expansion of credit opportunities, accession to the EU and an overall positive outlook within the country.

The global financial crisis that commenced at the end of 2007 significantly adversely affected Latvia's economy in subsequent years, with real GDP falling by 3.3 per cent. in 2008, 14.2 per cent. in 2009 and 4.5 per cent. in 2010.

Despite the tense geopolitical situation in the region, in 2015 and 2016 the Latvian economy continued to grow and real GDP increased by 3.3 per cent. and 1.8 per cent., respectively. In 2017, Latvia's real GDP grew by 3.8 per cent., driven by strong external demand and a resumption of investment flow. In 2018, Latvia's real GDP increased by 4.3 per cent., which is the largest increase in the last eight years, principally due to significant growth in investment and in private and public consumption. In 2019, GDP growth has moderated, with real GDP increasing by 2.2 per cent. The slight economic slowdown was driven by both internal factors (including investments from EU funds having peaked and developments in the financial sector) and external factors (including the renewal of global trade tensions, Brexit and slower growth in other EU countries). In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the Latvian economy and real GDP fell by 1.5 per cent in first quarter. Private consumption has seen the largest negative impact. However, investment, export and public consumption in the first quarter of 2020 has remained stable. In the second quarter of 2020, GDP fell by 8.9 per cent. compared to the corresponding period in 2019. Data for the second quarter reflects the impact of the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although GDP suffered a severe fall, this was less than the slowdown anticipated under the more pessimistic scenarios. After a decline in March, April and May 2020, in June 2020, retail trade turnover has increased by 5 per cent. on an annual basis. The rise in unemployment has also stopped. Data from industry and business surveys suggests that future assessments are gradually improving. The situation continues to remain problematic for exporters who are heavily reliant on the demand for goods and services in their export markets.

The general economic sentiment index in Latvia stood at 87.6 at 31 July 2020. Confidence indicators in the industry, retail trade, services, construction and consumer sectors have deteriorated sharply and been negative since April 2020. However, in July 2020, all confidence indicators improved slightly compared to April. The sharpest improvement in sentiment was observed in retail trade, where the confidence indicator has improved by 20.8 points, but still remains negative.

The table below shows the growth trend in selected economic indicators as at the end of each quarter in the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, in each case compared to the preceding period.

	2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	<i>(per cent.)</i>							
Household consumption	3.4	1.8	3.8	1.2	3.1	1.5	(0.2)	1.9

Retail trade turnover	7.5	5.4	5.0	2.1	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.5
First registered passenger cars	8.4	2.8	(2.1)	(2.9)	(3.7)	0.6	(4.5)	(12.3)

	2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	(per cent.)							
Household consumption	2.5	1.3	3.7	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.5
Retail trade turnover	2.7	3.9	4.9	5.8	5.4	5.0	3.0	2.8
First registered passenger cars	19.8	3.2	7.9	21.0	(11.5)	3.6	2.1	2.8

	2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	(per cent.)			
Household consumption		1.4	3.6	4.7
Retail trade turnover		5.2	3.3	1.4
First registered passenger cars		(11.5)	3.6	2.1

	2020	
	Q1	Q2
	(per cent.)	
Household consumption	(4.5)	(20.9)
Retail trade turnover	2.2	(1.5)
First registered passenger cars	(11.1)	(37.5)

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

Note:

(1) Growth measured against the equivalent period of the preceding year.

The labour market situation has been improving over the last years. In the period from 2015 to 2019, the number of employed persons (aged 15 to 64) has increased from 896,100 in 2015 to 910,000 in 2019. The employment rate (for persons aged 15 to 64) for the same period increased by 4.2 per cent., reaching 72.3 per cent. in 2019. The number of unemployed persons (aged 15 to 64) during this period decreased by 37.6 per cent. from 98,200 in 2015 to 61,300 in 2019 with the unemployment rate (for persons aged 15 to 64) decreasing to 6.5 per cent. in 2019 (3.6 per cent. lower compared to 2015).

In 2015, the current account balance was a deficit equal to 0.9 per cent. of GDP. In 2016 and 2017, there was a current account surplus of 1.4 per cent. and 1.0 per cent. of GDP, respectively. In 2018 and 2019, there was a current account deficit of 0.7 per cent. and 0.5 per cent. of GDP, respectively. In the first quarter of 2020, there was a current account surplus of 5.5 per cent. of GDP.

For the period from 2015 to 2019, the average level of the current account balance was a surplus of 0.1 per cent. of GDP, which falls within the indicative thresholds set out in the EU Alert Mechanism.

Latvia's current account is mainly determined by changes in the balance of the external trade of goods. In the period from 2015 to 2019, the average external trade deficit was 8.2 per cent. of GDP and it has declined during this period, principally due to imports growing slower than exports. During this period, the trade deficit has been broadly matched by the positive services balance.

Financial Assistance

Deteriorating economic conditions in Latvia in 2008 and a banking crisis at the end of that year significantly adversely affected State budget revenues and, as a result, Latvia sought financial assistance from the IMF and other international bodies towards the end of 2008. The IMF Stand-By Arrangement which Latvia entered into in December 2008 was part of the wider financial assistance package agreed with the EU, the World Bank, the EBRD and a number of Nordic and other EU countries, bringing the total financial assistance package to approximately €7.5 billion. By the end of 2011, only €4.5 billion of this financial assistance had been disbursed to Latvia and the financial

assistance package has now lapsed. By 30 June 2020, Latvia had repaid €4.2 billion, or 95.3 per cent., of the amount borrowed. See *“Indebtedness—Financial Assistance from International Lenders”*.

Economic Reform Programme

Latvia, in line with other EU Member States, coordinates its economic policy and reforms within the framework of the EU's economic governance. As part of this, Latvia has implemented and regularly updates a national reform programme entitled *“The National Reform Programme of Latvia for the Implementation of the Europe 2020 Strategy”* (the **NRP of Latvia**), which was adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia on 26 April 2011 and submitted to the European Commission (the **EC**) on 29 April 2011. The NRP of Latvia describes the medium-term macroeconomic scenario, the main macro-structural bottlenecks of Latvia and the key measures for eliminating them, as well as national targets of Latvia for 2020 in the context of the Europe 2020 strategy and the key measures for achieving such targets.

Since the adoption of the NRP of Latvia, progress reports relating to its implementation have been prepared and submitted to the EC annually. The progress reports reflect the updated medium term macroeconomic scenario, assess progress in the implementation of the EU Council's country-specific recommendations, provided a detailed analysis on the implementation of policy directions of the NRP of Latvia (including progress on achievement of the Europe 2020 strategy targets) and contain information on the spending of financing provided by the EU.

Latvia's main structural policy priorities according to the NRP of Latvia are to maintain a sustainable and balanced state budget, improve vocational and higher education, foster research and innovation, continue reforming its social assistance system, health care and public administration, strengthen measures against tax evasion and continue improving its conflict of interest regime. The improvement of the business environment, support for entrepreneurship and implementation of different policy measures that foster energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources are also among Latvia's priorities.

Moreover, the recommendations of the OECD expressed in the OECD Economic Survey on Latvia regarding its socio-economic policy are similar to the EU Council's country-specific recommendations. The recommendations of the EU Council and the OECD are reflected in the government's action plan.

The fiscal discipline framework in Latvia has also been strengthened through the introduction of a Fiscal Discipline Law (**FDL**) that came into force in March 2013. See *“Public Finance—Preparation and Approval of the Central Government Budget”*.

In the World Bank's Doing Business 2020 report, Latvia was ranked 19th out of 190 countries on ease of doing business, and ranked sixth among EU Member States. The evaluation of Latvia has improved in the area of "Protecting Minority Investors" in this year's report, where it moved up from 51st place last year to 45th place this year. In the area of "Enforcing Contracts" Latvia moved up from 20th place last year to 15th place this year. The aim of Latvia is to create an excellent business environment and move towards a model of an innovative economy. The high assessment of Latvia's business environment provided by the World Bank demonstrates that the government is aware of the need for reforms and its continued focus on improving the business environment.

Gross Domestic Product

Despite the tense geopolitical situation in the region, in 2015 and 2016 the Latvian economy continued to grow and real GDP increased by 3.3 per cent. and 1.8 per cent., respectively. In 2017, Latvia's real GDP grew by 3.8 per cent., driven by strong external demand and a resumption of investment flow. In 2018, GDP grew by 4.6 per cent., principally due to significant growth in investment and in private and public consumption. In 2019, GDP growth has moderated with GDP increasing by 2.2 per cent., driven by both internal factors (including investments from EU funds having peaked and developments in the financial sector) and external factors (including the renewal of global trade tensions, Brexit and slower growth in other EU countries). Due to the COVID-19

pandemic, GDP fell by 1.5 per cent. in the first quarter of 2020 and by 8.9 per cent. in the second quarter of 2020.

The table below sets out Latvia's nominal GDP determined using the expenditure method in each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<i>(€ millions)</i>				
Private consumption	14,709.4	15,088.0	16,030.5	17,172.6	18,181.6
Public consumption	4,434.2	4,556.8	4,889.4	5,270.0	5,560.2
Gross fixed capital formation.....	5,367.5	4,898.6	5,554.1	6,553.8	6,966.0
Changes in inventories.....	136.9	283.0	282.0	113.7	(249.0)
Exports of goods and services.....	14,831.5	15,144.3	16,648.5	17,870.8	18,256.8
Imports of goods and services.....	(15,053.4)	(14,898.0)	(16,606.7)	(17,924.7)	(18,239.5)
GDP	24,426.0	25,072.6	26,797.8	29,056.1	30,476.1

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

The table below sets out the structure of Latvia's nominal GDP (determined using the expenditure method) of each sector specified in each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<i>(per cent.)</i>				
Private consumption	60.2	60.2	59.8	59.1	59.7
Public consumption	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.1	18.2
Gross fixed capital formation.....	22.0	19.5	20.7	22.6	22.9
Changes in inventories.....	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	(0.8)
Exports of goods and services.....	60.7	60.4	62.1	61.5	59.9
Imports of goods and services.....	(61.6)	(59.4)	(62.0)	(61.7)	(59.8)
GDP	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

The table below sets out the real growth rates of each sector specified to Latvia's GDP determined using the expenditure method for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 and the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period last year.

	Year ended 31 December					Q2
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	<i>(per cent.)</i>					
Private consumption	2.5	1.5	3.1	4.2	2.9	(20.9)
Public consumption	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.0	2.6	1.7
Gross fixed capital formation.....	2.0	1.1	11.7	11.6	1.1	(6.1)
Exports of goods and services.....	2.9	4.0	6.4	4.0	1.9	(12.5)
Imports of goods and services.....	1.7	3.8	8.4	6.4	2.3	(15.3)
GDP	3.3	1.8	3.8	4.3	2.2	(8.9)

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

The table below sets out the total and per capita GDP of Latvia for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, in both current and constant prices.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
At current prices (<i>€ millions</i>)	24,426.0	25,072.6	26,797.8	29,056.1	30,476.1
At constant prices (<i>€ millions</i>).....	24,426.0	24,859.2	25,800.7	26,906.2	27,497.5
Percentage change over previous period (constant prices)	3.3	1.8	3.8	4.3	2.2
Per capita⁽¹⁾					
At current prices (<i>€</i>)	12,353	12,796	13,805	15,084	15,928
At constant prices (<i>€</i>)	12,353	12,688	13,291	13,968	14,371
Resident population					
At beginning of period.....	1,986,096	1,968,957	1,950,116	1,934,379	1,919,968
Average for the period.....	1,977,527	1,959,537	1,942,248	1,927,174	1,913,822

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

Note:

(1) Based on average population for the relevant period.

Principal Sectors of the Economy

In terms of broad sectoral classification, Latvia's primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) accounted for 4.1 per cent. of total value added in 2018 and 4.3 per cent. in 2019.

The secondary sector (manufacturing, other industry (mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and conditioning supply, water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities) and construction) accounted for 22.3 per cent. of total value added in 2018 and 22.1 per cent. of total value added in 2019. The principal contributors to total value added in the secondary sector are manufacturing and construction.

The tertiary sector (services) accounted for 73.6 per cent. of total value added in 2018 and 73.6 per cent. of total value added in 2019. Within the services sector, the main activities contributing to total value added are wholesale and retail trade and repair services, transport and storage, real estate activities and a range of other commercial and public services.

The table below sets out nominal GDP (calculated using the production method) by primary, secondary and tertiary sector (and by each principal sub-sector within those sectors) for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<i>(€ millions)</i>				
Primary sector	861.1	774.2	929.8	1,038.7	1,134.7
Secondary sector	4,747.8	4,693.5	5,134.4	5,617.4	5,854.3
Manufacturing	2,545.4	2,575.1	2,822.8	3,016.1	3,101.8
Other industry ⁽¹⁾	809.1	931.1	934.0	907.1	936.9
Construction.....	1,393.3	1,187.3	1,377.5	1,694.2	1,815.7
Tertiary sector	15,858.4	16,399.6	17,323.0	18,559.6	19,532.4
Trade ⁽²⁾	3,575.1	3,616.9	3,825.4	4,012.2	4,247.0
Transportation and storage.....	1,934.9	1,987.0	2,086.2	2,255.8	2,184.6
Real estate activities.....	2,681.6	2,796.5	2,910.9	3,123.1	3,283.6
Other commercial services ⁽³⁾	4,249.0	4,459.2	4,673.3	5,089.2	5,410.5
Public services ⁽⁴⁾	3,417.8	3,540.0	3,827.2	4,079.3	4,406.7
Total value added	21,467.2	21,867.3	23,387.2	25,215.7	26,652.5
Taxes on products (minus subsidies)	2,958.7	3,205.3	3,410.7	3,840.4	3,954.6
Nominal GDP	24,426.0	25,072.6	26,797.8	29,056.1	30,476.1

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

Notes:

- (1) Includes mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and conditioning supply, water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities.
- (2) Includes wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and accommodation and food service activities.
- (3) Includes information and communication, financial and insurance activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities, arts entertainment and recreation and other service activities.
- (4) Includes public administration, defence and compulsory social security, education and human health and social work activities.

The tables below set out the share of each sector, by primary, secondary and tertiary sector (and by each principal sub-sector within those sectors), of total value added for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<i>Share (per cent.)</i>				
Primary sector	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.3
Secondary sector	22.1	21.5	22.0	22.3	22.1
Manufacturing	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.0	11.7
Other industry ⁽¹⁾	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.5
Construction	6.5	5.4	5.9	6.7	6.8
Tertiary sector	73.9	75.0	74.1	73.6	73.6
Trade ⁽²⁾	16.7	16.5	16.4	15.9	16.0
Transportation and storage	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.2
Real estate activities	12.5	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.4
Other commercial services ⁽³⁾	19.8	20.4	20.0	20.2	20.4
Public services ⁽⁴⁾	15.9	16.2	16.4	16.2	16.6
Total value added	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

Notes:

- (1) Includes mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and conditioning supply, water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities.
- (2) Includes wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and accommodation and food service activities.
- (3) Includes information and communication, financial and insurance activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities, arts entertainment and recreation and other service activities.
- (4) Includes public administration, defence and compulsory social security, education and human health and social work activities.

The table below sets out the real growth rate of each GDP sector and principal sub-sector (calculated using the production method) for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period last year.

	Year ended 31 December					Q2
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	<i>(per cent.)</i>					
Primary sector	12.6	(10.5)	5.1	2.0	12.8	(3.7)
Secondary sector	2.4	(1.2)	7.3	4.9	1.6	(4.1)
Manufacturing	1.0	2.6	6.9	2.7	2.1	(6.9)
Other industry ⁽¹⁾	17.4	10.2	(0.8)	(7.6)	(3.0)	0.5
Construction	(2.4)	(14.9)	14.3	17.6	2.9	(0.6)
Tertiary sector	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.4	2.3	(11.2)
Trade ⁽²⁾	7.3	2.8	3.1	2.2	4.6	(16.2)
Transportation and storage	(7.8)	6.2	7.5	4.6	(4.0)	(26.6)
Real estate activities	1.5	0.5	(0.5)	2.6	1.4	(4.8)
Other commercial services ⁽³⁾	4.3	2.3	0.9	4.6	2.4	(12.2)
Public services ⁽⁴⁾	2.6	1.7	5.0	3.3	3.9	(1.5)
Taxes on products (minus subsidies).....	9.4	6.6	3.2	8.5	(0.1)	(7.6)
GDP	3.3	1.8	3.8	4.3	2.2	(8.9)

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

Notes:

- (1) Includes mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and conditioning supply, water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities.
- (2) Includes wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and accommodation and food service activities.
- (3) Includes information and communication, financial and insurance activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities, arts, entertainment and recreation and other service activities.
- (4) Includes public administration, defence and compulsory social security, education and human health and social work activities.

Primary Sector

The primary sector accounted for between 3.5 per cent. and 4.3 per cent. of Latvia's total value added in the period from 2015 to 2019. The real growth rates in the primary sector were a real growth rate of 12.6 per cent. in 2015, a negative real growth rate of 10.5 per cent. in 2016 and a real growth rate of 5.1 per cent. in 2017. 2.0 per cent. in 2018, 12.8 per cent. in 2019 and a negative growth rate of 3.7 per cent. in the second quarter of 2020. Forests cover about half of Latvia and are the country's most important natural resource, while wood production is one of Latvia's principal exports. Agriculture plays a significant role as a source of employment, see "*—Employment*", and agricultural products (comprising live animals, prepared foodstuffs, principally fish and dairy products, and vegetable products) are a significant contributor to Latvia's exports, see "*Balance of Payments—Foreign Trade*". Agriculture also provides additional income for many families. According to data from the "*Agriculture of Latvia 2020*" collection of statistics prepared by the Central Statistical Bureau, there were 75,800 agricultural holdings in Latvia as at 31 December 2019, the average size of which was 38.3 hectares (8.8 hectares or 30 per cent. higher than 2010). Agricultural area on average per holding increased from 19.6 hectares in 2010 to 26.0 hectares in 2019. Over the period, the total utilised agricultural area in the country grew by 153.9 thousand hectares or 8.5 per cent., reaching 1,959.4 thousand hectares in 2019.

Secondary Sector

Manufacturing

The table below sets out the value added in nominal terms, the share of manufacturing of Latvia's total value added, as well as the real growth rate in manufacturing (in each case, calculated using the production method) for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Manufacturing (<i>nominal, € million</i>)	2,545.4	2,575.1	2,822.8	3,016.1	3,101.8
Share (<i>per cent.</i>)	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.0	11.7
Real growth rate (<i>per cent.</i>)	1.0	2.6	6.9	2.7	2.1

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

Latvia's industrial strengths are in wood processing, the food industry, metalwork and the production of metal goods, and the production of electrical and optical equipment, which together constituted 67 per cent. of the manufacturing sector's output in 2019.

The table below shows the structure of manufacturing based on the percentage proportion of the manufacturing sector's output in the year ended 31 December 2019 and changes in production volumes in manufacturing in each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 and the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period last year.

Structure	Year ended 31 December						January – June 2020
	2019	Changes in production volumes					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
		<i>(per cent.)</i>					
Wood processing	26.7	7.1	8.0	2.1	4.5	0.0	(1.8)
Food industry.....	21.9	(4.6)	1.8	5.2	(2.9)	(0.7)	(2.2)
Metals and metal articles	9.2	34.8	5.4	12.0	3.6	13.5	(6.3)
Chemical, rubber, plastics and pharmaceuticals	8.3	(4.1)	10.7	11.4	7.0	3.9	0.7
Electrical and optical equipment	8.9	16.7	12.6	15.8	12.1	11.3	4.4
Non-metallic mineral products	5.8	(9.8)	11.6	11.1	1.3	(2.1)	(1.1)
Transport vehicles.....	3.8	3.5	(2.9)	22.8	7.3	(7.7)	(22.8)
Paper industry and publishing	4.0	0.0	3.6	4.5	(3.7)	5.7	2.3
Light industry	3.5	(13.2)	2.1	7.6	(0.8)	(2.6)	(15.7)
Machinery and equipment	2.7	7.9	8.5	21.5	7.0	(1.9)	(13.2)
Other industries	5.1	3.5	0.8	4.3	(1.8)	2.8	(16.7)
Total.....	100.0	4.3	5.6	8.0	2.7	2.1	(4.3)

Source: Ministry of Economics

Notes:

(1) Data not available.

In the wood processing industry, changes in production volumes generally reflect demand in Europe for processed wood products. Approximately 71 per cent. of the wood processing industry's production is exported, principally to EU countries. Approximately 62 per cent. of the goods produced by the food industry are sold in the domestic market. The majority of the metal and metal products produced in Latvia are exported, principally to EU countries, and demand in these markets fell in 2015 and 2016 before recovering in 2017, 2018 and 2019. In the chemical industry, fluctuation in production volumes also principally reflects external demand as around 75 per cent. of Latvia's chemical, rubber, plastics and pharmaceutical production is exported.

In 2015, the growth rate in the production volume of manufacturing was 4.3 per cent., with metalworking, electrical and optical equipment and wood processing industries being the main contributors to this growth. The growth in the metalworking sector was aided by the resumption of the activity of one of the major industrial enterprises, JSC KVV Liepājas Metalurģs (insolvent since

September 2016). In 2016, the growth rate in the production volume of manufacturing was 5.6 per cent., with the wood processing, electrical and optical equipment, chemical, rubber, plastics and pharmaceuticals and non-metallic mineral products industries being the main contributors to this growth. In 2017, the growth rate in the production volume of manufacturing was 8.0 per cent., with the food industry, electrical and optical equipment, metalworking, chemical, rubber, plastics and pharmaceuticals and transport vehicles production industries being the main contributors to this growth. In 2018, the growth rate in the production volume of manufacturing was 2.7 per cent., with the wood processing, electrical and optical equipment and chemical, rubber, plastics and pharmaceuticals industries being the main contributors to this growth. In 2019, the growth rate in the production volume of manufacturing was 2.1 per cent., with the metals and metal articles, electrical and optical equipment and chemical, rubber, plastics and pharmaceuticals industries being the main contributors to this growth. In 2020, the negative economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is being felt in the manufacturing sector. In the first half of the 2020, there was a negative real growth rate in the production volume of manufacturing of 4.3 per cent. compared to the corresponding period in 2019. Unlike in May 2020, when the only sector that made a significant positive contribution to manufacturing was the chemical industry, several sectors already showed positive trends in June, with increased production volumes in the food industry, wood processing, electrical equipment and printing, but the chemical industry continued to make the largest positive contribution to growth, largely driven by growing demand for disinfectants.

Construction

The table below sets out the value added in nominal terms, the share of construction of Latvia's total value added, as well as the real growth rate in construction (in each case, calculated using the production method) for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Construction (<i>€ millions</i>)	1,393.3	1,187.3	1,377.5	1,694.2	1,815.7
Share (<i>per cent.</i>)	6.5	5.4	5.9	6.7	6.8
Real growth rate (<i>per cent.</i>)	(2.4)	(14.9)	14.3	17.6	2.9

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

The construction sector contracted in real terms by 2.4 per cent. in 2015 and by 14.9 per cent. in 2016, which can partly be attributed to the impact of the transition from the 2007-2013 EU funds programming period to the 2014-2020 EU funds programming period. However, the construction sector returned to growth in 2017, 2018 and 2019 with real growth rates of 14.3 per cent., 17.6 per cent. and 2.9 per cent., respectively, resulting principally from the launch and implementation of EU structural fund projects and from private investment. Reflecting this growth, the construction sector's share in total value added has increased from 5.4 per cent. in 2016 to 6.8 per cent. in 2019. The construction sector experienced rapid growth in the first quarter of 2020, mainly driven by favourable weather conditions (i.e., the mild winter) and compared to the first quarter of 2019, construction volumes increased by 14.9 per cent. during the off-season. However, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a slight decline in construction by 0.6 per cent. in Q2 of 2020.

Tertiary Sector

The tables below set out the value added in nominal terms and a breakdown of the share of the services sector (calculated using the production method) to total value added by significant sub-sectors for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	Year ended 31 December					
	2015		2016		2017	
	(€ millions)	(per cent.)	(€ millions)	(per cent.)	(€ millions)	(per cent.)
Wholesale and retail trade, repair services	3,176.3	14.8	3,207.9	14.7	3,367.3	14.4
Real estate activities	2,681.6	12.5	2,796.5	12.8	2,910.9	12.4
Transportation and storage ...	1,934.9	9.0	1,987.0	9.1	2,086.2	8.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities ⁽¹⁾	1,826.3	8.5	1,897.7	8.7	2,062.6	8.8
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security.....	1,661.6	7.7	1,735.0	7.9	1,845.1	7.9
Information and communication.....	979.7	4.6	1,076.8	4.9	1,221.1	5.2
Education.....	1,030.1	4.8	1,054.3	4.8	1,148.7	4.9
Financial and insurance activities.....	1,033.4	4.8	1,047.8	4.8	908.4	3.9
Human health and social work activities.....	726.1	3.4	750.7	3.4	833.4	3.6
Remaining services ⁽²⁾	808.5	3.8	845.9	3.9	939.2	4.0
All services.....	15,858.4	73.9	16,399.6	75.0	17,323.0	74.1

	Year ended 31 December			
	2018		2019	
	(€ millions)	(per cent.)	(€ millions)	(per cent.)
Wholesale and retail trade, repair services	3,522.5	14.0	3,707.9	14.0
Real estate activities	3,123.1	12.4	3,283.6	12.4
Transportation and storage	2,255.8	8.9	2,184.6	8.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities ⁽¹⁾	2,211.7	8.8	2,452.9	9.2
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security.....	1,929.3	7.7	2,058.3	7.8
Information and communication.....	1,442.2	5.7	1,535.0	5.8
Education.....	1,201.3	4.8	1,290.1	4.9
Financial and insurance activities.....	920.1	3.6	859.1	3.2
Human health and social work activities	948.7	3.8	1,058.3	4.0
Remaining services ⁽²⁾	1,004.9	4.0	1,102.5	4.2
All services.....	18,559.6	73.6	19,532.4	73.6

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

Notes:

(1) Includes professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities; and other service activities.

(2) Includes accommodation and food services activities; arts, entertainment and recreation.

The table below sets out a breakdown of the real rates of growth of each significant sub-sector within the services sector (calculated using the production method) for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 and for the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period last year.

	Year ended 31 December					Q2 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	<i>(per cent.)</i>					
Wholesale and retail trade; repair services	7.4	2.9	2.3	1.8	4.1	(8.9)
Real estate activities	1.5	0.5	(0.5)	2.6	1.4	(4.8)
Transportation and storage	(7.8)	6.2	7.5	4.6	-4.0	(26.6)
Professional, scientific and technical activities ⁽¹⁾	6.2	1.0	5.6	2.7	6.4	(8.0)
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.5	2.7	3.5	3.2	1.9	0.7
Information and communication.....	1.9	5.4	8.7	12.8	2.0	(6.4)
Education.....	2.1	0.7	5.1	2.0	2.8	(1.8)
Financial and insurance activities.....	7.2	0.4	(17.6)	-2.0	-8.8	(9.9)
Human health and social work activities	5.8	1.0	8.5	5.1	9.5	(5.1)
Remaining services ⁽²⁾	0.6	3.3	8.0	5.0	6.9	(55.1)
Services total	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.4	2.3	(11.2)

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

Notes:

(1) Includes professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities; and other service activities.

(2) Includes accommodation and food services activities, arts, entertainment and recreation.

Within the tertiary services sector, the principal sub-sectors by share of total value added are wholesale and retail trade and repair services (**trade**); transport and storage (**transport**); real estate activities (**real estate**); and public administration and defence and compulsory social security (**public administration**). Within the tertiary services sector, together these activities accounted for 59.6 per cent. of total services in 2015, 59.3 per cent. of total services in 2016, 58.9 per cent. of total services in 2017, 58.4 per cent. of total services in 2018 and 57.5 per cent. in 2019.

Wholesale and retail trade; repair services

The table below shows a breakdown of trade (calculated using the production method) for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<i>(€ millions)</i>				
Wholesale trade, except trade in and repairs for motor vehicles and motorcycles.....	1,566.2	1,504.6	1,609.5	1,653.2	1,752.6
Retail trade, except trade in and repairs for motor vehicles and motorcycles.....	1,325.3	1,383.6	1,434.0	1,529.7	1,597.5
Motor vehicles and motorcycles trade and repair services	284.8	319.7	323.8	339.6	357.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair services.....	3,176.3	3,207.9	3,367.3	3,522.5	3,707.9

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

For the purposes of calculating GDP, wholesale trade is defined as an intermediate process in the distribution of merchandise, whereas retail trade is defined as the final process in the distribution of merchandise. Repair services comprise the maintenance and repair of goods associated with wholesale and retail trade.

As a percentage of trade as a whole, retail trade was 43.1 per cent. in 2018, wholesale trade 47.3 per cent. in 2019, and repair services were 9.6 per cent. in 2019.

In overall terms, wholesale and retail trade and repair services grew in real terms in each of 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. These trends reflected the fact that private consumption was positively affected from 2015 to 2019 by declining unemployment and increased wages. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, wholesale and retail trade and repair services fell in real terms by 8.9 per cent. in the second quarter of 2020.

Transportation and storage

The share of transportation and storage in Latvia's total value added was 9.0 per cent. in 2015, 9.1 per cent. in 2016, 8.9 per cent. in each of 2017 and 2018 and 8.2 per cent. in 2019. In terms of real growth, transportation and storage contracted by 7.8 per cent. in 2015 but then grew by 6.2 per cent. in 2016, 7.5 per cent. in 2017, by 4.6 per cent. in 2018 and contracted by 4.0 per cent. in 2019 and by 26.6 per cent. in the second quarter of 2020. The significant decline can be attributed to the decrease in the transit of oil products and coal from Russia, and the restrictions introduced in March in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which significantly affected the aviation, land transport, and railway companies. Certain freight transport statistics are set out below under "*—Infrastructure*".

Real estate activities

The share of the real estate sector of Latvia's total value added was 12.5 per cent. in 2015, 12.8 per cent. in 2016, 12.4 per cent. in 2017, 12.4 per cent. in 2018 and 7.8 per cent. in 2019. In terms of real growth, the real estate sector grew by 1.5 per cent. in 2015, 0.5 per cent. in 2016, contracted by 0.5 per cent. in 2017, grew by 2.6 per cent. and 1.4 per cent. in 2018 and 2019, respectively. This then fell by 4.8 per cent. in the second quarter of 2020.

Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

The share of public administration in Latvia's total value added was 7.7 per cent. in 2015, 7.9 per cent. in 2016, 7.9 per cent. in 2017, 7.7 per cent. in 2018 and 7.8 per cent. in 2019. In terms of real growth, public administration grew by 1.5 per cent. in 2015, by 2.7 per cent. in 2016, by 3.5 per cent. in 2017, by 3.2 per cent. in 2018, by 1.9 per cent. in 2019 and 0.7 per cent. in the second quarter of 2020.

See also "*Public Finance—Summary of Latvia's Budgets since 2010*" for a discussion of budget cuts affecting the public sector since 2010.

Financial and insurance activities

The share of financial intermediation, which is dominated by Latvia's banking sector, in Latvia's total value added was 4.8 per cent. in 2015, 4.8 per cent. in 2016, 3.9 per cent. in 2017, 3.6 per cent. in 2018 and 3.2 per cent. in 2019. At real rates, the sector grew by 7.2 per cent. in 2015 and by 0.4 per cent. in 2016 and then fell by 17.6 per cent. in 2017, 2.0 per cent. in 2018, 8.8 per cent. in 2019 and 9.9 per cent. in the second quarter of 2020. The aggregate loan portfolio of Latvian banks increased by 3.1 per cent. in 2016, which was the first increase in the annual growth rate since the global financial crisis. The aggregate loan portfolio of Latvian banks decreased by 4.6 per cent. in 2017 (principally as a result of the merger of DNB Bank ASA and Nordea Bank AB) and by 5.6 per cent. in 2018 (principally due to the ABLV Bank liquidation process). In 2019 the aggregate loan portfolio of Latvian banks decreased by 2.0 per cent. (see "*Monetary and Financial System – Banking Sector Development – Liquidation of ABLV Bank, AS*"). See "*Monetary and Financial System—Financial Sector Supervision*". In 2019, the aggregate loan portfolio of Latvian banks contracted by 0.7 per cent. and the decrease was mostly driven by non-financial corporations, whereas loans to households remained stable.

Education and health

Together, the share of education and health and social work in Latvia's total value added was 8.2 per cent. in 2015, 8.3 per cent. in 2016, 8.5 per cent. in 2017, 8.5 per cent. in 2018 and 8.9 per cent. in 2019. In terms of real growth, education grew by 2.1 per cent. in 2015, 0.7 per cent. in 2016, 5.1 per

cent. in 2017, 2.0 per cent. in 2018, 2.8 per cent. in 2019 and fell by 1.8 per cent. in the second quarter of 2020. The health and social work subsector grew by 5.8 per cent. in 2015, by 1.0 per cent. in 2016, by 8.5 per cent. in 2017, by 5.1 per cent. in 2018, by 9.5 per cent. in 2019 and fell by 5.1 per cent. in the second quarter of 2020.

Tourism

In 2019, the number of overnight travellers (both resident and non-resident) in Latvia was 2.9 million, an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared to 2018. As compared with 2018, the number of overnight foreign visitors in 2019 grew by 1.1 per cent., reaching 1.9 million. The total expenditure of overnight non-resident travellers in 2019 increased by 4.1 per cent., from €517 million to €538 million, compared to 2018. The top six countries accounting for the largest proportion of overnight non-resident travellers to Latvia in 2019 were Lithuania, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, Estonia and Finland, together constituting 58 per cent. of all non-resident overnight arrivals. Tourism is considered to be one of Latvia's economic development opportunities. It is also an important source of export revenue and a contributor to GDP. Tourism exports in 2019 accounted for €907 million.

However, in the first half of 2020, the significant decline in the tourism sector was due to the restrictions imposed in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic in March. International transport restrictions decreased passenger flows which significantly affected transportation services - aviation, land and railway transport. Additionally, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, services provided in the accommodation and food service areas decreased. In the first six months of 2020, the number of overnight travellers (both resident and non-resident) in Latvia was 0.6 million, a decrease of 54 per cent. as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. As compared with the first six months of 2019, the number of overnight foreign visitors in the first six months of 2020 fell by 63 per cent. to 0.3 million.

At 31 December 2019, there were 847 hotels and other accommodation establishments in Latvia, of which 132, or approximately 16 per cent., were located in Riga. The Latvian Tourism Development Guidelines for 2014-2020 identify the most competitive forms of tourism in Latvia based on an assessment of global and local tourism trends, challenges in the industry and the availability of tourism resources, as well as the strategic goals of tourism development in Latvia. These include meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions (MICE), health tourism, nature tourism, and cultural tourism and creative industries. The guidelines aim to increase the competitiveness of Latvia's sustainable tourism, encourage international competitiveness, reduce seasonal imbalance in tourism flows and extend the average length of stay.

Latvia's target tourism markets are countries that have the greatest potential to increase Latvia's returns on its marketing investments and to contribute to the achievement of the economic goals of the Latvian tourism sector. The Latvian Tourism Marketing Strategy for 2018-2023 identifies Germany, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Lithuania and Estonia as high priority markets, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belarus, Poland, France and Belgium as secondary markets and the United States of America, Japan and China as prospective long-haul markets.

Inflation

Inflation (measured in terms of changes in the HICP) was very low in 2015 and 2016, with the annual inflation rate being 0.2 per cent. and 0.1 per cent. in 2015 and 2016, respectively. These low levels of inflation generally reflected declining global food and energy prices and weaker global demand and growth in the Eurozone. However, inflation has increased gradually since the end of 2016, reflecting a rise in global energy and food prices and stronger domestic demand. Accordingly, the annual inflation rate was 2.9 per cent., 2.5 per cent. and 2.8 per cent. for 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively, and was 1.5 per cent. for the 12-month period ended 30 June 2020. Inflation has been mainly affected by the declining demand due to the measures introduced to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic.

The annual growth rate of core HICP inflation (which excludes energy, food, alcohol and tobacco) has remained broadly stable since 2015 with annual growth rates of 1.5 per cent., 1.2 per cent., 1.7 per cent., 1.9 per cent. and 2.2 per cent. in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively, and 1.6 per cent. for the 12 month period ended 30 June 2020.

The table below sets out the annual growth rate of the HICP and the core HICP for 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 and for the 6 month period ended June 2020.

	Year ended 31 December					June 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
HICP (annual rate of change in per cent.)	0.2	0.1	2.9	2.5	2.8	1.5
Core HICP excluding energy, food, alcohol and tobacco (annual rate of change in per cent.)	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.6

Source: Eurostat

Wages

Since 2015, average monthly gross wages have grown and the average monthly gross wage in 2019 was €1,076, an increase of 31.5 per cent. compared to the average monthly gross wage in 2015.

The table below sets out the average monthly gross and net wages in Latvia and their growth rates, together with the real wage index, for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average monthly gross wages (€)	818	859	926	1004	1076
Gross growth (per cent.)	6.8	5.0	7.6	8.4	7.2
Average monthly net wages (€)	603	631	676	742	793
Growth (per cent.)	7.6	4.6	7.0	9.8	6.8
Real wage index (per cent. of previous year)	107.4	104.6	104.0	107.2	103.9

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

In 2019, the average monthly gross wage increased by 7.2 per cent. to €1,076 from €1,004 in 2018. This increase was primarily due to improved conditions in the economy.

Between January 2015 and January 2020, the minimum monthly wage in Latvia increased from €360 to €430, an increase of 19.4 per cent. Between 2015 and 2018, the nominal hourly labour costs in Latvia increased from €6.86 to €9.51. From 2015 to 2019, real labour productivity per hour worked has increased by 17.8 per cent. In 2015, the basic personal allowance was increased from €75 per month, though from 2016 a differentiated non-taxable minimum allowance was gradually introduced depending on a person's income (with the minimum threshold remaining €75 per month and the maximum €100 per month). In 2017, changes to the basic personal allowance resulted in a minimum threshold of €60 per month and a maximum of €115 per month.

From 2018, according to the labour tax reform, the differentiated non-taxable minimum was set to gradually increase until 2020. In 2018, the differentiated non-taxable minimum ranges from €0 to 2,400 per year (€0-200 per month), in 2019, from €0 to 2,760 per year (€0-230 per month) and in 2020, from €0 to 3,000 per year (€0-250 per month).

However, in 2020, the differentiated non-taxable minimum has been raised to €3,600 (€300 per month), and the threshold to which the maximum non-taxable minimum is applied has been raised to €6,000 (€500 per month).

The monthly tax allowance for dependent persons increased from €165 in 2015 to €175 in 2016. From 2018, according to the labour tax reform, the allowance for each dependant has gradually increased to €2,400 per year (€200 per month) in 2018, €2,760 per year (€230 per month) in 2019 and €3,000 per year (€250 per month) in 2020. From 2015 until 2020, the monthly tax allowance has been €120 for the third disability group and €154 for the first and second disability group.

See “—*Tax Policy Principles*” for a discussion of the proposed Tax Policy Principles and the potential impact of these in respect of wages.

Employment

The table below sets out the Labour Force Survey (LFS) annual average unemployment rate (the share of unemployed persons (aged 15-64) as a percentage of the active population of the same age group), the registered unemployment rate (unemployed non-working persons (aged 15-64), actively seeking a job and registered with the State Employment Agency, as a percentage of the active population of the same age group), the labour participation rate (the active population (persons aged 15-64 who are employed or actively seeking a job) as a percentage of the total population) and the employment rate (the number of employed persons aged 15-64 expressed as a percentage of the total population) in Latvia in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.9	8.9	7.6	6.5
Registered unemployment rate, end of period (<i>per cent.</i>)	8.7	8.4	6.8	6.4	6.1
Labour participation rate, annual data (<i>per cent.</i>)	75.7	76.3	77.0	77.7	77.3
Employment rate (<i>per cent.</i>)	68.1	68.7	70.1	71.8	72.3
Men	69.9	70.0	71.9	73.6	73.9
Women	66.4	67.6	68.4	70.1	70.7

Sources: State Employment Agency, Central Statistical Bureau

The labour market situation has been improving in recent years. The employment rate is increasing and unemployment rate is decreasing.

Latvia’s employment rate in the age group 15-64 increased by 5.8 per cent. during the period from 2015 to 2019 and reached 72.3 per cent in 2019. Disaggregated by gender, the employment rate for women in Latvia in the age group 15-64 years is lower than for men. In 2019, the female employment rate in this age group was 70.7 per cent., while the male employment rate was 73.9 per cent.

The unemployment rate has decreased from 10,1 per cent. in 2015 to 6.5 per cent. in 2019. In 2019, the unemployment rate in the age group 15-64 for women was 5.7 per cent., while unemployment rate for men was 7.3 per cent., respectively (compared to 8.8 per cent. and 11.4 per cent. respectively in 2015).

The following table shows annual average employment by sector in Latvia in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<i>(thousands of persons)</i>				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....	71.1	68.7	61.4	63.3	66,3
Mining and quarrying	3.9	3.4	2.3	3.0	3,2
Manufacturing	116.3	123.5	120.9	116.9	115,1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.....	12.6	14.0	13.1	12.3	9,4
Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities.....	7.1	8.3	9.1	7.9	6,7
Construction.....	71.9	66.1	63.1	74.6	81,1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair services.....	128.9	124.2	131.3	139.3	137,6
Transportation and storage.....	85.3	83.3	79.6	80.7	74,3
Accommodation and food service activities	30.4	30.5	29.7	32.3	32,0
Information and communication.....	26.0	23.8	28.3	29.0	25,6
Financial and insurance activities	20.6	23.5	24.5	18.8	23,2
Real estate activities.....	20.7	21.4	19.8	20.4	21,7
Professional, scientific and technical activities.....	36.2	33.6	39.6	36.3	33,4
Administrative and support service activities	24.8	23.6	26.1	29.4	29,0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	59.1	62.2	63.0	58.9	63,3
Education	83.4	81.7	82.3	83.3	83,3
Human health and social work activities	55.8	53.6	55.3	55.9	28,0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	22.4	24.9	24.4	25.2	27,6
Other service activities.....	18.0	19.9	20.9	18.2	16,4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	-	2.5	2.3	-	-

Source: CSB; Age 15 to 64

The sectors which were the biggest employers in 2019 in Latvia were trade, manufacturing, transport and storage, education, construction and agriculture, forestry and fishing, which together accounted for 61.3 per cent. of total employment based on CSB figures.

Social Security System

Social Insurance

The State social security system guarantees a defined amount of compensation for loss of income in certain situations to persons paying social insurance contributions. The amount of compensation depends on the income from which the amount of the contribution has been calculated. The receipt of social benefits requires contributions to have been made.

The types of social insurance available in Latvia are state pension insurance; unemployment insurance; insurance for work-related accidents and diseases; disability insurance; maternity, paternity and sickness insurance; parents' insurance; and health insurance.

Since 1 January 2018, an employee insured for all types of social insurance has a compulsory contribution rate of 35.09 per cent. of his gross wage. The total social insurance contribution is split between the employer and the employee at 24.09 per cent. and 11 per cent., respectively. 1 per cent. of the total rate is transferred for the financing of health care services.

Social insurance contribution payments are calculated based on the likely risks for various groups of tax payers. As a result, certain categories of payers do not make contributions for certain types of

insurance. For example, pensioners would not pay for unemployment and disability insurance. These types of exemptions reduce the rate of contribution for many payers.

The benefits and contributions which are paid are financed by the State Social Insurance special budget and, where necessary, social security costs can also partly be financed by accumulated budget resources. Since 2014, the State Social Insurance special budget has operated with a surplus. The accumulated surplus for the year 2019 was €300 million. This trend towards a surplus reflects a number of measures taken with a view to balancing the budget and creating a sustainable social insurance framework, including an increase in social contribution; a general reduction in certain types of compensation and setting upper limits for compensation amounts. In addition, the retirement age is being increased by three months a year from 62 to 65 years between 2014 and 2025.

Pension System

In 1996, Latvia commenced reform of its pension system in order to create greater flexibility with regard to demographic fluctuations and to provide long-term stability given the ageing population. The pension system focuses on incentives for the working age population to remain in the labour market as long as possible beyond the minimum retirement age (which in 2019 is 63 years and six months for both men and women, although see “—*Social Insurance*” above). Since July 2001, a three-tier pension system has been in operation in Latvia. The first tier comprises a state compulsory unfunded pension scheme, the second tier comprises a state funded pension scheme and the third tier comprises a private voluntary pension scheme. All persons making social insurance contributions are included in the first tier. Contributions paid by the members are used for the payment of old age pensions to the existing generation of pensioners. Social insurance contributions paid by those who participate in the second pension tier are invested by selected fund managers and saved for the pension of the individual making the contribution. The third pension tier allows every individual to create additional savings for his pension in private pension funds.

The first tier has been in operation since 1 January 1996. The pension amount paid under this tier depends on the recipient’s accumulated pension capital, age at retirement and forecasted life expectancy after retiring. The number of contributors (including transfers) to this scheme in 2019 was 1.1 million (unique persons). Expenditures for old age pensions under this tier equalled 6.4 per cent. of GDP in 2019.

The second tier has been in operation since 1 July 2001. Under this tier, the participant’s contributions are invested in capital markets instruments in Latvia and abroad by his selected fund manager. The assets of this tier at the end of 2019 were managed by eight private investment management companies which offer 31 investment plans. The number of participants in the second tier scheme at the end of 2019 was over 1.3 million. The net assets of the investment plans of the scheme equalled 14.8 per cent. of GDP at the end of 2019. Since 2016, the contribution rate has remained at 6.0 per cent. of gross wages.

The third tier has been in operation since 1 July 1998. The third tier gives any person the free choice to create additional savings for his pension by paying contributions into private pension funds. At the end of 2019, there were six private pension funds operating in Latvia, consisting of five open pension funds and one closed pension fund, offering 16 pension plans to 325,000 participants, or 33.4 per cent. of Latvia’s economically active population (aged 15 to 74 years). In 2019, the majority of total contributions were made by individual participants. The net capital of the scheme equalled 1.8 per cent. of GDP at the end of 2019.

Tax Policy Principles

On 9 May 2017 the Government approved the Finance Ministry’s tax policy principles for 2018-2021 (the **Tax Policy Principles**). Legislation in respect of the Tax Policy Principles and related bills were endorsed by the Saeima on 27 and 28 July 2017, and entered into force on 1 January 2018.

The Tax Policy Principles provided for the following tax reforms:

- Three personal income tax basic rates for salary income and income from economic activities were stipulated in the Tax Policy Principles: 20 per cent. on annual income of up to €20,004,

23 per cent. on annual income between €20,004 and €62,800 (€55,000 in 2018), and 31.4 per cent. on annual income exceeding €62,800 (€55,000 in 2018).

- The non-taxable differentiated minimum in respect of income was initially planned to be increased to €250 a month (in 2020), and tax allowances for dependants were also raised. However, in order to reduce income inequalities and to provide more support to citizens, the differentiated non-taxable minimum has been increased more rapidly to €3,600 (€300 per month) in 2020.
- The tax allowance for dependants has been increased to €250 per a month in 2020.
- The non-taxable minimum in respect of income for pensioners was raised from €235 a month to €250 in 2018. This has subsequently risen to €270 in 2019, to €300 in 2020 and will further increase to €330 in 2021.
- The minimum monthly wage was increased to €430 from €380. From 2021, this is proposed to be increased to €500 per month.
- The personal income tax rate for capital gains and income from capital was increased to 20.0 per cent.
- The “solidarity tax” (which is a tax levied on income which exceeds the ceiling for mandatory state social contributions) was transformed. Instead of being paid into the central government budget, the proceeds of the “solidarity tax” are distributed to social security, the healthcare financing budget and the personal income tax account. From 2019, the “solidarity tax” rate has been reduced from 35.09% to 25.50%.
- Mandatory social insurance contributions were increased by one per cent. starting from 2018, and this revenue is used for financing the healthcare sector.
- The system of corporate taxes was altered such that a corporate income tax rate of 20 per cent. applies to profit distributions (calculated dividends, payments treated as dividends and deemed dividends) and deemed profit distributions (e.g., expenses not related to economic activity). No tax applies to retained earnings (profits gained are not taxed until their distribution). Tax allowances for donations, EU subsidies for agriculture, large investment projects initiated prior to the end of 2017 and special economic zones were maintained.
- Gains realised from the sale or exchange of securities are included in the taxable base of legal entities which are resident in Latvia or maintain a permanent establishment in Latvia if such securities are held for less than 36 months; however, the taxation of such gains only applies upon a distribution of profits (in respect of which a corporate income tax rate of 20 per cent. applies).
- The micro-enterprise tax regime was amended such that companies with an annual turnover of up to €40,000 qualify as a micro-enterprise (as compared to the previous position where companies with an annual turnover of up to €100,000 qualified). From 2019, an employee can only be employed in one micro-enterprise. A personal income tax rate of 20 per cent. is applied to dividends paid by a micro-enterprise.
- Improvements were planned for the so-called lifestyle businesses (previously individual economic operators whose annual revenues did not exceed €15,000 and that were performing certain listed economic activities (e.g., craftsmen, photographers, florists, providers of beauty services and home care services) were allowed to pay a fixed amount (combined personal income tax and mandatory state social insurance contributions)).
- Taxes on slot machines and gaming tables were raised, and personal income tax applies to income from gambling exceeding €3,000.
- Excise tax rates are being gradually increased in accordance with excise duty tax changes in the other Baltic countries.

- A number of restrictions were stipulated, including those concerning (i) personal income tax payers' education, medical and other expenses, (ii) individuals' donations to political parties, (iii) contributions to private pension funds and life insurance, and (iv) restrictions on corporate income tax rebates for companies that donate to charity.

Infrastructure

Since EU accession, Latvia has been investing in improving its transport infrastructure with the help of EU structural funds. A number of transport and communications sectors have also been liberalised and competition and service levels are increasing.

The table below sets out certain transport and communications statistics for Latvia for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Road					
Passenger cars (<i>thousands</i>) (<i>no. at period end</i>)	679.1	664.2	689.5	707.8	727.2
Goods vehicles (<i>thousands</i>) (<i>no. at period end</i>)	85.9	84.1	87.1	89.2	91.3
Freight (<i>million tonnes</i>)	62.6	63.4	68.0	76.7	73.8
Rail					
Freight (<i>million tonnes</i>)	55.6	47.8	43.8	49.3	41.5
International freight (<i>million tonnes</i>).....	54.0	46.3	42.1	47.9	39.8
Exports (<i>million tonnes</i>)	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.3
Imports (<i>million tonnes</i>)	48.3	42.0	36.6	40.5	33.0
Air					
Cargo loaded and unloaded in Riga airport (<i>thousand tonnes</i>)	18.8	19.5	23.4	26.3	27.2
Passenger turnover in Riga airport (<i>million passengers</i>) .	5.2	5.4	6.1	7.1	7.8
Sea					
Outward cargo handled (<i>million tonnes</i>)	62.55	56.2	54.2	57.1	52.9
Inward cargo handled (<i>million tonnes</i>).....	7.02	6.9	7.7	9.1	9.5
Telecommunications					
Fixed lines (<i>per 100 inhabitants</i>).....	19.9	19.0	15.8	13.8	12.4
Mobile subscribers (<i>per 100 inhabitants</i>).....	129.9	115.0	128.8	130.0	132
Estimated internet users (<i>per 100 inhabitants</i>).....	82.0	82.6	84.2	84.0	84

Source: Central Statistical Bureau; Public Utilities Commission (Regulator)

Road

The number of registered vehicles in Latvia, including both passenger cars and goods vehicles, has been growing steadily (2-4 per cent. annually) since 2012, with the exception of 2016 when a slight decrease (-2 per cent.) was observed. The number of registered passenger cars in Latvia increased to approximately 680,000 at 31 December 2015 and approximately 664,000 at 31 December 2016. As of 1 July 2016, paragraph 71.2 of the Cabinet Regulation No.1080 "Vehicle Registration Regulations" of 30 November 2010 came into force, stipulating that a vehicle is to be removed from the Register of Vehicles if the respective vehicle has not gone through a state technical inspection in the previous three years or if the respective vehicle has not been presented for the comparison of its identification numbers in the previous three years. This resulted in a reduction of the number of registered passenger cars in Latvia to approximately 664,000 at 31 December 2016, though this number again turned towards growth, increasing to approximately 690,000 at 31 December 2017, approximately 708,000 at 31 December 2018 and approximately 727,000 at 31 December 2019.

Road transport freight has increased since 2015 from 62.2 million tonnes to 76.7 million tonnes in 2018, though it decreased to 73.8 million tonnes in 2019.

Two significant road transport links in Latvia are the Via Baltica, a road linking the Baltic States to Germany through Poland, and the east-west road transport corridor, which links Latvia's three major ports with Russia and Belarus.

Rail

Latvia had 1,827 km of 1,520 mm gauge railways as at 31 December 2018, linking it with the other Baltic States, Russia and Belarus. The main East – West rail corridor connects Russia and Belarus with Latvia's three ports (Riga, Ventspils and Liepaja). In October 2008, the Government created an independent state-owned company to manage the passenger component of the State-owned Latvian Railways with a view to promoting passenger rail travel and relieving road congestion. During the period from 2015 to 2019, the number of rail passengers has increased from 17.1 million passengers to 18.6 million passengers. Overall freight carried by rail was 55.6 million tonnes in 2015, then decreased to 47.8 million tonnes in 2016 and 43.8 million tonnes in 2017. In 2018, overall freight carried by rail increased to 49.3 million tonnes, but in 2019, it decreased again to 41.5 million tonnes.

Rail Baltica is a project which is a part of the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) and EU's North Sea-Baltic TEN-T Core Network and is one of the priority projects of the EU. Designed as an 870 km double-track European 1,435 mm gauge high speed rail infrastructure, it runs from Tallinn through Pärnu, Riga, Panevezys and Kaunas to the Lithuanian - Polish border both for international passenger and freight transportation. Rail Baltica will be built as an environmentally sustainable infrastructure, supporting climate goals and the Green Deal, reducing the overall CO₂ emission and air pollution, enhancing noise reduction and boosting renewable energy use, thus contributing to climate-neutral mobility in Europe.

Completion of Rail Baltica is envisaged in 2026. The total estimated cost of the Rail Baltica project is €5.8 billion, including €1.9 billion for the new infrastructure in Latvia. The project is being implemented with up to 85 per cent co-funding from CEF and 15 per cent national budget co-funding. The Rail Baltica project has until 2020 secured 3 CEF grants in the scope of almost €300 million. Two further CEF financing contracts are expected in 2020 and 2021. With the indicative financing expected under MFF 2021-2027, the available financing for Rail Baltica project activities in Latvia would reach €1.5 billion.

During 2016, the location of the Rail Baltica route in the Republic of Latvia was determined. In 2018, the European Commission adopted the Implementing Decision, which lays down a description of the actions and the implementation timetable for the project, as well as related governance provisions.

Currently, work on the technical design is ongoing on all 6 sections that comprise the 265 km long route of Rail Baltica in Latvia, which are to be completed by 31 December 2022. Construction is expected to start from 2022 onwards and preliminary construction work is expected to start at the end of 2020.

Air

At present Latvia has two international airports, Riga International Airport and Liepaja International Airport. Riga International Airport is the largest international airport and the main air traffic centre in the three Baltic states. Between 2015 and 2019, the number of passengers served by Riga International Airport increased from 5.2 million to 7.8 million.

Latvia's national airline is airBaltic. Transitioning to a modern single type fleet, airBaltic grounded its Dash Q400 fleet in 2020 and now operates only 22 Airbus A220 aircraft as of July 2020, with plans to increase the fleet up to 50 Airbus A220 aircraft. airBaltic flies to more than 70 destinations. Most of the flights are operated from Riga, but in 2014, airBaltic commenced flights from Tallinn and Vilnius and is constantly increasing its presence in Baltic capitals. In 2019, airBaltic carried 5,049,317 passengers on its route network, which is 22 per cent more than a year earlier. This is the largest number of passengers carried during a year in the history of the airline. Following the COVID-19 related capital injection, the Government participation in the share capital of airBaltic reached 96.14 per cent., with the remaining share capital being held by a private investor. airBaltic and the Government are in the process of elaborating IPO plans for the airline.

Sea

Latvia has three major ports, Ventspils, Riga and Liepaja, which are central to the country's transit trade. Riga accounted for approximately 51 per cent., Ventspils for approximately 33.0 per cent. and Liepaja for approximately 12 per cent. of total sea cargo loaded in 2019. In terms of cargo unloaded in 2019, Riga accounted for approximately 60 per cent., Ventspils for approximately 29 per cent. and Liepaja for approximately 10 per cent. The total cargo handled in Latvia's ports each year has averaged 65 million tonnes in the period between 2015 and 2019.

Telecommunications

The expansion of mobile telephone services has caused a decline in the number of fixed lines in Latvia from approximately 395,602 in 2015 to 238,000 in 2019, resulting in a penetration rate (defined as the number of lines per 100 inhabitants) of 12.4 per cent. in 2019 (according to the Latvian Public Utilities Commission and the World Bank statistics). Over the same period, the number of mobile subscribers increased from approximately 2,384,000 to 2,532,000, resulting in a penetration rate of 132.0 per cent. in 2019 (according to Public Utilities Commission and the World Bank statistics). In 2018, 4G mobile network coverage was available in 99 per cent. of Latvia (according to the Digital Economy and Society Index).

According to the Central Statistics Bureau of Latvia, the estimated number of regular internet users per 100 inhabitants in Latvia in 2019 was 84.0. In 2019, 85.4 per cent. of households in Latvia had an internet connection, with over 93.0 per cent. (according to the Digital Economy and Society Index) of households in Latvia covered by a fast broadband connection.

Energy

Both imported (natural gas, electricity, petroleum products, coal and coke) and local (hydropower, fuel-wood, charcoal, straw, biogas, bioethanol, biodiesel, peat, used tyres, municipal waste for heating and wind power) energy resources are used in Latvia to supply fuel, electricity and heat to commercial and residential consumers. Electricity is generated in Latvia by hydro power plants (**HPPs**), combined heat and power plants, biomass, biogas and wind power plants (**WPPs**) and is also imported. Heat is generated in Latvia using both local (fuel-wood) and imported fuels (including natural gas and fuel oil). In 2018, the total consumption of primary energy resources in Latvia amounted to 201.5 petajoules (**PJ**), and the energy dependence indicator decreased to 44 per cent. In 2018, fuel-wood was the most widely used local energy resource (62.1 PJ), and natural gas was the principal imported energy resource, in the total consumption of primary energy sources. Electricity generated by HPPs and WPPs accounted for 2 554 GWh, of total energy consumption in Latvia in 2018. Between 2013 and 2018, the total energy consumption has not changed significantly, but the share of renewable energy resources has increased by 6.24 percentage points. Latvia is on track to meet its 2020 renewable energy target (40 per cent.) set by the EU Renewable Energy Directive. In 2018, the share of energy from renewable sources in Latvia's gross final consumption of energy was 40.3 per cent. In 2018, the proportion of renewables used in transport in Latvia was 4.7 per cent of the total amount of energy used in the transport sector.

Latvia constantly seeks to improve its energy efficiency in buildings and heating systems, as well as to increase its use of renewable energy. Many of these projects have been supported by EU funds and, in the 2014 to 2020 planning period, more than €333 million of EU funds has been allocated for this purpose.

The volume of electricity generation in Latvia depends directly on the flow in the Daugava River, prices in the Nord Pool Spot electricity exchange and heat demand. After the closure of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant in Lithuania at the end of 2009, Latvia no longer imports nuclear energy from Lithuania and now imports electricity from Estonia, Sweden, Finland and Norway via the Nord Pool Spot exchange.

In 2016, 3.72 PJ of Latvia's electricity requirements were net imported (electricity imports and electricity exports were 17.38 PJ and 13.66 PJ, respectively). In 2017, Latvia was a net exporter of electricity (electricity imports and electricity exports were 14.66 PJ and 14.89 PJ, respectively). In

2018, electricity consumption in Latvia, using domestic sources of electricity production accounted for 87.7 per cent. of the total electricity consumption of 7.4 million MWh.

The consumption structure of Latvia's centralised heat supply has remained relatively constant in past years, with central heating comprising between 65 and 70 per cent. and hot water accounting for between 30 and 35 per cent. of total supplies. In 2017, 11.0 per cent. of the total final amount of centralised heat sold was sold to industrial users, 52.0 per cent. was sold to residential users and 37.0 per cent. was sold to other consumers. Centralised heat is produced in 615 boiler houses and 204 co-generation stations, and 8.3 terawatt hours of centralised heat were produced in 2017. The principal fuel source for heat production is natural gas which accounted for 52.7 per cent. of total centralised heat production in 2017.

Cogeneration is steadily increasing in Latvia, with renewable energy playing a growing role in powering the country's combined heat and power (CHP) generation plants. In 2017, Latvia's CHP plants produced 4.1 TWh of electricity and 5.9 TWh. of the total heat produced in the country.

Energy Policy

Latvia's energy policy is aimed at improving the security of the country's energy supply by diversifying energy supply sources and by creating conditions for increasing Latvia's own electricity generation. In addition, Latvia is seeking to increase competition in the energy market, promote the use of renewable and local energy resources, and ensure environmental protection. In May 2013, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a new energy strategy (titled "Latvian Energy Strategy 2030") which sets out the main goal of promoting a competitive national economy through developing an energy policy that is well-balanced; effective; economically, socially and ecologically reasonable; and based on market principles. The strategy also has two additional goals of orientation towards sustainable energy (through promoting energy efficiency measures and seeking to achieve EU sustainability targets) and increasing security of energy supply through diversification of supply routes, developing energy infrastructure, establishing reserves and seeking improved international regulation.

Latvia's Energy development guidelines for 2016 to 2020 set out the main principles of Latvia's energy policy, the main goals to be achieved and the courses of action. These guidelines focus on an aim of a competitive, secure and sustainable energy policy, while highlighting the sector's long-term development trends. The main actions to achieve the goals are the diversification of primary energy resources, the creation of an efficient energy market, including the heating market, the development of sufficient energy infrastructure, the growth of renewable energy's share of the energy sector, the improvement of energy efficiency and the strengthening of international and regional cooperation.

Latvia's National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 (approved by the Cabinet of Ministers Ordinance No 46 of 4 February 2020) sets the main energy and climate policy targets for the next decade, as well as setting the specific and detailed measures and necessary investments required to reach the targets and objectives in all Energy Union areas – decarbonisation (including renewables), energy efficiency, energy security and internal energy market (including energy poverty) research, innovations and competitiveness. The main actions to reach the objectives are: 1) to promote the efficient use of resources and their self-sufficiency and diversity; 2) to ensure a considerable reduction in the consumption of resources, in particular fossil and unsustainable resources, and a simultaneous transition to the use of sustainable, renewable and innovative resources ensuring equal access to energy sources for all community groups; and 3) to stimulate the development of research and innovation that contributes to the development of the sustainable energy sector and mitigation of climate change.

In January 2015, the Ministers responsible for energy policy in the three Baltic States signed a Declaration on Energy Security of Supply of the Baltic States. By signing this declaration, the Baltic States assure their commitment to strengthening regional cooperation. In June 2015 the eight EU Baltic Sea region countries signed the Memorandum of Understanding on the reinforced Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan and the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (including the related Action Plan).

The Baltic energy market is currently connected to the European energy market through two sea cables between Estonia and Finland (Estlink I with transmission capacity of 350 MW and Estlink II with transmission capacity of 650 MW), a sea cable between Lithuania and Sweden (NordBalt with transmission capacity of 700 MW and ramping restriction of 600 MW) and an AC interconnection between Lithuania and Poland (LitPol link 1 with transmission capacity 500 MW).

In the Baltic States, Estonia typically has surplus electricity generation, Latvia is able to cover its demand fully and export electricity under favourable market and weather conditions and Lithuania is a net importer of electricity. Electricity trading between the Baltic States is limited by an insufficient transfer capacity in the Estonian-Latvian interconnection. Before the opening of the NordBalt interconnection, the average electricity prices in Latvia and Lithuania were almost always higher than in Estonia and Scandinavia. However, the NordBalt sea cable has considerably improved the situation and reduced the electricity price differentiation in the region.

In October 2019, the Kurzeme Ring project (330 kV overhead line in the western part of Latvia), which is a part of the Lithuanian-Swedish interconnection NordBalt with a transmission capacity of 700 MW, was commissioned. Another important energy supply project is the third Latvian-Estonian interconnection. The construction of the interconnection is scheduled to become operational in 2020. Both the third stage of the Kurzeme Ring and the third interconnection project are being funded under the EU CEF.

Latvia's household electricity market was opened on 1 January 2015, with households being able to choose the most appropriate offers from electricity suppliers available on the market.

Natural gas is an important resource in the Latvian economy. Natural gas forms 21.8 per cent. of Latvia's primary energy consumption and in 2017 the demand for natural gas was approximately 41.7 PJ (1218 million cubic metres).

Until 3 April 2017, the major gas supplier in Latvia was JSC Gazprom. In 2015, a liquefied natural gas terminal in the Lithuanian port city of Klaipėda officially commenced commercial operations, which provides Latvia with an alternative to Russian gas.

The Government liberalised its gas market in April 2017, and 35 traders have applied to register as a gas trader. The objectives of the liberalisation of the gas market are to increase Latvia's energy security, provide free gas market competition and ensure a steady supply. Under the legislative amendments to the Energy Law as part of the process of liberalisation, JSC Latvijas Gāze (**Latvia Gas**) has been split up into three companies: JSC Conexus Baltic Grid is responsible for operating the gas transmission and storage system, JSC Latvia Gāze is responsible for natural gas trading and JSC Gaso is responsible for natural gas distribution. In order to comply with the requirements relating to the independence of the transmission and storage system operator (as set out in Directive 2009/73/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas), the three shareholders of JSC Conexus Baltic Grid (JSC Gazprom, Itera Latvija and Uniper Ruhrgas International GmbH) were required to dispose of their shareholdings. In December 2017, the Government purchased Itera Latvija's and Uniper Ruhrgas International GmbH's shares in JSC Conexus Baltic Grid. In July 2020, the Government finalised the acquisition of shares from JSC Gazprom and the State-owned transmission system operator Augstsprieguma Tīkls acquired JSC Gazprom's stake (34.10 per cent.). As a result, the state of Latvia now holds a 68.46 per cent. stake and therefore has a controlling interest in JSC Conexus Baltic Grid.

Currently, JSC Latvia Gāze carries out trading activities in Latvia, while natural gas distribution operations are carried out by its subsidiary, JSC Gaso in compliance with licences issued by the Public Utilities Commission. Since the beginning of 2017, JSC Conexus Baltic Grid has carried out natural gas transmission and storage activities in Latvia.

One of the most important ongoing processes in the gas sector is the creation of the Baltic natural gas market merger. The single natural gas market including Finland, Estonia and Latvia commenced on 1 January 2020. Initially, it will be a single entry/exit tariff area with two or three balancing areas - Finland and a single Estonia-Latvia area. Moreover, energy ministries, regulators and transmission system operators from Estonia, Finland, Latvia and Lithuania have given their agreement to a

roadmap establishing a process for the future regional gas market integration of their respective countries. In this common market, Latvia and one of its most valuable assets, Inčukalna natural gas underground storage, in particular, will play the essential role of a regional balancing point.

Geological conditions in Latvia are favourable for creating underground storage facilities for natural gas and Latvia has been using its Incukalns underground gas storage facility, with an active capacity of 2.32 billion m³, since 1968. A project to enhance and modernise this storage facility by 2026 has been identified as a regional project of common interest and in 2019 it received €44 million CEF energy funding, amounting to 50 per cent. of total costs.

Latvia is seeking to increase the proportion of energy produced from renewable resources in the total final gross consumption of energy from 32.6 per cent. in 2005 to 40 per cent. by 2020 and, according to the draft National Energy and Climate Plan 2030, to at least 50 per cent. by 2030. To reach these targets, Latvia has proposed several additional measures in its National Energy and Climate Plan 2030 (approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 4th February 2020 with the Ordinance No 46) mainly for the promotion of non-emission renewable technology, including wind, solar and heat pumps (together with energy storage technologies) for use in Latvia as well as for the promotion of non-emission fuels, mainly electricity and biomethane, use in transport, as well as use of these technologies by renewable energy self-consumers. A feed-in support scheme for renewable electricity and highly efficient cogeneration in Latvia has been developed and is being revised to provide a stable, transparent and predictable investment environment for renewable energy and other industries and to reduce the burden of the support scheme on Latvian electricity end-consumers.

During the period from 2007 to 2018, the penetration of renewable energy sources increased significantly: in 2007 the electrical capacity produced by cogeneration plants from biogas and fuel-wood was 10 MW, but by 2018, this indicator had reached 134 MW. The installed wind and solar energy capacity in 2018 reached 78 MW. Further, in 2018, the installed solar photovoltaic electrical capacity has reached 2 MW.

Privatisation

A Privatisation Completion Law was introduced in Latvia in September 2005. The law determines how, and the suggested timescale for, the completion of the privatisation process (which is substantially complete) and land reform in Latvia. The law also provides that certain state companies (including the Latvian post office, the Latvian railways, Latvian air traffic control, the Latvian state forestry company, Riga International Airport and Latvenergo, the State-owned electricity utility) will not be privatised. One of the significant privatisations yet to be completed by the State is the privatisation of Tet (previously known as Lattelecom), which is 51 per cent. owned by the State. The State may also sell its remaining 28 per cent. direct and indirect shareholding in Latvia Mobile Telephone.

Environment

Environmental protection in Latvia is primarily the responsibility of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

In order to move towards climate neutrality in 2050 and promote adaptation to climate change, several national planning documents have been developed (and adopted by Cabinet of Ministers), namely, Strategy of Latvia for the Achievement of Climate Neutrality by 2050, Latvia's National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 and Latvian National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change until 2030.

Within the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, the strategic goals are to create an attractive living environment for the citizens and to preserve the natural ecosystems, to become an EU leader in the area of nature conservation, to increase sustainable use of nature capital and to fully strengthen Latvia's position in the EU as well as to efficiently exploit the local renewable energy potential.

The overall purpose of the environmental policy, set out in the Environment Policy Strategy 2014-2020 in 2014, is to provide the public with the opportunity to live in a clean and well-arranged environment through sustainable development, preservation of environmental quality and biological diversity, and sustainable use of natural resources, as well as to encourage participation by the public in environmental decision-making and to increase their awareness of the environmental situation.

Latvia's relatively underdeveloped national economy and tradition of environmental protection have contributed to the conservation of many species and habitats in Latvia which no longer exist in other parts of Western Europe. There are 683 specially protected nature territories (SPNT) in Latvia, which include nature reserves and parks, national parks, nature monuments, protected marine territories and one biosphere reserve. Approximately, 17 and 15 per cent. of Latvia's land and sea area, respectively, is considered to be SPNT.

In general the air quality in Latvia is considered to be good, although some local air quality problems exist in Riga city centre as a result of traffic and fuel combustion (household and industrial). Pursuant to the requirements of the UN Economic Commission for Europe and the EU, Latvia has established limits for total emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, volatile organic compounds and ammonia.

Latvia is a water-rich country, where land drainage is more of a priority than irrigation. Water scarcity is not typical. The quality of Latvian groundwater is assessed as good by the Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre. Coastal waters, the water of the Gulf of Riga and inland surface waters still require some improvements in order to reduce the impact of nutrient pollution and hydrological and morphological alterations. However, their current status does not impair water use. Due to long-term investment programmes to improve the collection and treatment of sewage, the amount of pollution discharged to surface waters has decreased significantly since the 1990s. Some improvements in agricultural practices are also taking place. For example, the construction of new manure storage facilities and limitations on the use of fertilisers.

In 1991, the Natural Resources Tax Law came into force (which was then substantially revised in 2005) to encourage the economically efficient use of natural resources, promote energy efficient technology, restrict pollution and reduce damage to the environment. For example, a tax has been levied on industries involved in the extraction of natural resources and the pumping and storage of gases in subterranean structures.

Since EU accession, Latvia has been investing in improving its environment infrastructure with the help of EU funds. A number of waste water treatment and drinking water quality improvement projects have been implemented and the country's waste management infrastructure has been gradually improved.

In 2016, Latvia established an Emission Allowances Auctioning Instrument (EAAI) to administer and manage revenues from the auctioning of EU emission allowances. All revenues obtained from the auctioning of EU emission allowances should be used for climate related measures, by investing in areas such as energy efficiency, promoting the use of renewable energy, promoting climate change adaptation, as well as the raising of public awareness regarding the importance of and possibilities for greenhouse gas emission reduction. Financing was given to projects selected through open tenders for project applications. By the end of 2019, 26 projects were in the implementation stage, 3 project implementation contracts were terminated and 7 projects have been finished under the 4 open tenders within the framework of the EAAI. New open tenders will be organised over the coming years.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN TRADE

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Current Account

Latvia's exports increased in 2015, led by strong services exports growth. Exports continued to increase in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. Imports marginally increased in 2015, but decreased in 2016, reflecting external demand, falling global prices and a reduction in capital investment in the domestic economy. However, following the recovery of domestic economic activity and global price increases, imports increased in 2017 and 2018, with the observed trends continuing. Imports growth slowed in 2019.

As a percentage of nominal GDP, Latvia's goods trade deficit was 9.2 per cent. of nominal GDP in 2015. In 2016 the goods trade deficit continued to contract and decreased to 7.5 per cent., principally due to the decrease in goods imports. In 2017 and 2018, the goods trade deficit increased to 8.3 per cent. and 8.1 per cent., respectively, which was due to imports growth outpacing the rise in exports as domestic economic activity recovered. In 2019 the goods trade deficit remained unchanged at 8.1 per cent. In the first quarter of 2020 the goods trade deficit was 5.6 per cent.

Latvia's services balance has been positive in all years since 2015. In 2015, exports of services grew strongly as a result of an increase in exports of transport, travel and computer and information services. In 2016, Latvia's services balance increased as a result of growth in exports of services, principally telecommunications, construction and computer and information services. Strong external demand and an increase in international trade had a positive effect on the services sectors in 2017. With exports of services growing at a higher rate than in 2016, the services account increased the surplus in 2017. Transportation services, construction services and computer and information services were the largest contributors to the rising exports of services in 2017. In 2018, main contributors to services growth were other business services, telecommunications and computer and information services. In 2019, strong services exports continued, led by other business services, transportation services, with construction contributing strongly along with continuing computer and information services growth. As a percentage of nominal GDP, Latvia's services surplus was 8.3 per cent. in 2015, 8.5 per cent. in 2016, 8.4 per cent. in 2017, 7.9 per cent. in 2018, 8.2 per cent. in 2019 and 7.4 per cent. in the first quarter of 2020.

In 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, Latvia's primary income account was negative, principally as a result of the increased profitability of foreign-owned enterprises reflected in dividend payments and reinvested earnings. In 2015, the negative primary income balance increased, reaching 0.6 per cent. of nominal GDP, as a result of an increase in costs associated with dividend payments due to greater FDI in Latvia and an increase in profits reinvested by foreign direct investors. In 2016, the negative primary income balance shrank slightly reaching 0.3 per cent. of nominal GDP, predominantly as a result of inflows of EU funds. However, in 2017 the negative primary income balance increased, reaching 0.5 per cent. of nominal GDP, reflecting the profitability of foreign-owned enterprises with higher dividend payments and reinvested earnings. In 2018, the negative primary income balance increased notably to 1.7 per cent. of nominal GDP, with one of the main reasons being the rise in foreign dividend payments made due to new corporate tax regulations. In 2019, the negative primary income balance shrank to 1.4 per cent.

Latvia's secondary income account (reflecting remittances from Latvians working abroad and including certain fiscal transfers from the EU) has remained positive since 2015. In 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the secondary income account was equal to 0.6 per cent., 0.7 per cent., 1.3 per cent., 1.2 per cent. and 0.8 per cent. of nominal GDP, respectively.

Latvia's current account balance showed a deficit of 0.9 per cent. of nominal GDP in 2015. In 2016, Latvia's current account balance showed a surplus equal to 1.4 per cent. of nominal GDP, largely as a result of the improvement in the balance of goods and services. Latvian exports continued to benefit from the strengthening of the global economy in 2017 and the current account ran a surplus in 2017. In 2018, the current account balance was negative mainly due to the larger deficit in the primary

income account. In 2019, the negative current account balance decreased as higher services and primary income balances offset the decline in the secondary income surplus. In the first quarter of 2020, the current account balance stood at 5.5 per cent. of GDP.

Capital and Financial Account

Latvia's capital account has been positive in each period since 2015. Latvia's financial account since 2015 has been affected by both the private and public sector. In 2015, the major cross-border financing flows started, related to the purchase of debt securities under the European Central Bank's (ECB) expanded asset purchase programme (APP), reflecting Eurozone monetary policy. Credit institution investment in debt securities increased significantly, although there was an even more significant decrease in the deposits of credit institutions with foreign banks. In 2015, the greatest flows in the government sector were related both to the repayment of part of the international loan provided by the EC and the issuance of bonds in the international capital markets. The APP continued in 2016 and 2017, contributing to a growth of foreign assets. The most notable factor affecting liabilities in 2016 was a decrease in foreign customer deposits with Latvian credit institutions, although this was partly offset by the issuance of bonds by the Treasury. The annual FCMC report for 2017 stated that the decrease in foreign customer deposits with Latvian banks continued in 2017, with foreign customer deposits contracting by 30 per cent. in the two year period between 2016 to 2017 as a result of financial sector reforms. This contraction resulted in the removal of approximately €4 billion of high-risk foreign money from the Latvian financial sector. The most notable factor affecting liabilities in 2017 was the increase in FDI inflows. Following the low levels reached in 2016, the overall FDI inflows in Latvia were again close to their historical average in 2017, reaching 2.2 per cent. of nominal GDP.

In 2018 Latvia's foreign assets decreased by €1.9 billion and its foreign liabilities decreased by €2.5 billion. This resulted in a net outflow of financing from Latvia. The largest financial flows were observed in the credit institution sector, where both external liabilities and, to a lesser extent, external assets contracted. Significant, albeit smaller flows, were recorded in the central bank assets and government sector liabilities which both increased. Benefiting from the low interest rate environment supported by the accommodative monetary policy implemented in the Eurozone, the Government issued long-term bonds in the international capital markets, yet the overall decrease in foreign liabilities was primarily driven by a decrease in foreign customer deposits with credit institutions. Deposit disbursements were largely covered by the proceeds from credit institution asset disposal abroad. The inflow of foreign direct investment increased in 2018, reaching 2.9 per cent. of nominal GDP.

Given the continued inflows of EU funding, the capital account remained in surplus in 2019. At the same time, net financing outflows from Latvia were recorded in the financial account. Contraction of external debt liabilities was only partly offset by a decrease in external assets. The largest financial flows were observed in the credit institution sector and were related to the active measures implemented by the government to prevent money laundering, terrorist and proliferation financing risk. The above measures resulted in a decrease of non-resident deposits with Latvia's credit institutions. The cross-border financing flows of the public sector were primarily associated with government debt refinancing, management of Latvijas Banka reserves and participation in the Eurosystem's monetary policy operations. Foreign direct investment inflows were consistent with the average level of the most recent years at 2.3 per cent. of GDP.

Latvia saw significant funding inflows covering the current account deficit until late 2008 when the full effects of the global financial crisis on the country's large external imbalances (principally a lack of liquidity in international markets and a collapse of both external and domestic demand) became apparent. Latvia's funding inflows are principally in the form of equity investment and reinvested earnings and other investment, which, prior to 2008, comprised principally lending by non-Latvian banks to their subsidiaries in Latvia. For more information, see "*Foreign Direct Investment*". In December 2008, the EC, the IMF, the World Bank, the EBRD and several Member States of the EU agreed to provide financial support to Latvia in an amount of €7.5 billion. Reflecting financial assistance received from international lenders and the actions taken by Latvia to stabilise its banking

system and ensure economic recovery in the aftermath of the global financial crisis, the confidence of foreign investors and other non-residents in Latvia increased. As a result, Latvia experienced an increase in both foreign deposits and net FDI in 2010, both of which contributed to a reduction in the financial account deficit. Since 2011, Latvia has continued to raise finance in the international capital markets and repay foreign financial assistance received as a result of the global financial crisis, see “*Indebtedness—Financial Assistance from International Lenders*”.

Reflecting the above, Latvia’s capital and financial account surplus was equal to 5.0 per cent., 4.1 per cent. 2.2 per cent., 4.7 per cent. and 3.4 per cent. of nominal GDP in each of 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively. In the first quarter of 2020, Latvia’s capital and financial account surplus was equal to 8.9 per cent. of nominal GDP.

The table below sets out Latvia’s balance of payments for the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 31 March 2020.

	Year ended 31 December					As of 31 March 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	<i>(€ millions)</i>					
Current account	(216)	361	274	(198)	(163)	374
Trade balance	(2,239)	(1,886)	(2,220)	(2,351)	(2,481)	(380)
Exports	10,481	10,544	11,683	12,602	12,630	3,247
Imports	12,720	12,430	13,904	14,953	15,111	3,627
Services balance	2,017	2,133	2,262	2,297	2,499	498
Exports	4,350	4,601	4,965	5,269	5,627	1,181
Imports	2,334	2,468	2,703	2,972	3,128	682
Primary income balance	(139)	(64)	(123)	(502)	(414)	225
Credit	1,324	1,403	1,498	1,473	1,517	534
Debit	1,463	1,467	1,621	1,975	1,931	308
Secondary income balance	145	179	354	358	234	30
Credit	903	905	1,074	1,150	1,058	249
Debit	758	726	720	793	824	219
Capital and financial account	1,220	1,016	578	1,357	1,030	547
Capital account	675	257	169	525	588	55
Financial account	545	759	409	832	442	492
Direct investment	601	99	475	681	(849)	(162)
Portfolio investment	2,681	1,108	2,207	(1,285)	(626)	481
Financial derivatives.....	193	206	(486)	163	102	(102)
Other investment.....	(2,039)	(580)	(1,729)	2,765	1,909	30
Reserve assets.....	311	124	892	(130)	(94)	246
Errors and omissions	85	141	(34)	505	17	64

Source: Bank of Latvia

The table below sets out Latvia’s balance of payments as a percentage of nominal GDP for the relevant period for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 31 March 2020.

	Year ended 31 December					As of 31 March 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	<i>(as a percentage of nominal GDP)</i>					
Current account	(0.9)	1.4	1.0	(0.7)	(0.5)	5.5
Goods trade balance	(9.2)	(7.5)	(8.3)	(8.1)	(8.1)	(5.6)
Services balance	8.3	8.5	8.4	7.9	8.2	7.4

Primary income balance	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(1.7)	(1.4)	3.3
Secondary income balance	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.4
Capital and financial account	5.0	4.1	2.2	4.7	3.4	8.1
Capital account	2.8	1.0	0.6	1.8	1.9	0.8
Financial account.....	2.2	3.0	1.5	2.9	1.5	7.3
Reserve assets.....	1.3	0.5	3.3	(0.4)	(0.3)	3.6
Errors and omissions	0.3	0.6	(0.1)	1.7	0.1	0.9

Source: Bank of Latvia

FOREIGN TRADE

Introduction

Increased foreign demand, price increases in foreign markets and competitiveness gains by Latvian producers all contributed to export growth in nearly all types of goods exported in all of Latvia's main export markets in the periods from 2014 to 2015 and 2017 to 2018, although the rate of growth in exports slowed in 2015 as external demand weakened. This weakening then resulted in a decrease in exports in 2016. In the first half of 2020, there was a decline in the value of exports which can be attributed to the restrictions imposed to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in various countries around the world. The real annual growth rates of exports in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and first half of 2020 were 1.1 per cent., minus 0.1 per cent., 11.0 per cent., 9.7 per cent., 1.5 per cent. and minus 3.7 per cent., respectively. Latvia's imports decreased in 2015, 2016 and January-June 2020. The real annual growth rates of imports in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and the first half of 2020 were minus 1.5 per cent., minus 2.3 per cent., 14.2 per cent., 11.4 per cent., 0.8 per cent. and minus 11.7 per cent. respectively. The increases in imports in the period from 2017 to 2018 were generally closely related to export growth as reflected in the strong growth in imports of intermediate goods since mid-2009 and, to a lesser extent, capital goods used in export-oriented manufacturing expansion and investment activities.

Geographical Breakdown of Trade

Latvia's main trading partners are the EU Member States, which accounted for 72.2 per cent. of Latvia's exports and for 76.9 per cent. of its imports in 2019. Within the EU Member States, the principal export destinations for Latvia's goods in 2019 were Lithuania (which accounted for 17 per cent. of Latvia's total exports in that year), Estonia (11.8 per cent.) and Germany (7.3 per cent.). In terms of imports, the principal EU sources of imports for Latvia in 2019 were Lithuania (which accounted for 17.7 per cent. of Latvia's total imports in that year), Germany (10.9 per cent.) and Poland (9.4 per cent.). Outside the EU, the share of the states comprising the CIS in Latvia's exports was 13.2 per cent. in 2019. Within the CIS states, Russia is the principal export market for Latvian goods, accounting for 69.4 per cent. of Latvian exports to the CIS states in 2019. In terms of imports, the CIS states accounted for 10.2 per cent. of Latvia's total imports in 2019. As with exports, within the CIS, Russia is the principal source of Latvia's imports, accounting for 66.8 per cent. of total imports from CIS states to Latvia in 2019.

Other countries accounted for 14.6 per cent. of Latvian exports and 12.9 per cent. of its imports in 2019. Outside the EU and the CIS states, Latvia primarily trades with countries in Asia and the Americas. Asia accounted for 6.7 per cent. of Latvia's exports and 6.2 per cent. of its imports in 2019. The Americas accounted for 2.3 per cent. of Latvia's exports and 5 per cent. of its imports in 2019.

The tables below set out the geographic distribution of Latvian exports of goods for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and first six months of 2020.

	Year ended 31 December			
	2015		2016	
	(€ millions)	(per cent.)	(€ millions)	(per cent.)
EU				
Lithuania.....	2,133.3	20.3	2,015.3	19.2
Estonia.....	1,204.5	11.5	1,247.1	11.9
Sweden.....	538.5	5.1	621.9	5.9
Germany.....	658.9	6.3	740.1	7.1
UK.....	542.9	5.2	579.4	5.5
Denmark.....	417.3	4.0	480.2	4.6
Poland.....	615.9	5.9	528.1	5.0
Other EU.....	1,563.1	14.9	1,535.3	14.6
Total.....	7,674.4	73.1	7,747.4	73.9
CIS				
Russia.....	2,133.3	20.3	793.6	7.6
Belarus.....	1,204.5	11.5	107.3	1.0
Ukraine.....	538.5	5.1	89.4	0.9
Other CIS.....	658.9	6.3	193.0	1.8
Total.....	542.9	5.2	1,183.3	11.3
Other.....	417.3	4.0	1,559.3	14.9
Total.....	615.9	5.9	10,490.0	100.0

	Year ended 31 December					
	2017		2018		2019	
	(€ millions)	(per cent.)	(€ millions)	(per cent.)	(€ millions)	(per cent.)
EU						
Lithuania.....	2,042.2	17.5	2,183.5	17.1	2,206.9	17.0
Estonia.....	1,346.2	11.6	1,405.8	11.0	1,527.7	11.8
Sweden.....	705.5	6.1	911.3	7.2	854.3	6.6
Germany.....	838.6	7.2	873.6	6.8	940.5	7.3
UK.....	596.4	5.1	714.1	5.6	726.6	5.6
Denmark.....	489.8	4.2	548.9	4.3	554.2	4.3
Poland.....	517.7	4.4	499.8	3.9	470.0	3.6
Other EU.....	1,739.1	14.9	1,924.9	15.1	2,086.9	16.1
Total.....	8,275.5	71.1	9,061.9	71.1	7,280.3	72.2
CIS						
Russia.....	1,049.4	9.0	1,135.4	8.9	1,184.7	9.1
Belarus.....	154.2	1.3	163.8	1.3	192.3	1.5
Ukraine.....	115.8	1.0	135.6	1.1	152.3	1.2
Other CIS.....	183.1	1.6	179.3	1.4	177.9	1.4
Total.....	1,502.5	12.9	1,614.1	12.7	1,707.3	13.2
Other.....	1,869.3	16.0	2,069.8	16.3	1,891.1	14.6
Total.....	11,647.3	100.0	12,745.8	100.0	12,965.6	100.0

	January-June 2020	
	(€ millions)	(per cent.)
EU		
Lithuania.....	990.6	16.4
Estonia.....	725.4	12.0

Sweden	413.3	6.8
Germany	449.8	7.4
UK	310.0	5.1
Denmark	291.9	4.8
Poland	239.5	4.0
Other EU.....	996.0	16.5
Total.....	4,416.5	73.0
CIS		
Russia	475.8	7.9
Belarus.....	84.4	1.4
Ukraine	79.6	1.3
Other CIS.....	68.8	1.1
Total.....	708.7	11.7
Other.....	926.2	15.3
Total.....	6,051.4	100.0

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

The tables below set out the geographic distribution of Latvian imports of goods for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and first six months of 2020.

	Year ended 31 December			
	2015		2016	
	(€ millions)	(per cent.)	(€ millions)	(per cent.)
EU				
Lithuania.....	2,172.2	17.1	2,183.4	17.6
Germany	1,404.4	11.0	1,459.3	11.8
Poland.....	1,378.7	10.8	1,314.5	10.6
Estonia	1,090.2	8.6	1,069.0	8.6
Finland.....	658.7	5.2	551.6	4.4
The Netherlands	465.1	3.7	509.1	4.1
Sweden	414.0	3.3	435.2	3.5
Italy	397.2	3.1	385.6	3.1
Other EU.....	2,606.7	20.1	1,981.7	20.0
Total.....	9,994.1	78.6	9,889.5	79.6
CIS				
Russia	1,131.9	8.9	990.0	8.0
Belarus.....	299.8	2.4	191.9	1.5
Other CIS ⁽¹⁾	129.9	1.0	137.0	1.1
Total.....	1,561.6	12.3	1,318.9	10.6
Other.....	1,154.4	9.1	1,208.2	9.8
Total.....	12,710.1	100.0	12,416.6	100.0

	Year ended 31 December					
	2017		2018		2019	
	(€ millions)	(per cent.)	(€ millions)	(per cent.)	(€ millions)	(per cent.)
EU						
Lithuania.....	2,626.8	18.5	2,747.5	17.4	2,810.5	17.7
Germany	1,585.1	11.2	1,657.5	10.5	1,739.6	10.9
Poland.....	1,273.1	9.0	1,394.6	8.8	1,494.8	9.4
Estonia	1,161.3	8.2	1,354.3	8.6	1,346.0	8.5
Finland.....	606.3	4.3	673.5	4.3	675.3	4.2
The Netherlands	561.6	4.0	551.9	3.5	635.4	4.0
Sweden	456.7	3.2	490.8	3.1	522.3	3.3
Italy	450.2	3.2	450.7	2.9	523.6	3.3
Other EU.....	2,279.2	20.7	2,354.8	20.2	2,496.1	15.7
Total.....	11,000.4	77.6	11,674.4	73.9	12,243.8	76.9
CIS						
Russia	1,094.3	7.7	1,321.7	8.4	1,080.7	6.8
Belarus.....	240.6	1.7	313.2	2.0	320.4	2.0
Other CIS ⁽¹⁾	177.7	1.3	193.3	1.2	216.8	1.4
Total.....	1,512.6	10.7	1,828.2	11.6	1,617.8	10.2
Other.....	1,663.7	11.7	2,290.3	14.5	2,051.9	12.9
Total.....	14,176.7	100.0	15,792.9	100.0	15,913.6	100.0

	January – June 2020	
	(€ millions)	(per cent.)
EU		
Lithuania.....	1,235.5	18.0

Germany	710.6	10.3
Poland.....	715.6	10.4
Estonia	578.6	8.4
Finland.....	276.8	4.0
The Netherlands	321.1	4.7
Sweden	247.9	3.6
Italy	227.1	3.3
Other EU.....	1,136.0	16.5
Total.....	5,449.3	79.3
CIS		
Russia	444.2	6.5
Belarus.....	127.4	1.9
Other CIS ⁽¹⁾	92.4	1.3
Total.....	664.0	9.7
Other.....	755.8	11.0
Total.....	6,869.1	100.0

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

Composition of Trade

In 2019, the principal product groups exported by Latvia were agricultural and food products (principally live animals, prepared foodstuffs, fish products, dairy products and vegetable products), wood products (principally sawn wood, fuel wood and round wood), machinery (principally appliances and electronic equipment), and chemical products (principally pharmaceuticals). Over the period from 2015 to 2019 and as a percentage of exports:

- agricultural and food product exports fluctuated between a low of 18.3 per cent. in 2015 and a high of 21.2 per cent. in 2019;
- machinery product exports fluctuated between a low of 16.5 per cent. in 2019 and a high of 18.9 per cent. in 2015;
- wood product exports fluctuated between a low of 16.3 per cent. in 2015 and a high of 17.9 per cent. in 2018; and
- chemical product exports fluctuated between a low of 10.0 per cent. in 2015 and a high of 11.1 per cent. in 2019.

In 2019, the principal product groups imported by Latvia were machinery (principally machine parts, electrical equipment, office equipment, cables and wires), agricultural and food products (principally live animals, prepared foodstuffs, fish products, dairy products and vegetable products), chemical products (principally pharmaceuticals), and transport vehicles (principally land vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock). Over the period from 2015 to 2019 and as a percentage of imports:

- machinery product imports fluctuated between a low of 20.1 per cent. in 2019 and a high of 21.8 per cent. in 2018;
- agricultural and food product imports fluctuated between a low of 15.0 per cent. in 2015 and a high of 16.9 per cent. in 2019;
- chemical product imports fluctuated between a low of 14.4 per cent. in 2018 and a high of 15.9 per cent. in 2016; and
- transport vehicle imports fluctuated between a low of 9.0 per cent. in 2015 and a high of 12.9 per cent. in 2019.

The tables below set out the composition of Latvia's exports of goods for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and first six months of 2020.

	Year ended 31 December			
	2015		2016	
	(€ millions)	(per cent.)	(€ millions)	(per cent.)
Live animals and animal products	378.6	3.6	410.5	3.9
Vegetable products	722.7	6.9	727.6	6.9
Fats and oils	24.4	0.2	23.2	0.2
Prepared foodstuffs	798.1	7.6	836.1	8.0
Mineral products	844.1	8.0	644.5	6.1
Products of the chemical and allied industries	732.6	7.0	805.0	7.7
Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	319.1	3.0	340.2	3.2
Raw hides, leather, fur skins and articles thereof	35.9	0.3	28.0	0.3
Wood and articles of wood	1,710.1	16.3	1,779.9	17.0
Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	232.0	2.2	230.4	2.2
Textiles and textile articles	379.8	3.6	314.2	3.0
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and other articles	22.4	0.2	30.4	0.3
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glassware and ceramic products	239.2	2.3	300.5	2.9
Precious and semi-precious stones and metals and articles thereof	80.8	0.8	85.5	0.8
Base metals and articles of base metals	890.3	8.5	833.8	7.9
Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment	1,983.0	18.9	1,857.9	17.7
Transport vehicles	544.2	5.2	660.8	6.3
Optical instruments and apparatus	197.3	1.9	181.9	1.7
Arms and ammunition	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	339.6	3.2	368.2	3.5
Works of art collectors' pieces and antiques	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0
Other goods	29.7	0.3	29.6	0.3
Total	10,504.6	100.0	10,490.0	100.0

	Year ended 31 December					
	2017		2018		2019	
	(€ millions)	(per cent.)	(€ millions)	(per cent.)	(€ millions)	(per cent.)
Live animals and animal products	512.8	4.5	507.0	4.0	518.2	4.0
Vegetable products	774.3	6.7	708.8	5.6	958.8	7.4
Fats and oils	19.8	0.2	18.6	0.1	17.0	0.1
Prepared foodstuffs	1,073.3	9.3	1,134.9	8.9	1,251.5	9.7
Mineral products	668.5	4.6	742.0	5.8	646.2	5.0
Products of the chemical and allied industries	871.0	7.6	928.2	7.3	1,014.0	7.8
Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	366.8	3.2	393.7	3.1	430.2	3.3
Raw hides, leather, fur skins and articles thereof	27.9	0.2	32.8	0.3	28.3	0.2
Wood and articles of wood	1,905.4	16.5	2,274.4	17.9	2,237.4	17.3
Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	247.7	2.2	256.9	2.0	283.4	2.2
Textiles and textile articles	347.5	3.0	346.6	2.7	391.2	3.0
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and other articles	32.8	0.3	27.4	0.2	45.5	0.4
Articles of stone, plaster, cement,	315.3	2.7	320.4	2.5	315.2	2.4

glassware and ceramic products						
Precious and semi- precious stones and metals and articles thereof	41.0	0.4	53.1	0.4	47.4	0.4
Base metals and articles of base metals ...	1,008.7	8.8	1,151.3	9.1	1,100.9	8.5
Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment.....	2,059.1	17.8	2,349.9	18.4	2,140.4	16.5
Transport vehicles.....	718.3	6.2	807.5	6.3	811.0	6.3
Optical instruments and apparatus	206.7	1.8	241.7	1.9	235.8	1.8
Arms and ammunition	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.6	0.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	416.8	3.6	429.8	3.4	469.7	3.6
Works of art collectors' pieces and antiques	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0
Other goods	32.0	0.3	18.3	0.1	21.0	0.2
Total	11,647.3	100.0	12,745.8	100.0	12,965.6	100.0

January – June 2020

	(€ millions)	(per cent.)
Live animals and animal products	244.0	4.0
Vegetable products	401.5	6.6
Fats and oils.....	10.4	0.2
Prepared foodstuffs.....	539.3	8.9
Mineral products.....	265.8	4.4
Products of the chemical and allied industries	493.8	8.2
Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	216.1	3.6
Raw hides, leather, fur skins and articles thereof	13.0	0.2
Wood and articles of wood	1,067.4	17.6
Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	132.5	2.2
Textiles and textile articles	177.8	2.9
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and other articles	21.6	0.4
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glassware and ceramic products	155.1	2.6
Precious and semi- precious stones and metals and articles thereof	12.4	0.2
Base metals and articles of base metals ...	548.5	9.1
Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment.....	1,100.4	18.2
Transport vehicles.....	299.3	4.9
Optical instruments and apparatus	111.3	1.8
Arms and ammunition	0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	231.3	3.8
Works of art collectors' pieces and antiques	0.5	0.0
Other goods	9.4	0.2
Total	6,051.4	100.0

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

The tables below set out the composition of Latvia's imports of goods for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and first six months of 2020.

	Year ended 31 December			
	2015		2016	
	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>
Live animals and animal products	373.9	2.9	415.6	3.3
Vegetable products	522.7	4.1	552.2	4.4
Fats and oils.....	77.0	0.6	60.4	0.5
Prepared foodstuffs.....	932.7	7.3	1,015.5	8.2
Mineral products.....	1,725.4	13.6	1,271.0	10.2
Products of the chemical and allied industries	1,244.3	9.8	1,291.5	10.4
Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	693.5	5.5	684.7	5.5
Raw hides, leather, fur skins and articles thereof	41.4	0.3	42.2	0.3
Wood and articles of wood	358.9	2.8	406.7	3.3
Pulp of wood; paper and paperboard	281.4	2.2	279.9	2.3
Textiles and textile articles	520.1	4.1	473.6	3.8
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and other articles	105.0	0.8	114.9	0.9
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glassware, ceramic.....	223.9	1.8	237.4	1.9
Precious and semi- precious stones and metals and articles thereof	85.3	0.7	102.9	0.8
Base metals and articles of base metals	988.9	7.8	935.0	7.5
Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment.....	2,749.0	21.6	2,631.8	21.2
Transport vehicles.....	1,143.5	9.0	1,266.7	10.2
Optical instruments and apparatus	278.8	2.2	268.6	2.2
Arms and ammunition	8.2	0.1	15.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	355.0	2.8	349.1	2.8
Works of art collectors' pieces and antiques	1.1	0.0	1.9	0.0
Total.....	12,710.1	100.0	12,416.6	100.0

Year ended 31 December

	2017		2018		2019	
	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>
Live animals and animal products	461.2	3.3	472.9	3.0	506.7	3.2
Vegetable products	605.6	4.3	683.2	4.3	701.2	4.4
Fats and oils	70.9	0.5	64.2	0.4	77.1	0.5
Prepared foodstuffs	1,233.1	8.7	1,311.5	8.3	1,407.9	8.8
Mineral products	1,463.4	10.3	1,721.6	10.9	1,454.3	9.1
Products of the chemical and allied industries	1,407.7	9.9	1,436.1	9.1	1,576.0	9.9
Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	788.2	5.6	827.7	5.2	845.7	5.3
Raw hides, leather, fur skins and articles thereof	46.0	0.3	50.5	0.3	55.5	0.3
Wood and articles of wood	449.5	3.2	584.3	3.7	577.8	3.6
Pulp of wood; paper and paperboard .	295.5	2.1	298.4	1.9	315.2	2.0
Textiles and textile articles	500.4	3.5	510.3	3.2	569.2	3.6
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and other articles	120.9	0.9	125.9	0.8	152.1	1.0
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glassware, ceramic	258.5	1.8	262.1	1.7	282.9	1.8
Precious and semi- precious stones and metals and articles thereof	54.2	0.4	55.5	0.4	59.8	0.4
Base metals and articles of base metals	1,124.8	7.9	1,332.8	8.5	1,246.8	7.8
Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment	2,996.8	21.1	3,441.8	21.7	3,200.0	20.1
Transport vehicles	1,613.5	11.4	1,838.2	11.6	2,052.9	12.9
Optical instruments and apparatus	290.6	2.0	341.7	2.1	358.2	2.3
Arms and ammunition	13.1	0.1	44.0	0.2	40.7	0.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles .	382.4	2.7	389.5	2.4	427.7	2.7
Works of art collectors' pieces and antiques	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.0
Other goods					3.9	0.0
Total	14,176.7	100.0	15,782.2	100.0	15,913.6	100.0

January – June 2020

	<i>(€ millions)</i>	
	<i>(per cent.)</i>	
Live animals and animal products	254.6	3.7
Vegetable products	345.0	5.0
Fats and oils	43.5	0.6
Prepared foodstuffs	639.5	9.3
Mineral products	441.0	6.4
Products of the chemical and allied industries	809.3	11.8
Plastics and articles thereof; rubber	413.5	6.0

and articles thereof.....		
Raw hides, leather, fur skins and articles thereof	23.6	0.3
Wood and articles of wood	267.1	3.9
Pulp of wood; paper and paperboard .	146.6	2.1
Textiles and textile articles	274.1	4.0
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and other articles	60.7	0.9
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, glassware, ceramic.....	124.7	1.8
Precious and semi- precious stones and metals and articles thereof	9.9	0.1
Base metals and articles of base metals	578.6	8.4
Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment	1,537.7	22.4
Transport vehicles.....	517.7	7.5
Optical instruments and apparatus	151.9	2.2
Arms and ammunition	36.7	0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles .	186.2	2.7
Works of art collectors' pieces and antiques.....	0.2	0.0
Other goods.....	7.2	0.1
Total.....	6,869.1	100.0

Source: Central Statistical Bureau

Trade Policy

The main legal framework for trade is set by Latvia's commitments as a member of the EU and the WTO. Trade policy is a common policy of the EU, and since Latvia's accession to the EU, its domestic customs regime has been harmonised with EU legislation.

Latvia's trading relations with other non-EU countries are regulated under agreements concluded and negotiated by the EU. The EC negotiates trade agreements on behalf of the EU Member States and the common position of the Member States is co-ordinated within the Trade Policy Committee of the Council of the European Union.

The priorities of EU common trade policy are set out in the EU's mid-term trade policy strategy titled "Trade for All – Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy". Supporting the negotiation of new WTO compatible free trade agreements, the effective implementation and negotiation of the EU's bilateral free trade agreements and promoting trade in services, digital trade, sustainability, environment, labour and human rights, access to raw materials and investment policy are set out as key EU common trade policy issues. Currently, a review process of the trade policy is ongoing with new priorities for the EU common trade policy scheduled to be introduced later in 2020.

The EU – Japan Economic Partnership Agreement entered into force on 1 February 2019, while free trade agreements with Singapore and Vietnam entered into force on 21 November 2019 and 1 August 2020, respectively. An agreement in principle has been reached with Mexico and Mercosur states (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay), while negotiations with Chile, Australia, New Zealand and Indonesia are currently ongoing.

Latvia has concluded bilateral economic cooperation agreements with the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Belarus, the People's Republic of China, Georgia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the State of Kuwait, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova,

the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and the Republic of Uzbekistan. These agreements are aimed at enhancing bilateral economic cooperation between Latvia and countries outside the EU in industry, transport, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, financial services, communications, tourism, professional training, promoting investment, technologies and innovation, among other fields. The agreements also provide for an Intergovernmental Commission or a Joint Committee to be established. Meetings of these bodies enable regular supervision of the implementation of these agreements and provide a platform to discuss matters of common interest to enhance economic cooperation at both governmental and entrepreneurial levels.

During 2011, Latvia conducted an assessment of its competitiveness which identified a number of principal challenges, including reducing the size of the shadow economy, improving the education system, addressing the inequalities between different parts of Latvian society and increasing the share of manufacturing as a proportion of GDP. In June 2013, the Guidelines on the National Industrial Policy for 2014-2020 (the **NIP**) were announced. The objective of the NIP is to promote structural changes in the economy in favour of the manufacture of products and services with higher value added, principally by increasing the role of, and modernising, industry and services and through expanding exports of these more sophisticated goods and services. Further to the NIP, a number of concrete steps have been taken to foster the promotion of exports including measures designed to improve Latvian exporters' access to foreign markets, such as enhanced export marketing measures, improving public-private co-ordination of export promotion activities, making available short-term export guarantees and extending Latvia's network of Foreign Economic Representative Offices. In order to ensure the comprehensive economic development of Latvia and to promote structural changes in the economy, the main objective of which is economic growth, the new NIP has been developed for the period 2021-2027. The objective of the new NIP is to increase the export potential of the Latvian economy, as well as identifying key industrial policies, taking into account existing developments, global challenges, including climate change, and potential opportunities for industries to move towards higher value added products, strengthening human resources capacity and creating an attractive business environment for small and medium-sized enterprises, and for large companies that have already proven themselves.

Latvia currently has 17 Foreign Economic Representative Offices in 16 countries, located in Belarus, China (Beijing and Shanghai), Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Singapore, Sweden, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, which provide an important contribution to Latvia's export promotion and attraction of FDI.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

At 31 December 2019, the sectors with the largest accumulated FDI inflows in Latvia were financial intermediation, real estate, trade and manufacturing which together accounted for 66.5 per cent. of accumulated FDI.

Prior to the global financial crisis, FDI inflows were more concentrated in the financial intermediation and real estate sectors. However, with an improvement in the business climate and gains in competitiveness as Latvia emerged from recession, investors' interest in Latvia's manufacturing sector has revived. In subsequent years, FDI inflows in manufacturing were among the largest FDI inflows in Latvia. In 2015, net FDI inflows to Latvia were 2.7 per cent. of its nominal GDP, in 2016 net FDI inflows to Latvia were 0.9 per cent. of its nominal GDP. In 2016, FDI inflows decreased, largely as a result of lower levels of accumulated FDI in the financial intermediation sector (which resulted principally from the capital structure optimisation of the Swedbank Group, whereby part of A/S Swedbank's capital was transferred to its parent company, Swedbank AB (publ)). In 2017, net FDI inflows to Latvia were again close to their historical average, reaching 2.2 per cent. of Latvia's nominal GDP. In 2018 and 2019, net FDI inflows to Latvia were 2.9 per cent. and 2.3 per cent. of Latvia's nominal GDP, respectively. In terms of volume, the largest flows in the last two years were recorded in the real estate, trade and manufacturing sectors. In the first quarter of 2020, net FDI

inflows to Latvia were 2.2 per cent. of Latvia's nominal GDP. By country, the largest investment inflows were received in 2018 and 2019 from Estonia, Germany, Finland, Norway and Lithuania.

In 2015, cumulative FDI in the financial intermediation sector grew by 10.8 per cent.. In 2016, cumulative FDI in the financial intermediation sector decreased by 8.5 per cent., principally as a result of the above mentioned capital structure optimisation of the Swedbank Group. In 2017, cumulative FDI in the financial intermediation sector decreased by 0.4 per cent. In 2018 and 2019, cumulative FDI in the financial intermediation sector increased by 3.4 per cent. and 0.8 per cent., respectively. In the first quarter of 2020, cumulative FDI in the financial intermediation sector increased by 2.2 per cent.

Cumulative FDI in the trade sector increased by 9.2 per cent. in 2015, 16.1 per cent. in 2016, 3.0 per cent. in 2017, 7.7 per cent. in 2018, 0.7 per cent. in 2019 and 1.2 per cent. in the first quarter of 2020. Cumulative FDI in the manufacturing sector increased by 1.3 per cent. in 2015, 4.6 per cent. in 2016, 2.5 per cent. in 2017, 8.5 per cent. in 2018, 3.7 per cent. in 2019, but then declined by 3.0 per cent. on 31 March 2020.

In 2019, with the assistance of the Investment and Development Agency of Latvia (LIAA), 19 foreign entities announced their intentions to invest more than €204 million in new and existing business structures in Latvia. It is expected that these investment projects will create at least 1,009 new jobs. The entities involved include Baltic Pellets Energy (Belgium, woodworking), SIRIN Development (Lithuania, expansion of warehouses / logistic centers), FTS Baltic (Germany, metalworking) and others. During 2019, LIAA representative offices abroad and the Investment Promotion Division in Riga worked with 316 investment projects. Latvia's aim is to attract investments that create long-term, sustainable and value added jobs and significant export share.

In order to improve the quality of services offered to investors, in 2010 LIAA developed a single, dynamic cooperation-based investment attraction methodology known as the Polaris Process. It is based on the alliance between seven stakeholders - the public sector (including national and local governments), the private sector (including national and international companies and investors willing to invest in Latvia) and major Latvian academic institutions (including the main universities and research institutions). Eight target sectors were identified based on the comparative advantages of Latvia that LIAA particularly focuses on and views as offering potential investment opportunities for foreign investments: wood processing; metal processing, machine building and electronics; transport and logistics; information technology (including global business services); green technologies; health-care; life sciences; and food processing.

As part of the Polaris Process, the Large-scale and Strategic Investment Project Coordination Council (the **LSIPCC**) was established in August 2010 under the auspices of the Prime Minister of Latvia. The aims of the LSIPCC are to ensure the highest governmental level support for investment projects, as well as to establish incentives for foreign investors and eliminate and prevent any administrative and regulatory barriers. In August 2011, the LSIPCC approved an Investment Attraction Strategy (the **Strategy**) which aims to change the structure of the national economy of Latvia by developing external demand and innovation as well as attracting FDI in export-oriented sectors in order to achieve the highest productivity level among the Baltic countries.

The principal source of FDI into Latvia is from EU countries which, at the end of 2019, accounted for 75.3 per cent. of cumulative Latvian FDI. Apart from EU member states, Russia, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States have each been important sources of FDI for Latvia, accounting for 9.8 per cent., 2.9 per cent., 1.3 per cent. and 1.3 per cent., respectively, of cumulative FDI into Latvia at the end of 2019.

The table below sets out the cumulative FDI stock as at 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 31 March 2020.

Year ended 31 December

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>As of 31 March 2020</u>
	<i>(€ millions)</i>					
Foreign investment stock in Latvia.....	13,529	13,582	14,628	15,202	15,976	16,115
in equity capital.....	10,870	10,513	12,260	12,243	12,777	13,009
in other capital	2,569	3,069	2,368	3,160	3,199	3,107

Source: Bank of Latvia

The tables below set out the distribution of cumulative FDI by sector and as a percentage of total FDI in enterprises as at 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 31 March 2020.

	<u>2015</u>		<u>2016</u>		<u>2017</u>	
	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>
Financial and insurance activities	3,875	28.6	3,545	26.1	3,530	24.1
Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,756	13.0	1,774	13.1	2,112	14.4
Real estate activities	1,726	12.8	2,004	14.8	2,064	14.1
Manufacturing	1,533	11.3	1,603	11.8	1,643	11.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	497	3.7	557	4.1	867	5.9
Transportation and storage	619	4.6	575	4.2	613	4.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	400	3.0	434	3.2	497	3.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	584	4.3	646	4.8	592	4.0
Construction	504	3.7	495	3.6	572	3.9
Information and communication	522	3.9	502	3.7	573	3.9
Other sectors	1,514	11.2	1,446	10.6	1,565	10.7
Total	13,529	100.0	13,582	100.0	14,628	100.0

	<u>2018</u>		<u>2019</u>		<u>As at 31 March 2020</u>	
	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>
Financial and insurance activities	3,650	24.0	3,680	23.0	3,761	23.3
Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,321	15.3	2,582	16.2	2,620	16.3
Real estate activities	2,430	16.0	2,446	15.3	2,476	15.4
Manufacturing	1,783	11.7	1,849	11.6	1,793	11.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	787	5.2	820	5.1	833	5.2
Transportation and storage	584	3.8	643	4.0	655	4.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	489	3.2	535	3.3	550	3.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	712	4.7	577	3.6	533	3.3
Construction	556	3.7	536	3.4	501	3.1
Information and communication	261	1.7	330	2.1	348	2.2
Other sectors	1,629	10.7	1,978	12.4	2,045	12.8
Total	15,202	100.0	15,976	100.0	16,115	100.0

Source: Bank of Latvia

The tables below set out the distribution of cumulative FDI by country and as a percentage of total cumulative FDI as at 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 31 March 2020.

	<u>2015</u>		<u>2016</u>		<u>2017</u>	
	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(€ millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>

Sweden	2,622	19.4	2,139	15.7	2,769	18.9
Estonia	959	7.1	960	7.1	1,304	8.9
The Netherlands	1,226	9.1	1,209	8.9	1,221	8.3
Cyprus	1,257	9.3	1,277	9.4	1,208	8.3
Germany	723	5.3	610	4.5	653	4.5
Lithuania	654	4.8	716	5.3	953	6.5
Luxembourg	436	3.2	650	4.8	793	5.4
Denmark	572	4.2	597	4.4	587	4.0
Finland	401	3.0	392	2.9	338	2.3
Malta	307	2.3	378	2.8	452	3.1
Other EU	518	3.8	588	4.3	625	4.3
Total EU	9,675	71.5	9,516	70.1	10,903	74.5
World not allocated geographically, excl. domestic country	151	1.1	149	1.1	166	1.1
Russian Federation	1,172	8.7	1,320	9.7	1,504	10.3
Norway	745	5.5	714	5.3	296	2.0
United Kingdom	500	3.7	419	3.1	434	3.0
Switzerland	181	1.3	226	1.7	259	1.8
Ukraine	136	1.0	142	1.0	132	0.9
United States	153	1.1	195	1.4	145	1.0
Other countries	816	6.0	900	6.6	789	5.4
Total	13,529	100.00	13,582	100.0	14,628	100.0

	As at 31 December				As of 31 March 2020	
	2018		2019		(<i>€ millions</i>)	(<i>per cent.</i>)
	(<i>€ millions</i>)	(<i>per cent.</i>)	(<i>€ millions</i>)	(<i>per cent.</i>)		
Sweden	2,668	17.6	2,349	14.7	2,509	15.6
Estonia	1,519	10.0	2,167	13.6	2,148	13.3
The Netherlands	1,088	7.2	1,127	7.1	1,129	7.0
Cyprus	1,081	7.1	1,113	7.0	1,105	6.9
Germany	753	5.0	1,026	6.4	1,047	6.5
Lithuania	975	6.4	1,090	6.8	1,026	6.4
Luxembourg	913	6.0	859	5.4	787	4.9
Denmark	564	3.7	582	3.6	568	3.5
Finland	371	2.4	539	3.4	535	3.3
Malta	447	2.9	351	2.2	345	2.1
Other EU	910	6.0	827	5.2	848	5.3
Total EU	11,289	74.3	12,030	75.3	12,047	74.8
World not allocated geographically, excl. domestic country	70	0.5	317	2.0	370	2.3
Russian Federation	1,671	11.0	1,568	9.8	1,580	9.8
Norway	522	3.4	458	2.9	474	2.9
United Kingdom	285	1.9	214	1.3	230	1.4
Switzerland	217	1.4	213	1.3	206	1.3
Ukraine	135	0.9	143	0.9	170	1.1
United States	167	1.1	140	0.9	136	0.8
Other countries	846	5.6	893	5.6	902	5.6
Total	15,202	100.0	15,976	100.0	16,115	100.0

Source: Bank of Latvia

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

THE BANK OF LATVIA

The Bank of Latvia was established as the central bank of Latvia on 7 September 1922, following the proclamation of the Republic of Latvia in 1918. The Bank of Latvia operated as a central bank and a commercial bank until June 1940 when Latvia was occupied by the Soviet Union. The Bank of Latvia was liquidated in October 1940 following the annexation of Latvia to the Soviet Union in August of that year.

After regaining independence in 1991, the Bank of Latvia once again became Latvia's central bank with the right to issue the lawful currency. The Bank of Latvia took over and incorporated into its structure the Latvian Republican Bank of the State Bank of the Soviet Union present in Latvia and other state credit institutions present in Latvia. The legal status of the Bank of Latvia, and its role as an independent central bank, were reinforced by legislation passed in May 1992. Following the introduction of this legislation, the Bank of Latvia was divested of its commercial operations through the restructuring and privatisation of its 49 branches. The Bank of Latvia may grant loans to the banking sector but is prohibited by law from issuing credits to the Government or purchasing Government securities in the primary market.

The law regulating the Bank of Latvia sets out its role and confers authority on it to operate as an independent institution which is solely responsible to the Saeima. The Bank of Latvia is administered by its Council and its Board. The Council consists of six members: the Governor (who is also the Chairman of the Council), the Deputy Governor and four other members. The Council makes decisions on behalf of the Bank of Latvia. The Board, which is nominated by the Council and consists of four members, is responsible for the management and day-to-day functions of the Bank of Latvia. The Governor and the members of the Council are appointed by the Saeima for a five-year term and can only be removed by the Saeima in limited circumstances. On Thursday, 12 December 2019, the Saeima approved Mārtiņš Kazāks as the new Governor of the Bank of Latvia from 21 December 2019 following the expiry of Governor Ilmārs Rimšēvičs term.

Following EU accession in May 2004, the Bank of Latvia has become a part of the European System of Central Banks. Latvia joined ERM II in May 2005 and adopted the euro as its lawful currency on 1 January 2014.

In September 2019, the Saeima assigned the Finance Ministry to perform an assessment of merging the Financial and Capital Market Commission with Bank of Latvia by June 2020. The Saeima has accepted the merger and by 31 October 2020, the draft for the new "Law on the Bank of Latvia" will be prepared, including the function, structure, management and other aspects of the integrated institution.

Criminal proceedings against the former Governor of the Bank of Latvia

In February 2018, Mr Ilmārs Rimšēvičs, the Governor of the Bank of Latvia, was called to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau of Latvia to provide information regarding certain criminal proceedings. The investigator recognised Governor Rimšēvičs as a suspect in the criminal proceedings and applied several security measures, including a prohibition on Governor Rimšēvičs performing in the capacity of the Governor of the Bank of Latvia and a prohibition on leaving the country.

Governor Rimšēvičs has denied the allegation and announced that he will not step down. Governor Rimšēvičs appealed against the prohibitions applied by the investigator at the district court. On 27 February 2018 the court rejected the appeal and this decision was final.

As the prohibition to perform as Governor of the Bank of Latvia prohibited Governor Rimšēvičs from exercising his functions as a member of the ECB's Governing Council, Governor Rimšēvičs appealed the prohibition to the European Court of Justice (ECJ). The ECB also referred the case regarding the suspension of Governor Rimšēvičs to the ECJ.

On 26 February 2019, the ECJ annulled the decision suspending Governor Rimšēvičs from his office on the grounds that the Latvian authorities had not been able to establish that the suspension of Governor Rimšēvičs was based on the existence of sufficient evidence that he had engaged in serious misconduct.

The ECJ has also ruled that the Republic must pay the costs incurred by the ECB. However, it is not certain if the ECB will declare any costs related to the proceedings and what the amount of such costs will be.

On 24 May 2019, the Prosecutor General's Office expanded the charges against Governor Rimšēvičs to include charges relating to laundering the proceeds of crime. On 8 July 2019, the pre-trial criminal procedure in relation to the charges against the Governor of the Bank of Latvia was completed and the case was lodged with the Rīga District Court (in Jūrmala) for examination on its merits.

The trial in the criminal proceedings in relation to the charges against the Governor of the Bank of Latvia started on 4 November 2019 in Rīga District Court (in Jūrmala). On 20 December 19, the Riga District Court (in Jūrmala) decided to refer several preliminary questions in connection with the criminal procedural immunity of the Governor of the Bank of Latvia, as a member of the ECB's Governing Council, to the ECJ. Pending the ruling of the ECJ, the criminal proceedings have been suspended.

MONETARY POLICY

Prior to the adoption of the euro, the main task of the Bank of Latvia was to maintain price stability. To achieve this, the Bank of Latvia's monetary policy aimed to maintain exchange rate stability and to control the amount of bank reserves. The exchange rate policy of the Bank of Latvia was similar to that of a currency board, and the monetary base was backed by gold and foreign currency reserves.

Following the adoption of the euro on 1 January 2014, the Bank of Latvia became a member of the Eurosystem and the Governor of the Bank of Latvia became a member of the Governing Council of the ECB. In addition, Latvian monetary financial institutions have been integrated into the euro area banking system and are able to participate in ECB open market operations.

In order to achieve its price stability objective, the Eurosystem uses a set of monetary policy instruments and procedures. These form the operational framework for the implementation of monetary policy decisions. Basic operational principles and policy strategy have a special role in monetary policy implementation. The strategy targets the level of money market interest rates required to maintain price stability in the medium term, while the operational principles outline the means of achieving the particular interest rate level by applying the available monetary policy instruments and procedures.

The monetary policy strategy pursued by the ECB is based on two pillars: a broad-based economic analysis of both the euro area and global financial markets, and monetary analysis. The first pillar includes an analysis of many economic and financial variables with potential short-term or medium-term price stability implications. The second pillar includes an analysis of monetary aggregates pointing to the leading role of money supply in maintaining price stability and focussed on a longer-term perspective.

Both strategy pillars are designed to ensure analysis of the monetary, economic and financial developments in the euro area. This analysis enables the ECB to set key ECB rates at a level best suited to promote overall euro area price stability. Thus both the quantitative definition of price stability and the above-mentioned two-pillar approach form the key monetary policy strategy elements of the ECB.

In recent years, the ECB's regular monetary operations have been complemented by long-term refinancing operations and asset purchase programmes. In June 2014, the ECB announced that it would conduct a series of targeted longer-term refinancing operations aimed at improving bank lending to the Eurozone non-financial private sector, excluding loans to households for house

purchase, over a window of two years. In March 2016, the ECB announced a second series of targeted longer-term refinancing operations to reinforce the ECB's accommodative monetary policy stance and to foster new lending. Counterparties are able to repay the amounts borrowed under the operations at a quarterly frequency starting two years from the settlement of each operation. Counterparties exceeding the lending benchmark will borrow at a rate that can be as low as the rate on the deposit facility at the time of allotment. In March 2019, the ECB announced a third series of targeted longer-term refinancing operations to preserve favourable bank lending conditions and the smooth transmission of monetary policy. In order to further support the provision of credit to households and firms in the face of the prevalent economic disruptions and heightened uncertainty, the ECB decided to change the parameters of the third series of targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO-III), and for banks meeting the lending threshold of 0 per cent., the interest rate can be as low as -1 per cent., while the ECB's deposit facility rate is -0.50 per cent.

On 22 January 2015, the Governing Council of the ECB announced an expanded asset purchase programme, encompassing the purchase of sovereign bonds, asset-backed securities and covered bonds, with the aim of fulfilling the ECB's price stability mandate. The ECB also announced on 10 March 2016 that it was adding a corporate sector purchase programme to the asset purchase programme. Starting from January 2018, combined monthly purchases under the asset purchase programme were reduced from €60 billion to €30 billion and further to €15 billion from October 2018. In 2019, the net asset purchases were discontinued, but the Eurosystem continues to reinvest principal payments from maturing securities purchased under the asset purchase programme in full. On 12 September 2019, the ECB Governing Council decided that "net purchases will be restarted under the Governing Council's asset purchase programme at a monthly pace of €20 billion as from 1 November 2019. The Governing Council expects them to run for as long as necessary to reinforce the accommodative impact of its policy rates, and to end shortly before it starts raising the key ECB interest rates." On 12 March 2020, the ECB Governing Council decided to add "a temporary envelope of additional net asset purchases of €120 billion" until the end of 2020. On 18 March 2020, the ECB Governing Council decided to launch a temporary asset purchase programme – pandemic emergency purchase programme. The Governing Council will terminate net asset purchases under the pandemic emergency purchase programme once it judges that the COVID-19 crisis phase is over, but in any case not before the end of June 2021. The programme amount is €1,350 billion.

MONEY SUPPLY

With the adoption of the euro from 1 January 2014, the calculation of the monetary indicators M1, M2, M3 and M0 for Latvia were discontinued. Instead, Latvia's contribution to the Eurozone monetary aggregate M3 is analysed. In 2015, deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years made by residents of the Eurozone with Latvian credit institutions fell by 17.1 per cent. as households typically chose to keep money in more liquid investments rather than term savings accounts at low rates. In 2016, deposits with an agreed maturity stabilised and showed a slight increase of 1.2 per cent., while in 2017 they fell by 21.1 per cent before increasing by 26.4 per cent. in 2018, by 14.2 per cent. in 2019 and by 27.7 per cent. year-on-year on 31 March 2020. In 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, overnight deposits increased by 13.9 per cent., 7.4 per cent., 5.9 per cent., 14.7 per cent. and 5.6 per cent., respectively, reflecting the ongoing demand for more liquid investments as a result of low interest rates. On 31 March 2020, overnight deposits continued to increase (by 7.0 per cent. year-on-year). Deposits redeemable at notice increased in 2015, 2016 and 2017 by 13.3 per cent., 10.9 per cent. and 10.1 per cent., respectively, principally reflecting the adoption of the euro as Latvia's national currency at the start of 2014. In 2018, deposits redeemable at notice decreased by 1.3 per cent, while in 2019, they increased by 3.3 per cent. and on 31 March 2020 by 2.9 per cent. y-o-y.

Loans to domestic enterprises (including financial institutions and public non-financial corporations) and households in Latvia (**private sector credit**), fell in 2015, reflecting gradual deleveraging in many of the heavily indebted sectors of the economy. In 2015 private sector credit in Latvia declined by 1.8 per cent.. The loan portfolio shrank on account of a fall in lending to households and non-financial corporations, although private sector credit to non-financial enterprises improved in several months, reflecting stronger credit supply and demand in the domestic enterprise sector. In 2016, there

was a gradual recovery in lending to households and non-financial corporations, which resulted in an increase in private sector credit of 3.0 per cent. In 2017, there was a slight increase in lending to non-financial corporations and the recovery in lending to households continued. However, as a result of structural changes in the credit institutions sector, in 2017 the Latvian Branch of Nordea Bank AB transferred a significant amount of loans owed to non-financial corporations to its parent entity, Nordea Bank AB Sweden, which contributed to a decline in private sector credit of 2.5 per cent. In 2018, the nominal amount of the domestic loan portfolio was substantially reduced by the decision of the ECB to withdraw the licence of ABLV Bank in July, causing private sector credit to shrink by 4.3 per cent. In 2019 and in the first quarter of 2020, the perception of economic risks decelerated the lending recovery that started in the previous years and private sector credit decreased by 1.5 per cent. and 3.7 per cent. year-on-year, respectively.

On the liability side of the Latvian banking sector's balance sheet, deposits from private domestic enterprises (excluding public non-financial corporations and financial institutions) and households (**private sector deposits**) grew by 7.8 per cent., 9.4 per cent., 3.4 per cent., 7.4 per cent. and 7.0 per cent., respectively, in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. This was due to moderate but steady economic growth, which enabled households and entrepreneurs to place increased savings in their bank accounts. Private sector deposits continued to increase in the first quarter of 2020 (by 7.9 per cent. year-on-year), as the uncertainties surrounding the future success in limiting the spread of Covid-19 and the ability of the economy to adapt to the new circumstances have made households cut back on consumption and increase savings.

In 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the negative net foreign assets of Latvian banks (excluding the Bank of Latvia) declined by €1.5 billion. The decline in foreign liabilities of Latvian banks (excluding the Bank of Latvia) totalled €10.7 billion, mainly reflecting a €8.5 billion fall in liabilities to non-resident non-monetary financial institutions. Over the same period, the decline in foreign assets of Latvian banks (excluding the Bank of Latvia) totalled €9.2 billion. In the first quarter of 2020, the negative net foreign assets of Latvian banks (excluding the Bank of Latvia) declined by €0.3 billion. The decline in foreign liabilities of Latvian banks (excluding the Bank of Latvia) totalled €0.7 billion, mainly reflecting a €0.6 billion fall in liabilities to non-resident monetary financial institutions. Over the same period, the decline in foreign assets of Latvian banks (excluding the Bank of Latvia) totalled €0.4 billion.

With effect from 1 January 2014, the Bank of Latvia publishes data on Latvia's contribution to Eurozone M3 (overnight deposits, deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years, deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares/units and debt securities issued with a maturity of up to two years). M3 published by the Bank of Latvia no longer includes cash circulating in the economy, since it is no longer possible to establish that indicator due to the implementation of the single currency.

The table below sets out certain Latvian liquidity indicators as at 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and as at 31 March 2020.

	As at 31 December					As at
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	31 March 2020
	<i>(€ millions)</i>					
National contribution to the euro area monetary base	8,964.8	8,453.7	10,143.0	9,696.5	10,433.6	10,165.4
Current account holdings of credit institutions	4,784.4	4,191.1	5,713.0	5,050.1	5,660.7	5,349.8
National contribution to the euro area M1 - overnight deposits	9,457.2	10,158.5	10,762.8	12,347.1	13,035.4	13,380.4
Deposits with agreed maturity of up to 2 years	1,270.0	1,285.2	1,014.5	1,282.5	1,464.9	1,573.1
Deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months	779.4	864.1	951.2	938.5	969.8	976.7

National contribution to the euro area M2.....	11,506.6	12,307.8	12,728.5	14,568.1	15,470.1	15,930.2
Money market fund shares/units	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt securities issued with maturity of up to 2 years.....	65.1	67.8	45.1	-13.7	-9.6	-6.1
National contribution to the euro area M3.....	11,571.7	12,375.6	12,773.6	14,554.4	15,460.5	15,924.1
Private sector credit	12,342.1	12,709.9	12,392.8	11,863.8	11,684.6	11,435.4
Private sector credit to nominal GDP (<i>per cent.</i>)	50.5	50.7	46.2	40.8	38.3	37.5
Private sector deposits	8,928.6	9,772.2	10,107.2	10,854.8	11,616.2	11,745.8

Source: Bank of Latvia

FOREIGN ASSETS

The table below sets out a breakdown of the foreign assets held by the Bank of Latvia as at 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and as at 31 March 2020.

	As at 31 December					As at 31 March 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	(€ millions)					
Gold.....	207.7	234.3	230.9	239.2	289.0	313.6
Claims denominated in foreign currency and investments in euro (net)..	4,922.4	5,589.9	5,517.4	5,419.3	5,349.3	5555.6
Net external assets outside euro area	3,317.6	3,453.0	3,937.7	3,853.8	2,371.1	2,631.7

Source: Bank of Latvia

The Bank of Latvia's net external assets outside the euro area grew by €135.4 million in 2016 to €3,453.0 million (an increase of 4.1 per cent. as compared to 31 December 2015) and by €484.7 million in 2017 to €3,937.7 million (an increase of 14.0 per cent. as compared to 31 December 2016), and decreased by €83.9 million in 2018 to €3,853.8 million (a decrease of 2.1 per cent. as compared to 31 December 2017) and and decreased by €1,482.7 million in 2019 to €2,371.1 million (a decrease of 38.5 per cent. as compared to 31 December 2018). In the first quarter of 2020, net external assets outside the euro area grew by €260.6 million to €2,631.7 million (an increase of 11.0 per cent. as compared to 31 December 2019). These changes principally resulted from investment activities carried out in line with the liquidity management principles set by the ECB's Governing Council.

INTEREST RATES

The table below sets out weighted average interest rates on domestic inter-bank loans in national currency in December in each of 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overnight ⁽¹⁾	—	-0.42	-0.40	—	—
Up to one month	-0.20	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.50
One to three months ⁽²⁾	—	—	-0.40	—	—

Source: Bank of Latvia

Note:

(1) There were no domestic inter-bank loans in national currency with these maturities in 2015, 2018 and 2019.

(2) There were no domestic inter-bank loans in national currency with these maturities in 2015, 2016, 2018 and 2019.

Monetary Financial Institution (**MFI**) interest rates on euro-denominated loans and deposits in Latvia generally declined in the period following 2010 as a result of the ECB's expansionary monetary policy as well as a decline in risk premium as Latvia's financial and economic situation improved. However, this decline ceased in recent years mainly because of developments in the euro money market and growing investments to comply with anti-money laundering (AML)/know your customer (KYC) requirements.

During the last five years from 2015 to 2019, the weighted average interest rate on loans in euro to domestic enterprises and households decreased by 0.2 per cent. to 3.2 per cent. for new transactions with floating interest rates and interest rates with an initial fixed period of less than one year.

In a low interest rate environment, Latvian households have placed their savings mostly in demand deposits. During the last five years, the interest rate on euro demand deposits for households and non-financial corporations stood at a level of zero. The weighted average interest rate for short-term time deposits in euro from resident households and non-financial enterprises were close to 0.1 per cent. in 2019. The weighted average interest rate for long-term time deposits denominated in euro fell from 1.3 per cent. in 2015 to 0.8 per cent. in 2019.

FINANCIAL SECTOR SUPERVISION

The Financial and Capital Market Commission (the **FCMC**) is an autonomous public institution and the sole supervisory authority for the financial sector in Latvia. With the introduction of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (the **SSM**) for the euro area banking sector in November 2014, the ECB, in close cooperation with the FCMC, exercises supervision of certain credit institutions in Latvia. As of 30 June 2020, there were two credit institutions under direct supervision of the ECB, A/S Swedbank and A/S SEB banka. The FCMC's purpose is: (i) to promote the protection of the interests of investors, depositors and insured persons; (ii) the development and stability of the financial and capital markets; and (iii) the prevention of money laundering and terrorism and proliferation financing. To this end, the FCMC regulates and supervises the financial and capital markets and the activities of participants in those markets. In addition, the FCMC administers the Latvian Deposit Guarantee Fund, the Fund for the Protection of the Insured, the Investor Protection Scheme and operates as the National Resolution Authority. The FCMC's objectives and responsibilities are stipulated by law.

As part of the SSM, the FCMC is involved in the work of the ECB Banking Supervision (Supervisory Board), the European Systemic Risk Board, the Single Resolution Board and the European Supervisory Authorities. The FCMC closely follows developments in the regulatory framework proposed by the EC and international organisations and is committed to ensuring the effective implementation of the regulatory framework for the financial sector.

Reflecting the risks assumed by certain Latvian banks which are focused on serving foreign clients, the FCMC has introduced enhanced capital requirements and individual minimum liquidity requirements which are to be calculated annually, monitored on a regular basis and adjusted where relevant, for example when there are material changes in a bank's business model.

The restructuring of Parex Bank was taken over by the state in 2008 and is nearing completion. The bank had been restructured in 2010 by transferring performing assets to the newly established Citadele Bank, which was later sold to a group of international financial investors in 2015. The remaining part of Parex Bank operating as a distressed asset management company, Reverta, was subject to a workout of its portfolio and was put into liquidation in 2017. The liquidation is pending completion.

The state-owned Mortgage and Land Bank (**MLB**), which was recapitalised in 2009 and 2010, is being transformed into a pure development institution. The commercial segment of MLB was split into six bundles which were sold during 2012 and 2013. Most of the bundles were sold to private investors. The non-performing loans and part of the real-estate corporate loan bundle were transferred to Hiponia, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Possessor (previous known as Latvian Privatisation Agency). Hiponia has completed the workout of such non-performing loans and real-estate corporate loan bundle and was put into liquidation in 2018. The liquidation is pending completion.

During 2014, the shares of three development institutions: MLB, the Latvian Guarantee Agency and the Rural Development Fund, were transferred to a new institution to allow the integration of the development companies following a change in law. The new institution's responsibilities include designing and implementing future state support and development programmes.

On 15 August 2019, the ECB assessed that A/S PNB Banka (**PNB Banka**) was failing or likely to fail in accordance with the Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation. Following the failing or likely to fail assessment, the ECB duly informed the Single Resolution Board, which determined that resolution action was not necessary in the public interest. As a result, and with a view to protecting the deposits of PNB Banka's customers, the FCMC decided to suspend the provision of financial services by PNB Banka (including the withdrawal of deposits). Subsequently, on 22 August 2019, the FCMC submitted the insolvency petition of PNB Banka to the Riga Vidzeme District Court. The court declared PNB Banka insolvent on 12 September 2019. On 17 February 2020, the ECB decided to withdraw PNB Banka's licence and this decision came into force on 18 February 2020.

The amount of guaranteed compensations relating to the failure of PNB Banka could reach approximately EUR 279 million. Guaranteed compensation pay-outs to the customers of PNB Banka commenced on 22 August 2019. Clients who hold deposits within PNB Banka of amounts up to €100,000 (which represents 99.2 per cent. of PNB Banka's clients) will be fully covered by the funds of the Deposit Guarantee Fund. No state budget money will be used to pay the guaranteed compensations. PNB Banka is not a systemic bank and it is not expected that its failure will have a material impact on the economy of Latvia.

MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST AND PROLIFERATION FINANCING REGULATIONS

The money laundering prevention framework in Latvia is based on the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist and Proliferation Financing (the **AML/CTF Law**), which follows international standards and complies with applicable EU Directives. The AML/CTF Law forms the basis for regulations promulgated by the Cabinet of Ministers, regulations approved by the FCMC and regulations made by the Bank of Latvia in respect of licensed foreign exchange dealers. The AML/CTF Law was adopted in July 2008.

With regards to the legislative framework relating to sanctions, on 4 February 2016 the Law on International and National Sanctions of the Republic of Latvia was adopted, with amendments adopted on 28 June 2018 which provided that the FCMC is entitled to enact administrative liability and impose corrective measures for violations of the laws and regulations governing the requirements of international and national sanctions regarding internal control systems and sanctions risk management. Subsequent amendments to the Law on International and National Sanctions expanded the list of competent authorities covered. These amendments provide a clear and formal mechanism to identify targets for designations and/or designation proposals. The amended law also lays down a formal mechanism and evidentiary standard on how to designate targets for international sanctions.

The AML/CTF Law was amended in July 2018 to provide that credit institutions, payment institutions, electronic money institutions, investment brokerage companies and certain investment management companies are prohibited from establishing business relationships or executing transactions with shell arrangements in the following circumstances:

- the shell arrangement has no affiliation of a legal person to an actual economic activity or the operation of a legal person forms a minor economic value or no economic value at all, and the subject of the AML/CTF Law has no documentary information at its disposal that would prove the contrary; or
- the laws and regulations of the country where the legal person is registered do not provide for an obligation to prepare and submit financial statements for its activities to the supervisory institutions of the relevant state, including annual financial statements.

In order to increase the supervision capacity and effectiveness of AML/CTF oversight, in 2016 the FCMC restructured its Financial Integrity Division into a Compliance Control Department (the **CCD**)

consisting of five divisions and increased the number of employees of the CCD from 5 to 20 by the end of 2018. From 1 February 2019, 3 new positions in the CCD were opened and this was followed by the decision of the FCMC Board in May 2019 to open another 5 new positions. The CCD ensures the on-going control over the implementation process and progress of remediation activities and corrective measures in respect of sanctioned banks. In addition, in order to increase the efficiency of supervisory functions related to AML/CTF operations, the development of IT tools relating to the use of AML/CTF data analysis and transaction monitoring functions was completed and the tools are used for both on-site and off-site inspections.

Anti-Money Laundering Law

Amendments to the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism and Proliferation Financing entered into force on 29 June 2019, implementing the requirements of the Fifth Anti-Money Laundering Directive (EU) No. 2018/843 (which was required to be implemented by Member States by 10 January 2020).

These amendments included changing the procedure for reporting suspicious transactions to the Financial Intelligence Unit. In addition, as of 1 January 2020, insolvency administrators will also have to comply with an expanded range of legal requirements, including in relation to customer due diligence, internal control systems and suspicious transactions reporting.

Increased powers have also been provided to the Register of Enterprises in relation to the evaluation of information submitted and also to facilitate the timely notification of law enforcement authorities in respect of false information relating to companies included in the Register of Enterprises. Measures have also been taken to exclude high-risk limited liability companies from the Register of Enterprises.

The amendments also relate to ensuring accurate data identification and verification, reflecting the development of new technologies and the digitalisation of payments. Clearer customer research requirements for cooperation with high-risk third countries are also provided for.

The amendments further include arrangements to prevent proliferation funding, which is aimed at addressing the concerns raised by the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (**MONEYVAL**) in its Fifth Round Mutual Evaluation Report of Latvia (the **MONEYVAL Report**) (see “- *The MONEYVAL Report*” below”) in respect of a clear anti-proliferation mechanism.

In August 2019, the FCMC revised its legal framework on customer due diligence and enhanced due diligence requirements applicable to credit institutions and financial institutions. The regulations set out the list of the risk factors that financial and capital market participants need to monitor and the requirement to conduct enhanced due diligence. The risk factors are in line with the Recommendations on the Risk factors issued by the European Banking Authority. In addition, in July 2020, the FCMC adopted recommendations on client due diligence to provide a manual for credit institutions and financial institutions on the basis of the risk based principle. Both legal acts aim to ensure that the AML/CFT risks are identified and necessary customer due diligence measures are conducted in a timely manner.

The transformation of bank business models

The FCMC is supervising the change in business models of credit institutions specialising in foreign customer service in accordance with business strategies developed by these banks, and this remains a priority for 2019 and 2020.

The current focus of the FCMC is on the timely identification of potential flaws in the updated business models of such credit institutions. In order to identify any potential flaws, the FCMC has been carrying out the following:

- monitoring the risk appetite of the relevant credit institution and ensuring that this is aligned with the ability of the relevant credit institution to control risks;
- identifying excessive risk taking, including any indications of a failure to maintain appropriate lending standards; and

- monitoring new developments that could potentially result in an increased risk to the financial stability of the relevant credit institutions.

Upon identifying any potential flaws in the updated business models of such credit institutions, the FCMC has required that adjustments to the relevant business models be made.

Credit institutions that are focused on serving foreign clients under their business model and structure are also required to maintain higher capital and liquidity ratios based on pre-defined quantitative criteria.

Despite experiencing a significant decrease in their customer base as a result of the updated business models and implementation of ML/TF risk mitigation measures, the affected credit institutions have shown an ability to adjust to the new rules and it is not expected that there will be material systematic implications in the context of the wider banking sector as a result.

The MONEYVAL Report

The MONEYVAL Report is an independent audit of Latvia's compliance with the latest global standards on AML/CTF and details the AML/CTF measures in place in Latvia.

The MONEYVAL Report analyses the level of technical compliance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and the effectiveness of Latvia's AML/CTF system as well as providing recommendations on how Latvia's AML/CTF system can be improved. On January 22, MONEYVAL addressed deficiencies identified in areas related to 11 recommendations previously set by the FATF. Latvia is now 'compliant' with seven of the 40 recommendations set by the FATF, and 'largely compliant' with 33. Latvia is the first MONEYVAL member state that has successfully implemented all FATF recommendations.

In December 2019, the Government of Latvia adopted an action plan to prevent money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing for the period of 2020 until 2022 (the **Action Plan**) and in order to address the recommendations. These measures are based on international, national, and sectoral risk assessments; recommendations from international organisations; and results and learnings taken from the previous plan. The plan aims to strengthen Latvia's capacity to fight money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing, reduce various risks in order to promote public security, increase the competitiveness of the economic environment and improve trust in Latvia's jurisdiction.

The Latvian Parliament has passed major changes proposed by the Government to overhaul the financial regulatory architecture to strengthen Latvia's ability to fight money laundering and achieve international standards of compliance. These measures represent one of Europe's most ambitious financial reform programmes to date, and deliver the message that Latvia is determined to establish its financial sector as a robust and transparent foundation for sustainable growth.

The objective of the Action Plan is to strengthen the capacity of Latvia to combat money laundering and terrorist and proliferation financing, and to mitigate the risks associated with this, by ensuring conformity with international commitments and standards in the field of AML/CTF and promoting public safety, competitiveness of the economic environment, and confidence in the jurisdiction of Latvia.

BANKING SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Credit institutions in Latvia are mainly regulated by the Credit Institutions Law, which implements the fourth Capital Requirements Directive (on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms) and the related Capital Requirements Regulation (on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms) in Latvia. The Recovery and Resolution Directive and the Directive on Deposit Guarantee Schemes have also been implemented in Latvia through the Law on Recovery and Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms and the Law on Deposit Guarantees, respectively.

Banks account for about 76 per cent. of the total assets of the Latvian financial sector. At 31 March 2020, there were 13 Latvian licensed banks operating in Latvia as well as three additional banks

licensed in other EU Member States which only have a branch presence in Latvia. All banks in Latvia operate as universal banks and can provide a full range of financial and investment services.

As at 31 March 2020, approximately 82 per cent. of the Latvian banking share capital was owned by foreign investors. Two subsidiaries of EEA banks Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) and Swedbank AB (publ) and three branches of EU banks (BIGBANK plc, OP Corporate Bank plc and Luminor Bank AS) accounted for approximately 66 per cent. of total banking sector assets and approximately 80 per cent. of the total domestic loan portfolio at 31 March 2020.

On 17 February 2020, the European Central Bank (**ECB**) decided to withdraw the authorisation of PNB Banka. The ECB decision was taken on the basis of a proposal from the Latvian FCMC.

As at 31 March 2020, the total banking sector assets were €21.7 billion (a decrease of 1.9 per cent. compared to 31 March 2019).

In 2019, the total non-bank client loan portfolio decreased by 2.0 per cent. mainly driven by the domestic clients' segment. During this period, the loan portfolio of domestic non-financial corporates declined by 7.0 per cent. while the portfolios of domestic household mortgage loans and consumer loans increased by 0.9 per cent. and 7.6 per cent., respectively. In the first quarter of 2020, the total non-bank client loan portfolio continued to decrease by 2.8 per cent. mainly due to structural changes in the Latvian banking sector (including the strategic decisions of two branches of foreign banks to cease operations in Latvia and the withdrawal of PNB Banka's license). The total non-bank client loan portfolio increased by 0.2 per cent. in the first quarter of 2020, when analysing data only from the banks active at the end of 31 March 2020.

The share of non-performing loans (**NPLs**) in the total non-bank clients' loan portfolio was at 7.1 per cent. at 31 December 2019. The domestic corporate sector contributed the most to this improvement in loan quality, with the proportion of NPLs in that sector falling to 3.6 per cent. at 31 December 2019 from 4.5 per cent. at 31 December 2018. This improvement is linked to the structural changes in the Latvian banking sector. The share of non-performing loans in the total non-bank clients' loan portfolio was 3.9 per cent. at 31 March 2020 as compared to 4.9 per cent. at 31 March 2019. The domestic corporate sector contributed the most to this improvement in loan quality, with the proportion of NPLs in that sector falling to 4.7 per cent. at 31 March 2020 from 5.8 per cent. at 31 March 2019.

In 2019, the total amount of loan loss provisions increased by 1.5 per cent. Loan loss provisions were 2.2 per cent. of the total banking sector loan portfolio at 31 December 2019 compared to 2.1 per cent. at 31 December 2018. The coverage ratio for NPLs during the year improved to 37.7 per cent. at 31 December 2019. Excluding the structural changes in the Latvian banking sector, in the first quarter of 2020, loan loss provision amount increased by 8.4 per cent. This increase can be linked to COVID-19 pandemic induced uncertainty in the markets and banks preparing for potential losses due to this crisis. For banks active at the end of first quarter of 2020, the coverage ratio for NPLs improved to 32.8 per cent. at 31 March 2020 compared to 31.1 per cent. at 31 December 2019.

After experiencing losses from 2009 to 2011, the Latvian banking sector has been profitable since 2012. However, since 2016 profitability prospects between groups of banks have diverged. While the profitability of the four largest domestic lenders over the last few years has been stable, reflecting favourable developments in the domestic economy, the profitability of the rest of the banks has generally been less stable with some experiencing a continuous decline due to a significant reduction of foreign clients' transactions and related business activities. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, some of the banks made increased provisions in the first quarter of 2020.

In 2019, the Latvian banking sector operated with a total profit of €114 million, which is 60 per cent. less than the total profit for the corresponding period in the previous year. Most of this decrease was attributable to the failure of PNB Banka and so, for the purposes of the analysis in the following total banking sector figures, the figures for PNB Banka have been excluded. Excluding PNB Banka, the total banking sector profit was €229 million, which is 20 per cent. less than the banking sector profit for the corresponding period in the previous year. ROE for the total banking sector remained at a high level and reached 9.5 per cent. at the end of 2019. While the majority of the banks operated with a

profit and ROE of those banks ranged from 0.4 per cent. to 21.0 per cent., two BSFCs' operated with losses during this period. Differences of profitability in DAB and BSFC remained significant. DABs' operating income remained stable, showing an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared to the corresponding period in the previous year, while the operating income of BSFCs continued to decline, showing a decline of 30 per cent. compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

In the first quarter of 2020, credit institutions operated with a total profit of €17 million which is 76 per cent. less than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the ROE decreased to 4.5 per cent. Profit was negatively affected by growing expenses for loan loss provisions as credit institutions increased their provisioning costs in assessing the potential negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic prospects and projected deterioration in credit quality in the coming quarters accordingly.

The volume of foreign deposits in the Latvian banking sector has been decreasing since the end of 2015. Due to enhanced AML/CTF requirements and deteriorating macroeconomic conditions in the CIS countries, the volume of foreign deposits decreased: in 2016, by €3.3 billion (a decrease of 8.2 per cent); and in 2017, by €1.1 billion (a decrease of 5.1 per cent). After the US Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network's (**FinCEN**) proposals on special measures for ABLV Bank, and following intensified de-risking actions taken by banks, there was a significant decrease in foreign deposits in 2018. The total amount of deposits as at the end of 2018 stood at €16.3 billion (a 20 per cent. decrease compared to €20.3 billion at the end of 2017), fully driven by the decrease of foreign deposits (-59 per cent. or €4.7 billion). Meanwhile, the volume of domestic deposits in 2018 increased by 6.6 per cent., reflecting favourable developments in the domestic economy.

Since the beginning of 2019, foreign deposits had decreased slightly by €103 million (-3.1 per cent.) as of 31 March 2020, which figure was positively influenced by a change in the legal status of a Latvian bank subsidiary in Lithuania to a branch at the beginning of the year and negatively influenced by the suspension of provision of financial services by PNB Banka in the third quarter of 2019. Resident deposits continued to increase steadily and increased by €940 million (+7.2 per cent.) over this period. Following a peak at the end of 2015, foreign deposits in the Latvian banking sector have fallen by over 74 per cent. with the share of foreign deposits decreasing from 53.4 per cent. to 18.7 per cent.

The tables below set out the geographical breakdown of the source of deposits in the Latvian banking sector as at 31 March 2020, as compared to 31 December 2015.

	As at 31 December 2015	As at 31 March 2020 <i>(per cent.)</i>
Latvia.....	46.6	81.3
Baltic states (excluding Latvia)	0.8	3.4
EU.....	17.0	9.7
CIS.....	9.2	3.4
Other.....	26.2	2.2
Total	100	100

Source: FCMC

Despite a significant outflow of foreign deposits over the last few years, liquidity risk in the Latvian banking sector remains limited. The average LCR ratio at the end of March 2020 was 373 per cent., which is more than three times the minimum requirement (the minimum requirement for LCR is 100 per cent.).

The Latvian banking sector is well capitalised and the potential shock absorption capacity is high. Following a significant reduction in risk weighted assets, the total capital ratio of the Latvian banking

sector reached 24.97 per cent. at 31 March 2020. The Tier I ratio, which predominantly consists of top quality own funds (common equity tier 1), was 23.67 per cent. as at 31 March 2020.

The FCMC has been monitoring the change of the business models of the BSFCs. The new business models of the BSFCs clearly indicate the change from a transaction-based and foreign customer oriented business towards a lower-risk business (in terms of money laundering and terrorism financing risk and reputational risk) by rolling off foreign customer business. The BSFCs are shifting towards the domestic/EU market and their respective customers, revising their financing structure (i.e. attracting domestic/EU deposits), and engaging in new business lines and services (for example, lending to domestic/EU customers, asset/wealth management and e-commerce).

The FCMC closely monitors the changes and assesses the viability, profitability and sustainability of the changed BSFCs business models. The results of assessments made by the FCMC are factored into the supervisory review and assessment process (**SREP**) and have resulted in supervisory measures, namely quantitative capital (P2R) and specific liquidity measures.

Liquidation of ABLV Bank, AS

On 13 February 2018, FinCEN released a statement regarding ABLV Bank (the fourth largest bank by assets in Latvia (*source*: Finance Latvia Association)) naming it as an institution of primary money laundering concern and, pursuant to the USA PATRIOT Act, seeking to prohibit the opening or maintaining of a correspondent account in the United States for, or on behalf of, ABLV Bank.

Following the European Central Bank's (**ECB**) instruction No ECB-SSM-2018-FCMC-1 (the **ECB Instruction**), the FCMC during an extraordinary meeting on 18 February 2018 adopted a decision to set temporary restrictions on payments by ABLV Bank prohibiting debit operations in all currencies in the accounts of its customers.

Due to the fact that the ECB had not revoked the ECB Instruction, on 23 February 2018 the FCMC adopted a decision on the unavailability of deposits in respect of ABLV Bank in order to ensure the commencement of payments of guaranteed deposits to ABLV Bank clients. The FCMC entrusted the disbursement of state-guaranteed compensation to ABLV Bank to Citadele Bank. Accordingly, on 3 March 2018, Citadele Bank started to pay out state-guaranteed compensation to ABLV Bank clients. Latvia's Deposit Guarantee Fund assets were not used, as ABLV Bank had a sufficient amount of funds that were transferred into the FCMC account where the deposit guarantee funds were held.

On 26 February 2018, the Shareholders of ABLV Bank decided at an extraordinary meeting to commence the voluntary liquidation of ABLV Bank. On 5 March 2018, ABLV Bank submitted a draft voluntary liquidation plan to the FCMC, which is subject to rigorous independent AML/CTF controls during the liquidation process. On 12 June 2018, the FCMC approved the draft voluntary liquidation plan and ABLV Bank then announced on 18 June 2018 that it would start to accept claims from creditors. On 11 July 2018, the ECB withdrew ABLV Bank's credit institution licence. According to the approved liquidation plan, the liquidation process will be completed within 5 years.

The methodology for the control of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist and Proliferation Financing and Sanctions Compliance has been developed by ABLV Bank in cooperation with external advisors and sets out the appropriate compliance checks for creditors' claims. Starting from October 2019, ABLV Bank started creditor claim pay-outs to those of its creditors that have been reviewed in accordance with the above-mentioned methodology and have received approval by ABLV Bank's Liquidation Committee.

The voluntary liquidation of ABLV Bank under the FCMC control ensures comprehensive FCMC involvement and control of the liquidation process. According to the Latvian Credit Institution Law, the FCMC has the right to control the activities of liquidators and may therefore request liquidators to submit all information necessary for the monitoring and control of the liquidation process.

Unless otherwise stated, all statistical data under the heading "*—Banking Sector Development*" in this section has been derived from FCMC reports.

The tables below sets out certain performance indicators of the Latvian banking sector and the quality of its loan portfolio as at the last day of each quarter from 1 January 2015 to 31 March 2020.

	2015				2016				2017			
	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec
Liquidity (per cent.)												
Liquidity ratio.....	63.7	65.9	66.9	66.7	64.7	62.9	61.9	61.9	61.8	60.7	59.3	59.5
Loans issued to non-banks/total assets	47.4	46.9	46.9	46.0	47.5	49.4	51.1	51.3	52.1	52.1	52.9	50.9
Loans to non-banks/deposits.....	66.3	65.9	64.8	63.1	65.7	67.5	70.8	70.8	72.3	73.9	73.4	71.3
Long-term loans to non-banks/total loans	59.4	59.2	59.5	60.3	61.4	60.6	60.9	61.4	61.0	61.9	60.1	61.1
Demand deposits/total deposits	83.1	82.8	82.8	84.5	83.8	84.0	82.8	81.8	83.2	83.3	82.7	84.4
Capital adequacy (per cent.)												
Capital adequacy.....	20.7	21.3	21.6	22.8	20.1	19.5	20.4	21.5	21.8	22.4	24.2	21.4
Total risk exposure amount /total assets	54.6	53.0	51.5	48.8	51.3	53.3	53.8	53.3	53.7	53.1	53.7	52.3
Profitability (per cent.)												
Return on equity	12.2	13.3	12.6	12.5	11.5	16.9	15.7	14.3	12.5	9.9	8.7	7.6
Return on assets	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9
Net interest rate margin	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Quality of the loan portfolio (per cent. of principal amount)												
Not yet due for repayment	86.9	86.8	87.1	89.1	89.1	88.9	89.2	91.9	91.0	90.1	90.6	91.9
Up to 30 days overdue	4.9	5.1	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.5	2.9	3.6	4.2	3.8	2.7
31 – 90 days overdue	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
91 – 180 days overdue	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
More than 180 days overdue.....	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.4

	2018				2019				2020
	<i>31 Mar</i>	<i>30 Jun</i>	<i>30 Sep</i>	<i>31 Dec</i>	<i>31 Mar</i>	<i>30 Jun</i>	<i>30 Sep</i>	<i>31 Dec</i>	<i>31 Mar</i>
<i>Liquidity (per cent.)</i>									
Liquidity coverage ratio	289.8	270.4	269.0	265.8	307.2	308.7	295.5	314.5	373.3
Loans issued to non-banks/total assets	54.9	57.7	61.6	59.6	60.4	61.5	60.7	58.5	59.4
Loans issued to non-banks/non-banks deposits	74.0	76.6	82.9	79.2	78.9	79.9	80.0	75.3	74.1
<i>Capital adequacy (per cent.)</i>									
Total Capital ratio	22.1	22.4	22.0	22.3	23.7	22.6	21.6	21.7	25.0
CET1 ratio	19.8	20.1	19.9	20.3	21.2	20.2	19.3	20.3	23.7
Total risk exposure amount /total assets	54.5	55.9	55.4	53.7	43.0	42.7	42.5	41.3	40.2
<i>Profitability (per cent.)</i>									
Return on equity	9.7	8.2	10.9	9.3	11.5	0.9	6.2	4.4	4.6
Return on assets	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
Net interest income to interest bearing assets	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9
<i>Non-bank clients credit risk and assets quality</i>									
Level of non-performing loans (NPL ratio)	9.6	8.6	8.3	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.8	7.1	5.1
Coverage ratio of non-performing loans	33.8	32.1	32.3	32.6	33.4	32.0	36.3	37.7	32.8
Forbearance ratio for loans	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.1	8.7	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.8

Source: Financial and Capital Market Commission (from 2018, data source changed to FINREP and COREP date – consolidated bases)

NASDAQ RIGA

Nasdaq Riga is the only licensed stock exchange in Latvia. It was established in 1993 and commenced trading in 1995. Nasdaq Riga is part of the Nasdaq Group which also owns Nasdaq CSD SE (**Nasdaq CSD**), which is the regional Baltic central securities depository with a business presence in Estonia, Iceland, Latvia and Lithuania.

Nasdaq Nordic Ltd is the major shareholder of Nasdaq Riga and Nasdaq CSD, with a 92.98 per cent. and 99.84 ownership interest, respectively.

Only licensed Nasdaq Riga members, being banks and brokerage companies, may trade on the exchange. As at 30 June 2020, Nasdaq Riga had 22 trading members. Nasdaq Riga operates five lists: the Main List, the Secondary List, the Bond List, the Funds List and the First North (Alternative Market) List.

As at 30 June 2020, 21 Latvian companies' equity securities, 16 corporate debt securities and 8 Government Treasury bill and bond issues were listed on Nasdaq Riga.

The table below sets out certain information relating to Nasdaq Riga as at 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
			(million, EUR)		
Equity market capitalisation	1,272.1	802.7	1,240.8	782.7	840.7
Debt market capitalisation	2,096.5	2,178.1	2,159.6	1,863.9	1,911.8
Total market turnover	176.0	166.1	274.1	50.6	38.9
Equity market turnover	45.5	13.8	49.4	19.8	24.8
Debt market turnover	130.5	152.3	224.7	30.8	14.0

Source: Nasdaq Riga

During each trading session, online price information is distributed via Thomson Reuters, Bloomberg, FT Interactive Data, Infront, SIX Financial Information and other market data customers.

Nasdaq Riga has established a guarantee fund (the **Guarantee Fund**) to guarantee the execution of financial instrument transactions conducted on the market. The Guarantee Fund comprises contributions paid by Members. Nasdaq Riga may use the assets of the Guarantee Fund to settle transactions which are non-executable due to the insolvency of a member or where delayed settlement may endanger the regular and reliable continuous and safe operation of the market.

Nasdaq CSD is the regional Baltic central securities depository and was established in 2017 following the merger of the Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian central securities depositories. Nasdaq CSD Iceland merged with Nasdaq CSD in May 2020. Nasdaq CSD provides safe-custody of all publicly issued securities in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, clearing and settlement services for securities traded on Nasdaq Riga, Nasdaq Vilnius, Nasdaq Tallinn and Nasdaq Iceland and also manages corporate actions related to securities.

Nasdaq CSD is licensed under the European Central Securities Depositories Regulation (**CSDR**) and runs modern straight-through processing (**STP**) technology in a solution connected to the pan-European TARGET2-Securities (**T2S**) platform.

The proprietary accounts of Nasdaq CSD's participants are segregated from their client accounts, thus reducing risk in case of a default by a bank or a brokerage company. Nasdaq CSD is a member of the Association of National Numbering Agencies and has obtained National Numbering Agency status in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Iceland. As a result, Nasdaq CSD assigns ISIN, CFI codes and FISN for all issues registered with Nasdaq CSD.

Nasdaq CSD also administers the State funded pension, which is the second pillar of the pension system, in Latvia - see "*Economy of Latvia—Social Security System—Pension System*". Nasdaq CSD has established a relationship with Clearstream Banking S.A., allowing Nasdaq CSD's participants to

act as custodians of financial instruments registered with Clearstream Banking S.A. Nasdaq CSD has established a direct link with Clearstream Banking AG, the German CSD, to facilitate cross-border settlement in T2S markets, giving foreign investors access to the Baltic securities market.

CAPITAL MARKETS

The Financial Instruments Markets Law governs the procedure whereby securities are publicly offered in Latvia, the provision of investment services and ancillary (non-core) investment services, the licensing and supervision of participants in the capital market and also establishes the rights and obligations of those participants and liability for any infringement of the requirements of the law.

UNDERTAKINGS FOR COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT IN TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES (UCITS) AND ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT FUNDS (AIFS)

Activities related to investment fund management in Latvia are regulated by the Law on Investment Management Companies.

Alternative investment funds and their managers are regulated by separate legislation.

At 31 March 2020, 11 investment management companies managed 24 UCITS funds in Latvia. and the total assets of these UCITS funds amounted to €201.1 million (as compared to €216.2 million at 31 March 2019) of which 83 per cent. was invested in debt securities, 4 per cent. was invested in shares and other variable-yield securities and 13 per cent. was invested in fund shares.

At 31 March 2020, there were seven licensed alternative investment fund managers and 14 registered alternative investment fund managers in Latvia. The total assets of alternative funds amounted to €202.9 million at 31 March 2020 (as compared to €173.8 million at 31 March 2019).

INSURANCE SECTOR

Activities related to insurance and reinsurance in the Republic of Latvia are regulated by the Insurance and Reinsurance Law, which entered into force on 1 January 2016 and implements the requirements of the Solvency II Directive and the Omnibus II Directive. The Insurance and Reinsurance Law governs the procedure for the commencement and pursuing of insurance and reinsurance activities, the supervision of insurance and reinsurance activities, the supervision of insurance and reinsurance groups and the reorganisation measures and winding-up of insurance companies and the branches of non-Member State insurers. Activities relating to insurance and reinsurance distribution in the Republic of Latvia are regulated by the Insurance and Reinsurance Distribution Law, which entered into force on 23 May 2019 and implements the requirements of Directive (EU) 2016/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 January 2016 on insurance distribution.

The insurance market is supervised by the FCMC. The Motor Third Party Liability Compulsory Insurance is supervised by the Motor Insurers' Bureau of Latvia.

At 31 March 2020, there were six insurance companies (two of which engaged in life insurance and four of which engaged in the non-life insurance business) and 12 branches of EU insurance companies were operating in Latvia.

At 31 March 2020, gross premiums written by insurers (insurance companies and branches of foreign insurance companies) rose by €16.8 million, or 8.1 per cent. compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, and totalled €225 million (life insurance companies accounted for €35 million, non-life insurance companies for €109 million and branches of foreign insurance companies accounted for €81 million). Insurance companies continued to provide their business outside Latvia, and premiums written abroad amounted to 30 per cent. of total premiums written by insurers. In 2019, the gross amount of claims paid grew by €20 million, or 16 per cent., and amounted to €140 million (life insurance companies accounted for €24 million and non-life insurance companies for €65 million and branches of foreign insurance companies accounted for €15 million).

At 31 March 2020, the solvency ratio for life insurance companies was 191 per cent. and that for non-life insurance companies was 142 per cent.

Total investments by insurance companies at 31 March 2020 amounted to €1,216 million. These investments are predominantly in securities (50 per cent. of total investments) and in investment funds (37 per cent).

At 31 March 2020, the loss of insurance companies was €3.5 million, of which profit in respect of non-life insurance companies amounted to €7.9 million and losses of life insurance companies amounted to €11.4 million.

PUBLIC FINANCE

INTRODUCTION

The general Government budget consists of central Government budgets and local government budgets. The central Government budget is made up of a basic budget and the social security budget, which is a special central Government budget. The consolidated general Government budget is prepared on a cash flow basis but is also determined according to the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA), which differs significantly from the cash flow-basis, for EU reporting purposes. Unless specifically stated otherwise, all budget information in this section, is presented on a cash flow basis.

PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

The fiscal discipline framework in Latvia was strengthened in 2013 through the introduction of a Fiscal Discipline Law (FDL). This law aims to ensure a balanced budget over the economic cycle, in accordance with the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union. The primary operational tool under the FDL is the Medium-term Budget Framework Law (the **Medium-term Budget Law**), which is prepared annually with a three-year duration.

The Fiscal Discipline Council, established by the FDL, ensures that the fiscal conditions required by the FDL are observed in the planning and execution phases of the Medium-term Budget Framework Law and the Annual State Budget Law (the **State Budget Law**). The six members of the Fiscal Discipline Council, comprising experts in fiscal policy from Latvia and other EU Member States, were appointed by the Saeima for the first time in December 2013.

The FDL also establishes a general management system for fiscal risks with the twin aims of ensuring stability in fiscal indicators over the medium term irrespective of changes caused by external factors and reducing the impact of changes caused by external factors on fiscal indicators. The general management of fiscal risks includes identification of risks, evaluation of their potential to occur and the fiscal impact if they do occur and the development of measures that will reduce or prevent the impact of any occurrence of fiscal risks.

On 1 January 2014, Latvia became the 18th Eurozone member state and it submitted its draft budgetary plan to the EC for the first time in 2015. According to the EC's assessment, Latvia's draft budgetary plan for 2018 is broadly compliant with the provisions of the Stability and Growth Pact.

The annual budget formulation process involves the Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry of Finance, the State Chancellery, the Cross-Sectoral Coordination Centre, other Government ministries and the Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments. Until the end of 2011, the IMF and the EC also exerted substantial influence over budgetary decisions through their influence on structural reforms to various sectors, including the public sector, the education sector and the social sector, as part of the financial assistance package. See *"Indebtedness—Financial Assistance from International Lenders"*.

Prior to the 2012 budget, annual budgets were submitted to the Saeima together with a framework for medium-term macroeconomic development and fiscal policy for the next three financial years (the **Medium-term Framework**). On 15 December 2011, amendments to the Law on Budget and Financial Management (the **Budget Management Law**) were adopted which substituted the Medium-term Framework with a requirement to prepare and submit with the annual budget a Medium-term Budget Law. The first Medium-term Budget Law was submitted to the Saeima on 28 September 2012 together with the 2013 State Budget Law and covered the period 2013 to 2015.

By 1 March in each year, the Minister of Finance submits to the Cabinet of Ministers a draft schedule for the preparation and submission of the State Budget Law and the Medium-term Budget Law during the following year. If, in accordance with the latest macroeconomic forecasts, funds for new policy initiatives are expected to be required, the ministries and other central State bodies prepare and submit their proposals for policy measures on the basis of priorities and goals envisaged by the National Development Plan and the State Defence Concept. The National Development Plan targets economic

growth through (i) full utilisation of EU funds, tax policy measures and additional funding for highway maintenance; (ii) human resilience through the implementation of demographic policy measures and measures to promote social unity and integration; and (iii) promoting regional growth, particularly in Latgale and through the utilisation of EU rural funds. Submitted proposals for policy measures are reviewed by the Budget Department of the Ministry of Finance and the Cross-Sectoral Coordination Centre. The Minister for Finance is responsible for the organisation of the process for evaluating priority measures, and for the submission of proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers for priority measures to be supported and resources allocated for the financing thereof. After discussions and decisions in the Cabinet of Ministers, the Minister for Finance submits to the Cabinet of Ministers the draft of the State Budget Law and the draft of the Medium-term Budget Law.

Under the Budget Management Law, the Cabinet of Ministers must submit to the Saeima by 15 October of each year a draft of the Medium-term Budget Law for the following three years and a draft of the State Budget Law for the following year, together with appropriate explanations and proposals for amendments to laws to conform them with budgetary requests.

The Medium-term Budget Law is prepared in accordance with the fiscal policy principles set out in the Fiscal Discipline Law with a view to ensuring a transparent and responsible fiscal policy. The Medium-term Budget Law sets out the maximum permitted amount of expenditure for ministries and other central state institutions for the following three years. The Medium-term Budget Law also includes medium-term budget goals and priorities, expected macroeconomic developments, fiscal policy goals, budget revenue forecasts and other medium-term budgetary issues. According to the Budget Management Law, the Ministry of Finance may suspend or reduce the expenditure of budget institutions in any of the following cases:

- if actual revenues are lower than budgeted by an amount equal to at least 0.5 per cent. of nominal GDP for a three-month period;
- if the actual deficit is higher than budgeted by an amount equal to at least 0.5 per cent. of nominal GDP for a three-month period; or
- if there are insufficient resources in the Treasury's accounts to meet the following month's due payments in full.

If any suspension or reduction of expenditure exceeds three months, the Cabinet of Ministers is required to submit a supplementary budget.

The Saeima is authorised to amend the draft State Budget Law proposed by the Cabinet of Ministers. However, the Constitution restricts the amendment powers of the Saeima by providing that decisions involving additional expenditure must allocate funds to cover such expenditure. The budget adopted by the Saeima enters into force at the beginning of the year in respect of which the law has been prepared. If a budget has not come into force in due time, the Minister of Finance shall approve the State budget expenditure, loan and borrowing limits necessary for the activities of the State, provided that the expenditure does not exceed the maximum permissible amount of the total State budget expenditure determined for the relevant year in the medium term budget framework law for each ministry and other central State institutions, and that the implementation of the budget policies and conditions determined in the State budget law of the previous financial year is ensured at a constant level, except for fixed-term measures.

EXECUTION OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

The Budget Management Law authorises the Treasury to organise the execution and financial accounting of the central Government budget. The Treasury grants spending allocations to all entities financed from the budget and ensures that payments executed by those entities comply with the limits set out in the central Government budget.

As part of its implementation of the central Government budget, the Treasury opens budget accounts for budget executors, grants allocations based on financial plans, ensures payments made by entities financed from the budget and maintains records of budget execution transactions effected by entities financed from the budget.

The Treasury prepares monthly, quarterly and annual reports on the execution of the central Government budget and local government budgets as well as daily reports on the execution of the central Government budget. Reports on budget execution are compiled and submitted by the central Government budget entities and local governments in accordance with the Budget Management Law and other relevant laws and regulations.

According to procedures laid down by the Cabinet of Ministers, local governments prepare and submit to the Treasury monthly and annual reports regarding the implementation of their budgets, financing and the amount of their borrowings and guarantees, and the Ministry of Finance prepares a financial year report which is submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers by the Minister for Finance (the **Annual Report**). The submission of the Annual Report is accompanied by an opinion of the State Audit Office (the **SAO**) as required by law. The Cabinet then submits the Annual Report and the opinion of the SAO to the Saeima by 15 October of the financial year following the relevant budget year.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements and structure stipulated in Article 31 of the Budget Management Law and associated Cabinet Regulations. Article 31 and the regulations also govern the form of the financial and budget execution information to be included in the Annual Report, as well as the explanations to be provided for significant changes in the accounting year.

The SAO conducts a financial audit and renders an opinion on the correctness of the preparation of the Annual Report according to the Budget Management Law and the Law on the State Audit Office. The audit is conducted in accordance with international auditing standards as recognised by the Republic of Latvia. The SAO inspects the preparation of the Annual Report and the correspondence of transactions with regulatory requirements. The audit also assesses the accounting principles applied.

The SAO sends draft audit reports relating to the Ministry of Finance for review to the units and subordinated institutions of the Ministry of Finance which are responsible for the evaluation of audit proposals and problematic issues. The Internal Audit Department of the Ministry of Finance supervises the implementation of the SAO recommendations related to the Ministry of Finance and its subordinated institutions.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETS

Local governments prepare, approve and execute their budgets independently. The central Government budget is consolidated with local government budgets in the general Government budget.

An Equalisation Fund for Local Government Finance, formed from local government payments and grants from the central Government budget, focuses on providing equal conditions for the execution of local government functions by transferring financial resources from certain local governments with higher socio-economic conditions to local governments with lower socio-economic conditions.

During the initial phases of the budget preparation process, the Ministry of Finance, together with local governments, determines the amount of equalisation grants to be provided to local governments and the total amount of central Government budget financing as well as its distribution to local governments for the next financial year. Local governments are represented by The Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments. The Cabinet of Ministers, when submitting the draft State Budget Law to the Saeima, adds a protocol detailing the results of any negotiations between The Cabinet of Ministers and the Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments.

The State Budget Law may provide for grants and subsidies from the central Government budget to ensure the execution of State functions.

Local governments are empowered to borrow and provide guarantees according to the procedures specified by the Cabinet of Ministers. The annual State Budget Law sets a maximum amount for the total increase in borrowings and guarantees. Local governments are allowed to borrow and provide guarantees for the implementation of investment projects under the annual State Budget Law conditions. In order to control and supervise the financial activity of local governments in respect of

borrowings and guarantees, the Minister of Finance has established the Local Government Borrowing and Guarantee Control and Supervision Council. Local governments may only borrow or provide guarantees where the Local Government Borrowing and Guarantee Control and Supervision Council has approved such borrowing or guarantee, as applicable.

SUMMARY OF LATVIA'S BUDGETS SINCE 2015

The 2015 budget was submitted to the Saeima on 10 December 2014 and was approved by the Saeima on 17 December 2014. The 2015 budget targeted central Government deficit of 0.9 per cent. and a consolidated general Government deficit of 1.1 per cent. of projected nominal GDP and assumes an average inflation rate of 2.4 per cent., continued economic growth throughout the year and a job seeker rate of 10.1 per cent. According to ESA methodology, the general Government budget deficit was projected to be 1.0 per cent. of projected nominal GDP. The 2015 budget reflected the Government's commitment to increase its national defence capability, by raising state defence funding by 2 per cent. of projected nominal GDP by 2020; however, due to the deterioration of the regional security situation the Government provided new projections in Latvia's Stability Programme for 2015-2018 requiring the increase in defence funding to be achieved by 2018. The 2015 budget included the implementation of strategic objectives identified in the Latvian National Development Plan, and additional funds were allocated to the health, transport and agriculture sectors, in addition to defence.

The 2016 budget was submitted to the Saeima on 30 September 2015 and was approved by the Saeima on 30 December 2015. According to ESA methodology, the general Government budget deficit target for 2016 was the same as for 2015 and was projected to be 1.0 per cent. of projected nominal GDP. The 2016 budget reflected the Government's commitment to strengthen internal and external national security, increase health care accessibility and improve the quality of education. In order to provide the necessary financing for expenditures in 2016, the baseline expenditures of line ministries were revised and cut by 3 per cent. Accordingly, line ministries have been required to optimise their spending and obtain efficiency gains. The timeline of investment projects was revised.

On 30 September 2015 amendments to the Law on Budget and Financial Management were submitted to the Saeima and were approved by the Saeima on 30 November 2015. Pursuant to the amendments, the Cabinet of Ministers ensures a permanent and systematic public spending review. As of 1 January 2016, the Law on Budget and Financial Management requires the Government to ensure the constant and systematic revision of State budget expenditure, allowing for a more efficient and economic implementation of State policy, as well as optimising budget expenditure and evaluating the conformity thereof to the priorities and objectives set in the development planning documents. Accordingly, on an annual basis the Minister of Finance will submit to the Government for its approval the proposed revisions to State budget expenditure based on the results of a public spending review and the proposals for the application of these revisions within the draft Medium Term Budget Framework Law and the draft annual State Budget Law.

The 2017 budget was submitted to the Saeima on 14 October 2016 and was approved by the Saeima on 24 November 2016. According to ESA methodology, the general Government budget deficit target for 2017 was projected to be 1.1 per cent. of projected nominal GDP.

The outcome of Latvia's first spending review was adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers on 31 May 2016. In fiscal terms, efficiency gains of €61.3 million for 2017 were identified, which provided additional funds for both ministry priorities and general Government priorities (€28.7 million being allocated for ministry priorities and €32.6 million being allocated for general Government priorities).

For 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the allocation of €188.7 million of funding for new policy initiatives and priority measures of line ministries. The biggest amount of additional financing has been provided for the sectors which the Government has identified as priorities, in particular internal security, health and education. However, additional resources were also provided to other significant issues of concern, including demography, road infrastructure, support for farmers and the Latvian centenary events.

In view of the considerable changes in geopolitical risks, expenditure by the Ministry of Defence was projected to be 1.7 per cent. of GDP in 2017, 2.0 per cent. of GDP in 2018, and 2.0 per cent. of GDP in 2019.

The 2018 budget was submitted to the Saeima on 12 October 2017 and was approved by the Saeima on 23 November 2017. The general Government budget deficit target for 2018 is projected to be 1.0 per cent. of projected nominal GDP. The fiscal safety reserve is planned to equal 0.1 per cent. of GDP.

The outcome of the spending review undertaken in 2017 was adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers on 28 August 2017. The spending review saw an aggregate amount of €81.1 million allocated to ministerial and overarching national priorities, with €52.5 million allocated for ministry priorities and €28.6 million allocated for general Government priorities.

For 2018, the Government has allocated an additional €336.6 million to finance priority measures. The largest amount has been allocated to health and defence, with an additional €200.7 million (representing 59.7 per cent. of total priorities' funding) allocated to the Ministry of Health. Funding allocated to defence is growing as compared to the previous year and will reach the agreed 2.0 per cent. of nominal GDP. Additional resources have also been allocated to demographic measures and social issues, road maintenance and construction, public infrastructure, education and strengthening internal security.

For 2019, initially a temporary budget was approved by the order of the Minister of Finance on 18 December 2018. The budget for 2019 was then submitted to the Saeima on 8 March 2019 and approved by the Saeima on 3 April 2019. The general Government budget structural deficit target for 2019 is projected to be 0.5 per cent. of projected nominal GDP. The fiscal safety reserve is equal to 0.1 per cent. of GDP.

In 2018, the focus of the spending review was on two main areas: (i) changes in the state budget policy (legislative amendments for work efficiency, wider use of automatic data processing systems and analytical work strengthening); and (ii) changes in the line of ministry policy funding (focus on effective real estate use and management and ICT optimisation). On 5 February 2019, the Cabinet of Ministers accepted the results of the 2018 spending review. The spending review identified €51.3 million which was to be reallocated to other priorities. In addition, the main results were: saved resources; reduced administrative burden; strengthened analytical work; recommendations for ICT optimisation; reduced prices for reimbursed pharmaceutical products; and legislative amendments for work efficiency.

For 2019, the Government has allocated an additional €28.8 million to finance priority measures, where €7.2 million will be channelled to implement the action plan for the implementation of the MONEYVAL recommendations on money laundering and terrorist financing as part of the financial sector clean-up. Regarding healthcare, the Government decided that €4.8 million will be allocated to the improvement of the quality of long-term social care services, €3 million will be allocated to fund the treatment of rare disease patients, €2.7 million will be allocated to the improvement of a special care allowance for children and adults with disabilities since childhood and €2.6 million will be earmarked for the Latvian diaspora support measures.

The 2020 draft budget was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 11 October 2019 and submitted to the Saeima on 14 October 2019. On 14 November 2019, the Saeima approved the 2020 state budget. The Saeima also approved the law on medium-term budget content for 2020, 2021 and 2022.

The 2020 budget has been prepared under conditions of fiscal discipline. Cooperation and discussion led to agreement on support for a number of activities considered to be of major importance in the fields of health, education, as well as internal security and justice.

State consolidated budget revenue is planned at €9.9 billion and expenditures at €10 billion. The general government deficit for 2020 is projected to be 0.3 per cent. of GDP according to the methodology of the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union, whereas the GDP growth is projected to be 2.8 per cent.

The 2019 annual spending review was structured into three main areas: revision of the sector policies (expenditure areas of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education), revision of the state budget programmes (every line ministry revised their budget programme using a new template for programme analysis - Strategic Review Form) and an improvement of processes and systems (legislative amendments were made and recommendations prepared for ministerial spending on telecommunications and printing services). As a result of the 2019 spending review process, 94 million euro were identified for reallocation, with €48 million allocated for improving overall fiscal room in the budget and €46 million allocated to different priorities set by the line ministries.

For 2020, the Government has allocated an additional €190.7 million to finance priority measures. An additional €66.3 million is earmarked for the health sector, including wage increases for medical practitioners, reimbursable medicines and treatment of rare disease patients, whereas €31 million is earmarked for teachers' salaries, public research programmes and other educational and scientific developments.

An increase in remuneration is also planned for officials and employees of the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Culture. €19.2 million has been earmarked for increasing the salaries of officials with a special service grade in the Ministry of the Interior, improving the security of information flows, building the state borderline and other sectoral priorities. €6.8 million has been earmarked for justice sector measures, including an increase in the remuneration of justice system employees. An additional €13.1 million is earmarked for the remuneration of cultural sector employees, renovation of cultural infrastructure buildings and other sectoral priorities.

A further €7.9 million has been allocated for the maintenance of motorways and the development of electronic communications. €7.4 million has been allocated to improve media performance, including the exit of public media from the advertising market and for security measures in the information sector. €10 million has been earmarked for the provision of measures to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing and €6.3 million has been earmarked for demographic measures. An additional €1.1 million has been allocated for the implementation of the Administrative Territorial Reform.

Starting from 1 January 2020, the annual differentiated non-taxable minimum has been increased to €300 per month and the ceiling to which the maximum annual differentiated non-taxable minimum applies has also been raised.

As an integral part of the annual State budget preparation process, the spending review 2020 covered: fundamental analysis of the functions financed by the State budget, and analysis of the financing policies under the supervision of line ministries and medium-term spending review results. In 2020, a strategic review form was used for the analysis of the State budget programme and sub-programme functions and activities, including the analysis of the relevance, effectiveness and allocated resources for the relevant functions and activities. As a result, the spending review process identified functions and activities of the State budget programmes and sub-programmes that need further revision to ensure more efficient implementation. Certain financing policies and expenditure areas under the supervision of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of the Interior were reviewed to ensure more rational implementation of the State budget functions by providing proposals for policy changes. Suggestions were also made for the centralisation of support functions, the information and communication technologies areas, and the potential role of PPPs in promoting development and productivity. As a result of the 2020 spending review process, €53.6 million was identified for reallocation, with €13.1 million allocated for improving overall fiscal room in the budget and €40.5 million allocated to different priorities set by the line ministries.

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

The table below sets out a summary of the consolidated general Government budget outcome on a cash flow basis for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and the the consolidated operational data for the general Government budget for the year ended 31 December

	2019.				
	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾
	(<i>€ millions</i>)				
General Government budget revenues.....	8,814.6	9,065.2	9,621.5	10,878.0	11,414.4
1. Tax revenues.....	7,002.6	8,657.7	8,657.7	9,057.3	9,047.0
1.1 Direct taxes.....	4,065.8	4,918.2	4,918.2	5,096.5	4,994.1
<i>Corporate income tax</i>	383.1	304.00	304.00	44.8	191.4
<i>Personal income tax</i>	1,436.9	1,728.4	1,728.4	1,929.6	1,742.4
<i>Social security contributions (incl. the Solidarity tax)</i>	2,048.7	2,662.6	2,662.6	2,895.7	2,829.5
<i>Property tax</i>	197.0	223.1	223.1	226.4	230.7
1.2 Indirect taxes.....	2,936.8	3,739.6	3,739.6	3,960.8	4,053.0
<i>Value added tax</i>	1,903.6	2,457.0	2,457.0	2,648.3	2,660.4
<i>Excise duty</i>	796.3	1,029.2	1,029.2	1,064.1	1,125.4
<i>Car tax</i>	11.1	-	-	-	-
<i>Customs duties</i>	40.0	52.8	52.8	49.7	56.4
<i>Subsidised energy tax</i>	31.0	5.3	5.3	-	0.0
<i>Vehicle tax</i>	79.4	94.3	94.3	95.3	100.0
<i>Corporate vehicle tax</i>	20.3	21.5	21.5	21.1	21.9
<i>Electricity tax</i>	1.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.4
1.3 Other taxes ⁽²⁾	53.4	74.5	74.5	77.3	83.5
2. Non-tax revenues.....	498.4	717.7	717.7	641.3	616.1
3. Grants and donations.....	4.9	4.0	4.0	5.2	1.1
4. Self-earned revenues.....	303.0	366.8	366.8	390.0	366.4
5. Foreign financial assistance.....	1,005.7	1,131.3	1,131.3	1,320.5	1,143.2
6. Other local government payments.....	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
General Government budget expenditures.....	9,188.1	9,165.5	9,843.4	11,093.4	11,532.0
1. Non-capital expenditure.....	8,268.3	8,886.3	9,905.3	10,321.7	10,209.3
2. Capital expenditure.....	919.9	957.1	1,188.1	1,209.4	1,201.9
3. Other expenditure.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial balance⁽³⁾.....	(373.5)	(100.3)	(221.9)	(215.4)	(117.6)
Financial balance (ESA 2010)⁽⁴⁾.....	(348.4)	38.9	(210.8)	(242.9)	(63.2)

Source: Ministry of Finance

Notes:

- (1) Operational data according to the State Treasury reports.
- (2) Including taxes on lotteries, gambling and natural resources tax.
- (3) Calculated according to cash flow methodology.
- (4) Calculated according to ESA methodology.

The table below summarises the outcome of the consolidated general Government budget for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, in each case as a percentage of nominal GDP (calculated on a cash flow basis).

	Year ended 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾
General Government budget revenues	36.1	36.2	35.9	37.4	37.5
1. Tax revenues.....	28.7	29.6	29.8	29.7	28.9
1.1 Direct taxes.....	16.6	17.1	16.9	16.7	16.0
1.2 Indirect taxes.....	11.8	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.9
1.3 Other taxes ⁽²⁾	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
2. Non-tax revenues.....	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0
3. Grants and donations.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Self-earned revenues.....	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
5. Foreign financial assistance.....	4.1	3.0	3.9	4.3	3.7
6. Other local government payments.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Government budget expenditures	37.6	36.6	36.7	38.2	37.8
1. Non-capital expenditure.....	33.9	33.9	34.1	33.9	32.7
2. Capital expenditure.....	3.8	2.6	4.1	4.0	4.2
3. Other expenditure.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial balance ⁽³⁾	(1.5)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.4)
Financial balance (ESA 2010) ⁽⁴⁾	(1.4)	0.2	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.2)

Source: Ministry of Finance

Notes:

(1) Operational data according to the State Treasury reports including taxes on lotteries, gambling and natural resources tax.

(2) Calculated according to cash flow methodology.

(3) Calculated according to ESA methodology.

Revenues

Latvia's general Government budget revenues comprise revenues from taxation and a limited number of other sources. The Government's tax revenues are described below. The Government's principal non-tax revenues are derived from a range of fees (such as licensing and land registration fees), dividends and interest income. The Government's self-earned revenues reflect income from services provided by budget institutions (for example, guarantee fees for guarantees provided by the Treasury). Foreign financial assistance reflects infrastructure funds from the EU and other similar assistance.

Latvia's general Government budget revenues increased by 3.3 per cent. in 2015, by 2.8 per cent. in 2016, by 6.1 per cent. in 2017 and 13.1 per cent. in 2018. In 2019, Latvia's general Government budget revenues increased by 4.9 per cent. compared to the 2018 budget.

Tax revenues

The majority of the Government's revenues are derived from taxes. As a percentage of total general Government revenues, tax revenues were 79.4 per cent. in 2015, 81.8 per cent. in 2016, 83.8 per cent. in 2017, 79.6 per cent. in 2018 and 79.4 per cent. in 2019.

Latvia's tax revenues are principally made up of direct taxes and indirect taxes. Direct taxes comprise social security contributions (including one per cent. for healthcare financing), personal income tax, corporate income tax and real estate tax. As a percentage of total general Government tax revenue, revenues from direct taxes were 58.1 per cent. in 2015, 57.9 per cent. in 2016, 58.2 per cent. in 2017, 56.8 per cent. in 2018 and 56.3 per cent. in 2019. In the first half of 2020, revenues from direct taxes are budgeted to equal 58.2 per cent. of total general Government tax revenue.

The tax rate for social security contributions represents employer and employee contributions which, in 2018, aggregated 35.09 per cent. of salary. These contributions are paid by the employer and

recorded in a special budget (which is consolidated into the general Government budget). The special budget is used to pay a range of social benefits, including sickness benefit, unemployment benefit, incapacity benefit and maternity benefit. In 2016, a solidarity tax (which is a tax levied on income which exceeds the ceiling for mandatory state social contributions) was introduced. The solidarity tax rate is the same as the rate of mandatory State social security contributions. From 2018, the rate of mandatory State social security contributions has been increased from 34.09 per cent. to 35.09 per cent., and the increase has been allocated into the State basic budget for health funding. However, pursuant to the Tax Policy Principles (which entered into force on 1 January 2018), instead of being paid into the central Government budget, the proceeds of the solidarity tax are applied to social security, the healthcare financing budget and the personal income tax account. As of 2019, the amendments to the solidarity tax took effect, such that the solidarity tax rate is 25.5 per cent. applied to income exceeding €62,800 per year. During the relevant taxation period, the solidarity tax is taxed at the same rate as the rate applied to the mandatory state social insurance contributions, and the State Revenue Service, by 1 September of the year following the relevant taxation period, under its summing-up procedure, calculates the solidarity tax refund, which equals the difference between the solidarity tax paid in the relevant taxation period and the mandatory State social security contributions (which is calculated by applying the higher rate of the mandatory state social insurance contributions, and the solidarity tax calculated by applying the solidarity tax rate of 25.5 per cent.).

Personal income tax is levied on employees' salaries and is deducted at source by employers and paid to the Treasury. In 2015, 2016 and 2017 budget, the personal income tax was charged at a rate of 23 per cent. Three personal income tax basic rates were introduced in 2018: 20 per cent. on annual income of up to €20,004, 23 per cent. on annual income between €20,004 and €62,800 (€55,000 in 2018), and 31.4 per cent. on annual income exceeding €62,800 (€55,000 in 2018). Corporate income tax was levied at a rate of 15 per cent. on company profits until 2017. The system of corporate tax was altered in 2018 such that profit distributions are subject to a corporate income tax rate of 20 per cent. whilst retained earnings are not subject to corporate income tax.

Real estate tax is levied on the value of land and buildings used for business purposes at a rate of 1.5 per cent. in each case. From 2013, municipalities are permitted to determine their own tax rate within the scope of a tax rate corridor (0.2 to 3 per cent.) provided by law (the general rule being that the rate should be within 0.2 to 1.5 per cent. limits unless any real estate is not maintained in accordance with applicable law, in which case the rate should be within 1.5 to 3 per cent.). Revenue from real estate tax was 44.8 per cent. in 2015, 5.1 per cent. in 2016, 4.9 per cent. in 2017 and 4.5 per cent. in 2018. In 2019, revenue from real estate tax is budgeted to equal 4.4 per cent. of direct tax revenue.

Indirect taxes principally comprise value added tax and excise duties. Customs duties, car and vehicle taxes and electricity and subsidised energy taxes also generate a small proportion of indirect tax revenue. As a percentage of total general Government tax revenue, revenue from indirect taxes was 41.2 per cent. in 2015, 41.4 per cent. in 2016, 41.0 per cent. in 2017, 42.3 per cent. in 2018 and 42.3 per cent. in 2019. In the first half of 2020, revenue from indirect taxes were 41.0 per cent. of total general Government tax revenue.

VAT in Latvia is charged on a wide range of goods and services. In the first six months of 2012, VAT was charged at 22 per cent. with the reduced rate being increased to 12 per cent. From 1 July 2012, the VAT standard rate has been reduced to 21 per cent. The reduced VAT rate of 5 per cent. for fruits, berries and vegetables characteristic has been introduced in Latvia for a limited period of time (3 years from 1 January 2018 till 31 December 2020).

Excise duty in Latvia is charged on alcoholic beverages (including beer), tobacco products, liquids used for e-cigarettes, mineral oils, natural gas, non-alcoholic beverages and coffee. There is a wide range of different charges which have generally increased over the period since 2012.

Expenditure

Under the Medium-term Budget Law, substantial additional funding for expenditure in the 2018 to 2020 period has been allocated to the defence sector (raising state defence funding to 2 per cent. of GDP starting from 2018), internal security, health and the education sector.

Additional, although less significant, increases in expenditure include increasing the minimum wage from €380 to €430, measures to combat the shadow economy, grants for municipalities and the restoration of the State budget grant to ensure scientific activity in higher educational institutions and colleges.

Latvia's general Government budget classifies expenditure as either capital expenditure or non-capital (or maintenance) expenditure. As a percentage of total expenditure, non-capital expenditure was 90.0 per cent. in 2015, 92.8 per cent. in 2016, 90.3 per cent. in 2017 and 89.3 per cent. in 2018. In 2019, non-capital expenditure equalled 89.5 per cent. of total expenditure. Non-capital expenditure principally comprises current expenditure and subsidies, grants and social support. Together, these two expenditure classifications made up 91.3 per cent. in 2015, 92.9 per cent. in 2016, 93.8 per cent. in 2017 and 94.1 per cent. in 2018. In 2019, current expenditure and subsidies, grants and social support were together budgeted to account for 94.5 per cent. of total non-capital expenditure. In addition, interest payments on Latvia's outstanding debt and international collaboration payments and Latvia's contributions to the EU budget make up the balance of non-capital expenditure. The increase in interest payments in 2015 (on a cash flow basis) principally reflects the cost of the partial refinancing of bonds issued in US dollars and maturing in 2020 and 2021 with new Eurobonds with similar terms. In order to reduce central government debt servicing costs in the medium term, in December 2015, bonds issued in 2011 and 2012 were repurchased in the amount of USD 650 million by simultaneously ceasing the currency swap transactions and issuing new five-year Eurobonds in the amount of €550 million (the repurchase transaction had no fiscal impact according to ESA 2010 methodology in 2015). Interest payments declined in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 as Latvia started to refinance outstanding debt obligations at lower interest rates, taking advantage of the favourable situation in the financial markets.

Non-capital expenditure increased by 2.7 per cent. in 2015, by 2.8 per cent. in 2016, by 4.5 per cent. in 2017 and by 11.5 per cent. in 2018. In 2019, non-capital expenditure increased by 4.2 per cent, compared to 2018.

The table below provides a breakdown of non-capital expenditure in the consolidated general Government budget (on a cash flow basis) for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

		Year ended 31 December				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019⁽¹⁾
		(€ millions)				
1.	Current expenditure.....	3,165.2	3,296.9	3,598.0	3,981.5	4,121.6
1.1	Remuneration of which:	1,987.5	2,095.8	2,288.4	2,452.1	2,611.9
	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	1,530.8	1,610.2	1,753.2	1,865.1	1,957.4
	<i>Employers' social security contributions</i>	456.6	485.7	535.2	587.0	654.5
1.2	Goods and services.....	1,177.1	1,201.1	1,309.6	1,529.4	1,509.7
2.	Interest payments	435.6	308.6	297.0	275.7	263.1
3.	Subsidies, grants and social support.....	4,382.1	4,604.8	4,732.9	5,341.0	5,589.3
3.1	Subsidies and grants.....	1,794.9	1,903.5	1,903.8	2,276.2	2,329.4
3.2	Social support of which:.....	2,587.3	2,701.3	2,829.1	3,064.9	3,259.9
	<i>Pensions</i>	1,832.8	1,863.2	1,944.9	2,102.2	2,213.7
	<i>Other social support</i>	754.4	838.1	884.2	962.7	1,046.2
4.	International collaboration	38.8	33.1	32.3	48.5	55.8
5.	Payments to EU budget.....	246.3	258.6	225.4	258.6	291.9
	Total non-capital expenditure	8,268.3	8,502.8	8,886.3	9,905.3	10,321.7

Source: Ministry of Finance

(1) Operational data according to the State Treasury reports.

Current expenditure

Current expenditure comprises remuneration of central and local government employees as well as payments for goods and services used by central and local government. As a percentage of total non-capital expenditure, current expenditure was 38.3 per cent. in 2015, 38.8 per cent. in 2016, 40.5 per cent. in 2017 and 40.2 per cent. in 2018.

In 2019, current expenditure is budgeted was 39.9 per cent. of total non-capital expenditure.

Remuneration includes both wages and employers' social security contributions. Remuneration increased by 6.9 per cent. in 2015, by 5.4 per cent. in 2016, by 9.2 per cent. in 2017 and by 7.2 per cent. in 2018. In 2019, remuneration increased by 6.5 per cent. As a percentage of total current expenditure, remuneration was 62.8 per cent. in 2015, 63.6 per cent. in 2016, 63.6 per cent. in 2017 and 61.6 per cent. in 2018. In 2019, remuneration was 63.4 per cent. of total current expenditure.

In each of 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 payments for goods and services increased by 4.4 per cent., 2.0 per cent. 9.0 per cent. and 16.8 per cent., respectively. These payments increased by 1.3 per cent. in 2019. As a percentage of total current expenditure, payments for goods and services were 37.2 per cent. in 2015, 36.4 per cent. in 2016 and 2017 and 38.4 per cent. in 2018. In 2019, Latvia's payments for goods and services were 36.6 per cent. of total current expenditure.

Subsidies, grants and social support

As a percentage of total non-capital expenditure, subsidies, grants and social support was 53.0 per cent. in 2015, 54.2 per cent. in 2016, 53.3 per cent. in 2017 and 53.9 per cent. in 2018. Subsidies, grants and social support were 54.2 per cent. of total non-capital expenditure in 2019.

Subsidies and grants principally comprise payments by the Government to enterprises for ensuring certain functions which are necessary to society (for example, subsidising the costs of mail delivery in rural areas). In addition, subsidies for agriculture and payments to non-Governmental organisations make up the balance of subsidies and grants expenditure. In 2015, subsidies and grants decreased by 7.5 per cent. In 2016, subsidies and grants increased by 6.1 per cent. and remained at the same level in 2017, but in 2018 increased by 19.6 per cent. In 2019, subsidies and grants increased by 2.3 per cent. As a percentage of total subsidies, grants and social support, subsidies and grants 41.0 per cent. in 2015, 41.3 per cent. in 2016, 40.2 per cent. in 2017 and 42.6 per cent. in 2018. In 2019, they were 41.7 per cent. of total subsidies, grants and social support.

Social support principally comprises pensions and other social insurance payments made from the Central Government Social Security Budget. Social support increased by 5.8 per cent. in 2015, by 4.4 per cent. in 2016, by 4.7 per cent. in 2017 and by 8.3 per cent. in 2018. Social support increased by 6.4 per cent. in 2019.

As a percentage of total subsidies, grants and social support, social support was 59.0 per cent. in 2015, 58.7 per cent. in 2016, 59.8 per cent. in 2017 and 57.4 per cent. in 2018. Social support was 58.9 per cent. of total subsidies, grants and social support in 2019.

BUDGET DEFICITS

Since its accession to the EU in 2004, Latvia has been obliged to observe the euro convergence criteria for Eurozone entry (the **Maastricht criteria**) which limits the general Government sector budget deficit to no more than 3.0 per cent. of nominal GDP (on an ESA basis).

Following Latvia's acceptance of the financial assistance package, Latvia implemented significant budget consolidation measures as part of the conditions attached to that package. Reflecting these and a strong fiscal policy, the deficit was 1.4 per cent. on an ESA basis of nominal GDP in 2015, well within the 3.0 per cent. limit of the Maastricht criteria.

The General Government budget for 2016 was a surplus of 0.2 per cent. of nominal GDP, in 2017 was a deficit of 0.8 per cent. of nominal GDP, in 2018 was a deficit of 0.8 per cent. of nominal GDP and in 2019 was a deficit of 0.2 per cent. of nominal GDP on an ESA basis.

INDEBTEDNESS

All central Government debt and cash management activities (including the issuance of securities) are entrusted to the Treasury, an administrative institution that reports to the Minister of Finance. The main goal for central Government medium-term debt and cash management is to ensure the availability of cash for financing requirements in a timely manner at the lowest possible debt servicing costs, while hedging financial risks and at the same time contributing to the development of the domestic financial market. This latter objective is an important reason for the Government's issues of domestic debt securities. The Minister of Finance approves a medium-term funding plan prepared by the Treasury, which indicates the planned borrowing measures in the domestic and international capital markets.

Central Government debt comprises received and unpaid gross debt of central Government authorities, stated in accordance with the institutional sector classification (excluding merchants controlled and financed by central Government, port and free port authorities and special economic zones) in the following financial product categories:

- debt securities (excluding derivative financial instruments); and
- loans and deposits, including saving bonds, guarantee deposits, cash deposits and account balances of clients (excluding central Government authorities but including merchants controlled and financed by central Government, port and free port authorities and special economic zones) placed at the Treasury.

The ceiling on the total central Government debt (comprising both domestic and external debt) is set in the annual State Budget Law in terms of nominal value as at 31 December of each year. In 2018, the central Government debt ceiling was €10.25 billion (at nominal value, including derivatives attributed to external debt). In 2019 the central Government debt ceiling is set at €11.75 billion (at nominal value, including derivatives attributed to external debt). Due to the spread of COVID-19 and the suppression of its consequences, on 5 May 2020, the Ministry of Finance via order No. 146 set the total debt ceiling outstanding of €14.4 billion as at 31 December 2020.

The table below sets out Latvia's outstanding central Government debt in euro and as a percentage of nominal GDP as at 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<i>(€ millions)</i>				
Central Government debt	8,411.9	9,702.3	9,699.0	10,196.7	10,810.1
External.....	7,052.7	8,297.9	8,119.2	8,653.9	9,079.4
Domestic.....	1,359.2	1,404.5	1,579.8	1,542.8	1,730.7
	<i>(as a percentage of nominal GDP)</i>				
Central Government debt	34.4	38.7	36.2	35.1	35.5
External.....	28.9	33.1	30.3	29.8	29.8
Domestic.....	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.7

Source: The Treasury

Note: central Government borrowing, in line with ESA methodology, includes cash deposits placed at the Treasury.

Latvia has met all principal and interest obligations on its central Government debt since the renewal of its independence in 1991.

The table below sets out Latvia's debt redemption profile (excluding interest amounts) in respect of its total outstanding central Government debt as at 30 June 2020, expressed in millions of euro, and as a percentage of the total amount outstanding at 30 June 2020, for each of the years indicated. The data contained in the table does not assume any refinancing of existing debt.

	<u>2020⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>
	(<i>€ millions</i>)							
Total principal								
payments	1,346.6	1,461.4	692.4	1,533.7	1,161.8	1,151.5	1,505.7	5.7
Securities	551.0	1,447.4	604.5	1,520.8	1,000.8	870.5	1,500.0	0.0
Loans	11.7	8.9	83.1	7.5	157.5	280.0	5.0	5.0
On – demand and deposits	783.9	5.2	4.9	5.5	3.5	1.0	0.7	0.7
As percentage of total outstanding central Government debt as at 30 June 2020.....	10.9%	11.8%	5.6%	12.4%	9.4%	9.3%	12.2%	0.0%
	<u>2028</u>	<u>2029</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>2031</u>	<u>2032</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>2034⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(<i>€ millions</i>)							
Total principal								12,385.
payments	506.0	5.8	5.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	3,004.8	8
Securities	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,850.0	9
Loans	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	151.2	727.6
On – demand and deposits.....	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.6	813.3
As percentage of total outstanding central Government debt as at 30 June 2020.....	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.3%	100.0%

Source: The Treasury

Note:

(1) Amount due to be repaid from 1 July to 31 December, 2020.

(2) Amount due to be repaid from and including 2034 onward.

As at 31 December 2019 and according to Government deficit/surplus and debt level data submitted to Eurostat in April 2020, Latvia's general Government debt was 36.9 per cent. of Latvia's GDP compared to 37.2 per cent. as at 31 December 2018, 39.3 per cent as at 31 December 2017, 40.9 per cent as at 31 December 2016 and 37.3 per cent. as at 31 December 2015. As at 31 December 2019 Latvia had the ninth lowest ratio of general Government debt to GDP among the 28 Member States of the EU. According to the Stability Programme of the Republic of Latvia 2020-2023 submitted to the European Commission, the general government debt for 2020 and 2021 is projected to be 51.7 per cent. and 52.3 per cent. of Latvia's GDP respectively, according to the methodology of the European system of national and regional accounts in the EU. The continuing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is difficult to ascertain and these forecasts therefore remain subject to significant uncertainty (See also "*Risk Factor - Risks relating to the emergence of coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic*"). General government debt forecast has been significantly increased for 2020 - 2021, as compared to the forecasts of the Stability Programme for 2019 - 2022. The changes were as a result of: the significant increase of borrowing volumes caused by the need to finance the measures required for mitigating the consequences of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and supporting the wider economy, as well as the changed macroeconomic scenario due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, providing for significant GDP fall in 2020 and gradual recuperation in the medium term.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXTERNAL DEBT

Latvia's central Government external debt (the **External Debt**) comprises borrowings from the international financial markets and from international financial institutions. Latvia has eleven series of international bonds outstanding, ten of which were denominated in euro and one in U.S. dollars. As at the date of this Information Statement, the following issues are currently outstanding:

Aggregate Outstanding Principal

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Original Issue Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Coupon</u>
€550 million.....	15 December 2015	15 December 2020	0.500
€1,000 million.....	21 January 2014	21 January 2021	2.625
U.S.\$ 401,490* million.....	16 June 2011	16 June 2021	5.250
€1,000 million.....	30 April 2014	30 April 2024	2.875
€1,000 million.....	14 April 2020	14 April 2023	0.125
€500 million.....	23 September 2015	23 September 2025	1.375
€950 million**.....	7 October 2016	7 October 2026	0.375
€500 million***.....	30 May 2018	30 May 2028	1.125
€850 million****.....	16 May 2016	16 May 2036	1.375
€1,000 million*****.....	15 February 2017	15 February 2047	2.250
€1,000 million*****.....	19 February 2019	19 February 2049	1.875

Notes:

* outstanding amount following buyback transaction in December 2015

** including second and third tranches, each of €150 million, issued on 15 February 2017 and 7 June 2017, respectively and fourth tranche of €550 on 26 March 2020

*** including a second tranche of €150 million issued on 12 September 2018

**** including a second tranche of €200 million issued on 7 June 2017

***** including a second tranche of €300 million issued on 30 May 2018 and third tranches of €200 million issued on 12 September 2018

***** including a second tranche of €300 million issued on 27 May 2019

At 30 June 2020, outstanding central Government debt consisted of issues in international capital markets (75 per cent.), domestic market (19 per cent.), loans from the EC (2 per cent.) and loans from the European Investment Bank (3 per cent.) and other lenders (2 per cent.).

The table below sets out the External Debt broken down by currency (excluding derivatives), calculated based on the nominal value as at 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

	As at 31 December				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
			<i>(€ millions)</i>		
CHF	0.49	0.40	0.288	0.214	0.133
€.....	4,958.53	6,143.17	7,053.89	7,545.34	7,946.56
USD.....	1,939.78	2,000.24	921.52	961.67	979.81
XDR ⁽¹⁾	153.89	154.03	143.47	146.71	149.32
Total.....	7,052.70	8,297.85	8,119.16	8,653.93	9,075.83

Source: The Treasury

Note:

(1) IMF special drawing rights.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL LENDERS

In the second half of 2008, due to the global financial crisis, Latvia's limited financial resource availability and the liquidity support provided by the Government to stabilise the banking sector, the Government sought financial assistance from the IMF and other members of the international community. At the end of December 2008, the IMF, the EU, the World Bank, the EBRD, certain Nordic countries and certain EU Member States agreed to provide a package of support to Latvia in an amount of up to approximately €7.5 billion.

At the end of 2011, loans amounting to €4.5 billion had been made by international lenders within the scope of the financial assistance programme. The funds received were principally used to finance deficits, make State loans and finance debt repayment. In addition, a portion of the funds received was used to support Parex Bank and ensure the stability of the Latvian banking sector. Latvia decided not to make any further borrowings after 1 November 2011 following its return to the international capital markets in June 2011. The programme facility lapsed at the beginning of 2012.

The table below sets out total committed, distributed and outstanding financing at 30 June 2020 provided by the international lenders under the financial assistance package.

	Committed ⁽¹⁾	Total	
		Disbursed	Outstanding ⁽²⁾
		(€ billions)	
EC.....	3.1	2.9	0.2
Nordic countries	1.9	0	—
IMF.....	1.7	1.1	—
World Bank	0.4	0.4	0.01
Other countries, EBRD.....	0.4	0.1	0
Total.....	7.5	4.5	0.21

Source: The Treasury

Notes:

(1) Financing committed at the start of the programme.

(2) Amount outstanding at 30 June 2020.

During 2012, Latvia repaid early the full €1.1 billion of monies disbursed to it by the IMF. With regards to the EC loan, Latvia has currently repaid €2.7 billion of this in accordance with that loan's repayment schedule. The remaining amounts of the EC loan are scheduled to be repaid in 2025 (€200 million) and amounts to the World Bank are scheduled to be repaid between July 2020 and December 2020 (in total €10 million). See also, "*Risk Factors—Latvia has significant central Government debt repayment obligations and any inability to obtain funding to meet these obligations could adversely affect Latvia in a number of ways*".

The Nordic Investment Bank and Latvia have signed a 10-year loan agreement of €500 million to finance additional government expenditures from mitigating the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. As at the date of the Information statement, €250 million has already been distributed. Furthermore, on 25 September, the European Council has decided to grant Latvia €192.7 million under its European Council's Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency (SURE) instrument, which support will be provided in the form of loans. Latvia also signed a loan agreement with the European Investment Bank in 2015 and 2019 for an amount of €200 million each to co-finance the EU funds schemes 2014-2020, though no funds have been utilised so far.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT

As at 30 June 2020, central Government domestic debt (**Domestic Debt**) amounted to €2,389.8 million. Domestic Debt stood at €1,734.3 million, €1,542.8 million, €1,579.8 million, €1,404.5 million and €1,359.2 million as at 31 December 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Domestic Debt principally comprises tradable Government securities, a retail borrowing instrument in the form of a non-tradable savings bond, deposit facilities and other borrowings (which are used for liquidity management purposes). Domestic Government securities are used both as a financing instrument and with a view to the development of a domestic securities market in Latvia, as well as to serve for benchmarking to other issuers in the domestic capital market.

As at 30 June 2020, in the domestic market the Government had outstanding:

- medium-term Treasury bonds (two and five year bonds (original maturity));
- long-term Treasury bonds (10 year bonds (original maturity)); and

- retail instruments for private individuals (savings bonds and interest-free bonds).

The medium-term bonds are issued at a discount or premium (in the case of negative rates) and redeemed at par on maturity. In 2019, the Government continued to benefit from low interest rates in domestic five year (original maturity) Treasury bond programme auctions. As yields increased in the first half of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Treasury opened a new two-year Treasury bond programme and fixed the coupon for this programme at 0.000 per cent. Since the end of the second quarter of 2020, yields are back to their historic low levels for all domestic bond programmes.

The Government's domestic debt securities are issued in dematerialised form and sold through NASDAQ Riga's Genium INET trading system at competitive multi-price and non-competitive (fixed-rate) auctions at par for both Treasury bills and Treasury bonds. All auctioned Government Domestic Debt securities are registered with Nasdaq CSD and are listed on NASDAQ Riga. In February 2013, a primary dealer system was introduced to the domestic market, and the original group of primary dealers consisted of five dealers. Currently, four banks now act as primary dealers of Domestic Debt securities. Primary dealers have certain rights and obligations with regard to participation in the domestic security auctions, as well as the provision of liquidity and price transparency of Domestic Debt securities in the secondary market.

Savings bonds are financial instruments for private individuals. The project was launched in the middle of 2013 using internet applications and subsequently, in 2014, the distribution of savings bonds commenced through Latvian post office branches. The savings bonds are offered with six and twelve month as well as five and ten year maturities. During 2015 to 30 September 2019, the coupons of savings bonds for all tenors were continuously decreasing, following the market rates of Latvian central government auctioned domestic securities and general trends in the international financial markets.

Since 2015, the Treasury has issued a new type of government security: interest-free bonds. The Immigration Law prescribes that a foreigner has the right to request a residence permit in the Republic of Latvia for a period not exceeding five years if that person purchases interest-free government securities dedicated to a specific purpose with a nominal value of €250,000.

The table below sets out the structure of the outstanding Domestic Debt securities (original maturities) as at 30 June 2020.

	30 June 2020	
	<i>nominal</i>	
	<i>(€millions)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>
2 year bonds.....	381.50	23.93
5 year bonds.....	1,046.18	65.62
10 year bonds.....	151.62	9.51
Savings bonds.....	5.23	0.33
Interest-free bonds	9.75	0.61
Total	1,594.3	100.0

Source: The Treasury.

During the first half of 2020, the Treasury successfully completed 13 competitive multi-price auctions with the tapping of the latest five-year Treasury bond programme and with the opening the new two-year programme in March 2020 with the coupon strong at 0.000 per cent. During 2019, the Treasury successfully completed 16 competitive multi-price auctions with the tapping of the five-year programmes launched in previous years and one new five-year programme, launched in July 2019 with the coupon fixed at 0.000 per cent.

During 2019, every competitive multi-price auction was fully subscribed with minimum and maximum bid to cover ratios ranging between 1.8 and 7.4, respectively, and an average bid to cover ratio of 4.4. As at 30 June 2020, competitive multi-price auctions were fully subscribed with minimum and maximum bid to cover ratios ranging between 1.6 and 11.05, and an average bid to cover ratio of 4.85.

In 2019, the weighted average yields of domestic debt securities set in primary placement remained at historically low levels and even reached negative levels for the first time for domestic securities with a five-year tenor, reflecting the overall euro market tendencies. In the beginning of the second quarter of 2020, weighted average yields rose in line with global market volatility due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but since the end of the second quarter 2020, as global markets have become more stable, weighted average yields have returned to their lowest levels and even negative levels.

DEBT AND CASH MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Latvia pursues a strategy of central Government debt and cash management through a framework of central Government debt portfolio management, central Government borrowing and liquidity management, cash investment, financial risk management and stakeholder relationship management.

The Debt and Cash Management Strategy, approved on 12 February 2018, represents a combination of the previous two strategies: the Debt Management Strategy and the Cash Management Strategy. The combined strategy provides for a more efficient and integrated approach to debt and cash management.

Central Government debt portfolio management is aimed at optimising central Government debt service costs over the long-term while hedging and preventing financial risks in relation to the central Government debt portfolio.

Central Government borrowing and liquidity management is aimed at ensuring timely and full availability of financial resources for covering financing requirements by maintaining continuous borrowing opportunities in the international and domestic financial markets on optimal terms and conditions.

Cash investment is aimed at ensuring financially effective cash management in accordance with the basic principles of investment, observing liquidity risk management and the most favourable investment terms for permitted investment transactions.

Financial risk management is aimed at preventing an uncontrolled increase of government debt service costs and to hedge the default risk of transactions concluded within the framework of the Debt and Cash Management Strategy.

Stakeholder relationship management is aimed at promoting diversification of the central government debt securities investor base, thus limiting the refinancing risk in the long term.

The Debt and Cash Management Strategy targets a number of key parameters, including the following:

- *Outstanding amount of central government securities distributed for initial placement by domestic financial market investors at the end of the year.* The Debt and Cash Management Strategy envisages that the outstanding amount of central government securities distributed in primary placements to domestic financial market investors at the end of each year should not be less than the outstanding amount at the beginning of the year (the parameter is measured annually at the end of each year). Deviation is acceptable if, where there is a negative net issuance in the current year, this is offset by increased planned borrowings in the domestic market in the next year;
- *The maturity profile of the portfolio.* The Debt and Cash Management Strategy envisages that not more than 25 per cent. of the central Government debt portfolio should mature within one year and that not more than 50 per cent. should mature within three years;
- *The fixed rate proportion.* The Debt and Cash Management Strategy envisages that not less than 60 per cent. of the central Government debt portfolio should have fixed interest rates with a maturity of more than one year;
- *The Macaulay Duration of the portfolio.* The Debt and Cash Management Strategy envisages that the Macaulay Duration should be within a corridor of between 5 and 9 years. The Macaulay Duration is determined as the weighted average maturity of the borrowing where the weighting

constitutes the relative discounted cash flows in each period. During periods of low interest rates by mainly focusing on loans with longer maturities, this should hedge the risk of debt service costs increasing over the long term, while during periods of high interest rates by focusing on loans with shorter maturities, debt service costs should decrease in the medium term by accordingly increasing/decreasing the Macaulay Duration (years) within the acceptable limits of the Debt and Cash Management Strategy; and

- *The net debt currency composition.* The Debt and Cash Management Strategy envisages that the net debt should be 100 per cent. in euro plus or minus 5 per cent. in total and for each single currency. The net debt constitutes central Government debt at the end of the period less the amount of loans and receivables (impairment loss of guarantees are not taken into account) and includes the Treasury's cash accounts, investments in deposits and fixed income securities, loans, receivables (including receivables of derivative financial instruments which are not classified as risky from a credit risk perspective), provisions of guarantees as well as liabilities of derivative financial instruments which are not classified as risky from a credit risk perspective.

A relatively large liquidity position is currently maintained as a result of the prefunding strategy, which provides flexibility for funding operations.

The Treasury typically uses hedging instruments in order to achieve the above parameters. The Treasury has developed and applies a cost-at-risk model, the outputs of which, along with the Treasury's expert assessment, financial market analysis, results of econometric modelling and other factors, are used to evaluate the parameters set and to determine whether the defined performance levels are optimal and financially justified over time. The strategy itself is reviewed at least annually. The current strategy was approved by the Minister of Finance on 12 February 2018.

The table below sets out the key parameters for the central Government overall debt portfolio according to the Debt and Cash Managements Strategy approved in February 2018 and the actual parameters achieved as of 31 December 2019.

Parameters	31 December 2019		Strategy	
Outstanding amount of domestic debt securities at the end of the year.....	€1,172.24 million ⁽¹⁾		Not less than outstanding amount of domestic debt securities at the end of preceding year ⁽²⁾	
	1 year or	3 years	1 year or	3 years
Maturity profile (%) of central Government debt	less	or less	less	or less
	17.1%	33.5%	≤25%	≤50%
Minimum share of fixed rate ⁽³⁾	86.2%		≥60%	
Macaulay Duration (years) ⁽⁴⁾	7.61 years		from 5.00 to 9.00 years	
Net debt currency composition ⁽⁵⁾	€ 100.08%		€ 100% +/- 5%	

Source: The Treasury

Notes:

- (1) The parameter is measured annually as of end of year and the outstanding amount of domestic debt securities as of 31 December 2016 was €1,126.08 million.
- (2) A deviation from the strategy is acceptable provided that any shortfall in issuance is covered by an increase in the planned domestic market borrowing for the following year.
- (3) Fixed rate debt with a maturity in excess of one year. Takes into account applied derivatives.
- (4) The Macaulay Duration in relation to each borrowing is determined as the weighted average maturity of the security where the weights are the relative discounted cash flows in each period. Takes into account applied derivatives.
- (5) Central government debt at the end of the period less the amount of loans and receivables, where impairment loss of guarantees is not taken into account (including Treasury's cash accounts, investments in deposits and fixed income securities, loans, receivables (including receivables of derivative financial instruments which are not classified as risky from a credit risk perspective)), and increased by provisions for guarantees as well as liabilities of derivative financial instruments which are not classified as risky from a credit risk perspective.

The table below sets out the key parameters for the central Government overall debt portfolio in respect of the Debt and Cash Management Strategy approved in February 2018 and the actual parameters achieved as of 30 June 2020.

Parameters	30 June 2020		Strategy	
	1 year or less	3 years or less	1 year or less	3 years or less
Maturity profile (%) of central Government debt	22.6%	38.6%	≤25%	≤50%
Minimum share of fixed rate ⁽¹⁾	80.4%		≥60%	
Macaulay Duration (years) ⁽²⁾	6.93 years		from 5.00 to 9.00 years	
Net debt currency composition ⁽³⁾	€ 100.06%		€ 100% +/- 5%	

(1) Fixed rate central government debt with a maturity over one year.

(2) The Macaulay Duration in relation to each borrowing is determined as the weighted average maturity of the security where the weights are the relative discounted cash flows in each period. Takes into account applied derivatives.

(3) Central government debt at the end of the period less the amount of loans and receivables, where impairment loss of guarantees is not taken into account (including Treasury's cash accounts, investments in deposits and fixed income securities, loans, receivables (including receivables of derivative financial instruments which are not classified as risky from a credit risk perspective)), and increased by provisions for guarantees as well as liabilities of derivative financial instruments which are not classified as risky from a credit risk perspective.

RATINGS

Since January 2010, the following rating actions have occurred:

- Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited upgraded Latvia's rating to BB+ in December 2010, to BBB- (stable outlook) in May 2012, to BBB (positive outlook) in November 2012, to BBB+ (stable outlook) in June 2013, to BBB+ (positive outlook) in December 2013, to A- (stable outlook) in May 2014. S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited changed Latvia's credit rating outlook to positive from stable and affirmed the Foreign Currency Issuer Rating at A- in September 2017 and then upgraded Latvia's credit rating from A- to A (stable outlook) in September 2018 and to A+ (stable outlook) in February 2020;
- Moody's Investors Service Ltd. upgraded Latvia's rating from Baa3 to Baa2 with a positive outlook in March 2013, to Baa1 (stable outlook) in June 2014 and to A3 (stable outlook) in February 2015;
- Fitch Ratings Ltd upgraded Latvia's rating from BB+ to BBB- with a positive outlook in March 2011, to BBB with a positive outlook in November 2012, to BBB+ (stable outlook) in July 2013, to A- (stable outlook) in June 2014 and in April 2020, affirmed the rating at A- level, changing the outlook to negative;
- Rating and Investment Information Inc upgraded Latvia's rating from BB+ to BBB- in January 2012, to BBB with a stable outlook in February 2013, to BBB+ with a stable outlook in December 2014, to BBB+ with a positive outlook in January 2017, to A- from BBB+ with a stable outlook in January 2018 and to A from A- with a stable outlook in December 2019.

FINANCING

Taking into consideration the medium-term Central Government's financing requirement (forecast to be €7.5 billion for August 2020 to December 2022), funds are expected to be raised in a timely manner in order to reduce government debt refinancing risk and financing of the state budget deficit. Borrowings in the international markets will represent the most significant share of overall borrowing volumes, with regular issues of securities in the domestic financial market being carried out for the purpose of refinancing domestic debt liabilities.

STATE GUARANTEES AND LOANS GRANTED BY THE STATE

Each State Budget Law sets a limit on the amount of the net increase of loans granted by the State for the year. Under the 2020 State Budget Law, the net increase of state loans granted was planned to be €334.5 million (including the state loan limit for municipalities in an amount of €118.1 million). Due

to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Cabinet of Ministers increased the total limit of State budget loans for 2020, and as at the date of this Information Statement, it is set at €641.5 million (including the state loan limit for municipalities in an amount of €386.0 million). In addition, under the Budget Management Law, the Minister of Finance is authorised to issue state loans in accordance with a separate decision of the Saeima, provided that the loans are taken for the purposes specified in the Budget Management Law and do not exceed 10 per cent. of nominal GDP, as specified in the annual State Budget Law. According to the Law on the Suppression of Consequences of the Spread of COVID-19 Infection for the mitigation and prevention of the consequences of the crisis caused by COVID-19 and for the support to the national economy, the Cabinet of Ministers has the right to decide on the issuance of new State loans or to change the conditions of the contracts of State loans already issued.

Under the State Budget Law, the State may make loans to local governments, special state budget executors, certain state or local government-owned companies, scientific institutes and higher education establishments that have been assigned the status of a derived public entity and port authorities.

Each State Budget Law also lists the state guarantees planned for the relevant year. In 2019/2020, the authorised amount of these guarantees is €36 million. Under current law, State guarantees may only be issued for commitments made by companies which are partially or wholly owned by the state or local governments and are classified as non-financial sector companies according to the institutional sector classification, for realisation of commercial programme activities approved by legislation, for commercial bank financing advanced to students, to reduce general economic risks, to avoid a social-economic crisis or to mitigate its effects and to ensure the availability of financial resources in an emergency situation.

Starting from 21 April 2020, state guarantees for studies and student loans are provided by the state-owned development finance institution, Altum, according to the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 231 “Regulation on Lending of Studies and Students for Studies in Latvia from the Funds of Credit Institutions Guaranteed from the State Budget”.

On 31 December 2019, the total amount of State guarantees issued and outstanding was €515.7 million.

The table below shows the cumulative amount of State guarantees outstanding and the amount of State loans outstanding as at 31 December in each of 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and as of 30 June 2020.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>As of 30 June 2020</u>
	<i>(€ millions)</i>					
State guarantees outstanding...	426.3	432.9	440.6	477.6	515.7	507.8
As a percentage of GDP	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
State loans outstanding	1,269.6	1,211.5	1,347.7	1,427.2	1,613.7	1,629.4
As a percentage of GDP	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.8

Source: The Treasury

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

Local authorities in Latvia have the right to borrow and issue guarantees according to the procedures specified by the Cabinet of Ministers. The annual State Budget Law sets a maximum amount for the total increase of such borrowings and guarantees. In order to control and supervise the financial activity of local governments in respect of its borrowings and guarantees, the Minister of Finance has established the Local Government Borrowing and Guarantee Control and Supervision Council (the Council). Local government can borrow or provide a guarantee only where such borrowing or guarantee has been accepted by the Council (with the exception of guarantees for student loans).

Before approving a proposed borrowing or guarantee, the Council evaluates the relevant proposal and assesses the financial capacity of the local government concerned to repay any loans received or comply with the terms of the relevant guarantee.

The table below sets out Latvian local government borrowing by principal source as at 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and as at 30 June 2020.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>As at 30 June 2020</u>
	<i>(€ millions)</i>					
Total local government debt	1,065.7	1,076.2	1,164.9	1,329.3	1,705.0	1,683.8
From the Treasury.....	916.4	933.2	1,029.5	1,203.1	1,346.5	1,350.8
From other lenders.....	149.3	143.0	135.4	126.2	358.5	333.0

Source: The Treasury

The Treasury is the main lender to local governments. Local governments may borrow from other lenders only if the financial terms of the other lender are more advantageous than those of the Treasury and after receiving permission from the Minister of Finance.

Under the 2020 State Budget Law, local governments may only borrow in limited circumstances, including in relation to the following:

- the implementation of projects co-financed by the EU and other providers of financial assistance;
- stabilising the finances of the local government according to the Law “On the Stabilisation of Local Government Finances and the Monitoring of the Financial Activities of Local Governments”;
- financing investment projects launched in 2019;
- the implementation of educational institution projects with local government co-financing; and
- the implementation of other local government investment projects with local government co-financing.

GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT

Latvia’s gross external debt is determined, in accordance with IMF methodology, as the total of all direct liabilities (including debt securities, loans, deposits and trade credits) of Latvia’s residents to non-residents requiring future principal and/or interest payments based on a prior agreement.

The table below sets out certain information with respect to Latvia’s gross external debt as at 31 December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and as at 31 March 2020.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>As at 31 March 2020</u>
	<i>(€ millions)</i>					
General Government	7,405	8,241	8,142	8,628	9,546	9,255
Short-term.....	24	40	61	166	130	128
Long-term.....	7,380	8,201	8,080	8,462	9,461	9,127
Bank of Latvia	1,991	6,383	7,828	8,185	7,951	8,045
Short-term.....	1,991	6,383	7,828	8,185	7,951	8,045
Long-term.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFIs (excluding Bank of Latvia)	15,803	12,458	11,389	5,849	4,563	3,823
Short-term.....	13,571	10,375	9,60737 5	4,36460 7	2,947	2,706
Long-term.....	2,232	2,082	1,782	1,484	1,616	1,117

Other sectors	6,022	6,049	6,818	8,916	9,102	9,284
Short-term	2,528	2,868	2,935	3,301	3,338	3,733
Long-term	3,494	3,181	3,883	5,615	5,764	5,551
Direct investment.....	3,641	4,086	3,74408 6	4,121	4,235	4,216
Debt liabilities to affiliated enterprises ...	2,788	3,075	3,020	3,395	3,513	3,449
Debt liabilities to direct investors	38	33	40	78	131	137
Other sectors	814	978	684	648	591	630
Gross external debt	34,861	37,217	37,922	35,697	35,398	34,624
As a percentage of GDP	142.7	148.4	141.5	122.9	116.2	113.6

Source: Bank of Latvia

As at 31 December 2019, Latvia's gross external debt was €35.4 billion accounting for 116.2 per cent. of GDP. At 31 December 2018, 31 December 2017, 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, the gross external debt-to-GDP ratios were 122.9 per cent., 141.5 per cent., 148.4 per cent. and 142.7 per cent., respectively. As at 31 December 2019, the contribution of the Government sector to Latvia's gross external debt was 27.0 per cent., the contribution of the financial sector was 35.7 per cent. and the debt of other sectors contributed 37.7 per cent. (of which the contribution of direct investment liabilities (debts owed by domestic and foreign enterprises to each other) was 12.0 per cent.).

As at 31 December 2019, Latvia's net external debt (calculated as its gross external debt less its external debt assets) was €6.0 billion, representing 19.7 per cent. of nominal GDP.

**SUPPLEMENT DATED 9 MARCH 2021
TO THE INFORMATION STATEMENT DATED 8 OCTOBER 2020**



**REPUBLIC OF LATVIA,
ACTING THROUGH THE TREASURY**

On 8 October 2020, the Republic of Latvia, acting through the Treasury (the **Republic** or **Latvia**) published an Information statement (the **Information Statement**) in connection with its global medium term note programme (the **Programme**). This supplement is supplemental to the Information Statement and should be read in conjunction with the Information Statement. Terms defined in the Information Statement have the same meaning when used herein.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

European Recovery Plan

In 2020, EU Member States and the European Parliament agreed on an ambitious European recovery plan with a view to preventing the economic and social damage caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, stimulating Europe's recovery and protecting and creating jobs (the **European Recovery Plan**). The European Recovery Plan also provides support for the transition of the EU to a green and digital economy, and aims to promote economic, social and territorial cohesion, as well as sustainable economic growth potential. A substantial part of recovery funding under the European Recovery Plan has been channeled to the European Recovery and Resilience Facility (the **RRF**), a new central budgetary programme to be managed by the European Commission. In line with the objectives of the European Recovery Plan, the RRF will provide financial support for the investment needs of EU Member States and for the implementation of socio-economic reforms. The guaranteed funding available to Latvia under the RRF is €1.65 billion, while the indicative grant allocation to Latvia under the RRF is estimated to be €1.96 billion based on the European Commission's Autumn 2020 forecast. The RRF for Latvia is currently being prepared for this guaranteed amount.

The European Recovery Plan is structured into six components:

- (a) climate change and sustainability (reduction of transport emissions, energy efficiency, bio-methane production, climate adaptation);
- (b) digital transformation (public sector digital transformation, business sector digitalisation, digital skills, 5G and broadband);
- (c) reduction of inequality (administrative territorial reform, regional roads, affordable housing, industrial parks, social and employment services);
- (d) health (integrated care centers, resilience against epidemics, care provision models, cancer care);
- (e) economic transformation and productivity (R&D, higher education); and

(f) strengthening rule of law (shadow economy, economic crime, governance).

On 4 February 2021, the Cabinet of Ministers reviewed the information report on the RRF for Latvia and instructed the Ministry of Finance to start negotiations with the European Commission on the reforms and investments included in the RRF. The final RRF must be submitted to the European Commission by 30 April 2021.

Updates relating to the COVID -19 pandemic

As at the date of this Supplement, (i) government support measures for the economy in 2020 in order to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic totalled €1.3 billion, amounting to 4.5 per cent. of GDP and (ii) Latvia's general government budget deficit in 2020 was €1.57 billion, amounting to 5.3 per cent. of GDP, of which the direct negative impact of the COVID-19 support measures was €1.1 billion or 3.7 per cent. of GDP.

In order to mitigate and minimise the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, in 2020, local governments were able to obtain State budget loans for investment projects. These loans were available for projects that could demonstrate a high degree of readiness for their implementation, such that investment in these projects could have an immediate impact in terms of strengthening the economy and providing job opportunities. In 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers supported a total of 307 investment projects submitted by local governments and the total government expenditure for these projects was €134.6 million, of which €99.6 million was provided as State budget loans and €68.8 million has been allocated towards the relevant projects.

2021 Budget

The 2021 draft budget was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 13 October 2020 and submitted to the Saeima on 14 October 2020. On 2 December 2020, the Saeima approved the 2021 state budget. Despite the challenges and uncertainties due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2021 state budget provides significant additional funding for key sectors of the economy. The Saeima also approved the law on the medium-term budget for 2021, 2022 and 2023.

State consolidated budget revenue is budgeted at €9.6 billion and expenditures at €10.8 billion. The general government deficit for 2021 is projected to be 3.9 per cent. of GDP according to the methodology of the European System of National and Regional Accounts for EU reporting purposes. This reflects the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Further to the 2021 state budget, the financing of certain one-off measures that have been announced in order to limit the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021 is being considered. If all of these measures are implemented and the other measures that have been announced are approved, it is estimated that the general government deficit in 2021 could increase to up to 9.4 per cent. of GDP.

Furthermore, the current indicative estimate is for borrowing of €2.5 billion in the international capital markets to fund these measures. This could result in an increase in the general government debt level, with this rising to up to 50 per cent. of GDP.

These estimates are based on a number of contingencies, the outcome of which is subject to significant uncertainty. The final measures implemented, as well as the impact of these measures on the general government deficit and debt level, could depend on a number of different factors. These factors include the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Latvian economy and economic development in Latvia, as well as the extent to which the impact of the virus is severe or prolonged. As a result, the actual deficit for 2021 or borrowing amount to fund these measures could be significantly more or less than these initial estimates. See also "*Risk Factors relating to Latvia - Risks relating to the emergence of the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic*" in the Information Statement.

The most important priorities of the 2021 state budget are the increase in remuneration for employees in the health and education sectors, the execution of the judgments of the Constitutional Court in the welfare area, as well as the priority measures of independent institutions. In addition, with effect from 1 January 2021, the minimum wage has been increased from €430 per month to €500 per month.

The largest amount of additional funds has been allocated to the health sector, with an additional €183 million being allocated, thus fulfilling the mandate of the Health Care Financing Law to provide state funding to increase the salaries of medical personnel.

In the education sector, an increase in teachers' salaries is envisaged in pre-school education, general education, vocational education, vocational orientation and interest education, with the planned allocation of an additional €33.3 million in 2021 and €49.1 million in 2022. In addition, funding of €7.2 million has been allocated for raising the minimum remuneration rates for academic staff, both in 2021 and in the following years.

The funding required for the execution of the judgments of the Constitutional Court in the welfare area is €95.7 million. This includes raising the minimum pension and the state social security benefit, financing the guaranteed minimum income and housing benefit, as well as increasing social guarantees for orphans and children left without parental care.

The priority measures of independent institutions require €19.6 million, including €8.3 million for the exit of the public media from the advertising market.

Updated GDP Information

According to the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Latvia's GDP declined by 3.6 per cent. in 2020.

End of the Brexit transition period

The United Kingdom (the **UK**) left the EU on 31 January 2020 at 11.00 pm and the transition period for the UK's withdrawal from the EU ended on 31 December 2020 at 11.00 pm. On 24 December 2020, an agreement in principle was reached in relation to the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (the **Trade and Cooperation Agreement**), to govern future relations between the EU and the UK following the end of the transition period. The Trade and Cooperation Agreement was signed on 30 December 2020. The Trade and Cooperation Agreement has provisional application from 1 January 2021, with formal ratification pending the consent of the European Parliament. The European Commission proposal for ratification initially envisaged a European Parliament consent vote by the end of February 2021. However, the European Parliament is considering a longer period of scrutiny with a consent vote in March.

New statistical information

Latvia publishes statistical information on a regular basis and such statistical information can be found on the websites of the Central Statistical Bureau (www.csb.gov.lv), the Ministry of Finance (www.fm.gov.lv), the Bank of Latvia (www.bank.lv), the Financial and Capital Market Commission (www.fktk.lv) and the Treasury (www.kase.gov.lv), among other sources. Most statistical information included in the Information Statement have been updated with new monthly or quarterly data since the Information Statement was published. Latvia does not believe that any such updates are material in nature but investors are advised to check these websites for any statistical information that may supersede information contained in the Information Statement.