



KNAB ANNUAL REPORT 2024





Address by the Director of Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau

In 2024, Latvia and the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau, as the leading anti-corruption institution, received several high evaluations from external organisations for their contribution to anti-corruption. In its annual report on the rule of law, the European Commission praised the effectiveness of the pre-trial investigation work of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau and other Latvian law enforcement authorities, as well as the improvements made to the legislation, which have led to a number of significant changes.

Latvia continues to be the leader among more than 30 OECD countries in the assessment of the development, implementation and enforcement of a national plan to prevent and combat corruption, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) publication “Anti-Corruption and Integrity Perspectives 2024”.

Equally important is the assessment of the Latvian population. According to an opinion poll conducted by the anti-corruption authority in the end of 2024, 44% of the population would report corruption to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau. Since 2021, this indicator has increased by ten percent, which the authority



Jēkabs Straume
*Director of the Corruption Prevention
and Combating Bureau*

attributes to the growing trust of citizens in the work of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau. This is also evidenced by the increased number of reports of possible corruption, conflict of interest and other irregularities reported by the authority through all reporting channels in 2024.

These positive assessments by external organisations, experts and citizens confirm that the measures implemented both by Latvia and the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau are successful and aimed at the goal of reducing the presence of corruption. However, corruption is a changing phenomenon that requires constant improvement of anti-corruption measures and

the search for new solutions, which is why in 2024 the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau started or continued a number of tasks of particular importance.

In 2024, the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau continued to actively cooperate with the European Commission and the OECD in order to meet all the sub-targets of the large-scale project “Strengthening the Anti-Corruption Framework in Latvia” in 2025. These include a qualitative assessment of the internal anti-corruption control systems of public institutions and a methodology for assessing corruption risks at the national level, which will help to develop a data and risk-based vision for the next long-term anti-corruption plan.

Also in 2024, the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau, which is the institution responsible for controlling compliance with the provisions of the Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Activities of Public Officials, together

with public and non-governmental organisations, carried out a review of the conflict of interest regulation. The inter-institutional working group has started drafting a new law on prevention of conflict of interest, and in 2025 the reform of the conflict of interest framework will be further pursued to make the application of laws and regulations in this area clearer, easier to understand and more effective.

On behalf of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau, I would like to thank all public, private and non-governmental partners for their contribution to reducing the presence of corruption. I also thank the citizens for their participation and clear action against corruption in word and deed.

Honour over Power!



2024 in figures

25

criminal
proceedings
initiated

238

administrative
offence cases
opened

89

awareness-raising
activities

19

criminal cases
referred for initiation
of prosecution

44 915

euro

imposed
in administrative fines

11 715

participants in
educational activities

46

natural persons and
legal entities referred
for prosecution

197

opinions
on draft legislation
submitted

60

submissions received
as whistleblower
reports

1760

reports received

570 067,63

euro

of financial resources
arrested

716 798,69

euro

of material damage to public
institutions prevented

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Address by the Director of Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau	2
2024 in figures	4
1. General characteristics and priorities of the Bureau.....	6
2. The Bureau's performance in corruption prevention.....	8
2.1. Anti-corruption policy planning.....	8
2.2. International cooperation	12
2.3. Education and public participation.....	14
3. The Bureau's performance in the fight against corruption	19
3.1. Criminal investigation	19
3.2. Control of Activities of Public Officials.....	23
3.3. Control of Financing of Political Parties and Pre-election Campaigning	25
4. Personnel policy and internal control.....	28
5. Implementation of the operational strategy of the Bureau	29
6. Use of budget resources	34



General characteristics and priorities of the Bureau

The Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (hereinafter – the Bureau) is a direct administration institution under the supervision of the Cabinet of Ministers and performs the functions established by the Law on the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau in the field of corruption prevention and combating, as well as control over the financing of political parties and the implementation of pre-election campaigning regulations.

Vision of the Bureau

As the leading anti-corruption institution in Latvia, the Bureau promotes a social, economic and judicial environment that is geared towards institutions of a public person acting in the public interest, ensuring that every individual and society as a whole has confidence in the legislator, the executive power, the judiciary, and in the work of State and local government institutions.



Mission of the Bureau

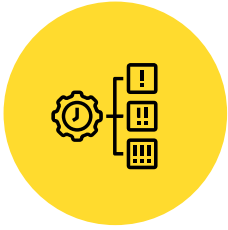
“We take action against corruption for the good of society and national interests with the full force of law and public support, in order to achieve integrity in the exercise of power vested in officials of State.”

Structure of the Bureau

The Director of the Bureau has three deputies:

- The Deputy Director for Investigation Matters who oversees the Criminal Investigation Department (comprising two investigation divisions) and the Administrative Investigation Department (comprising the Division for Investigation of Violations of Political Organisations and the Division for the Investigation of Administrative Violations);
- The Deputy Director for Criminal Intelligence who oversees the Criminal Intelligence Department (comprising two criminal intelligence divisions) and the Criminal Intelligence Support Department (the Criminal Intelligence Technical Support Division, and the other: Criminal Intelligence Support Division);
- The Deputy for Strategy and Policy Planning who oversees the Policy Planning and Communication Department (Policy Planning Division and Communication Division) and the Strategy Department (Strategic Analysis Division and Tactical Analysis Division).

The Director of the Bureau also oversees separate divisions (Record-keeping, Legal and Financial Matters, Internal Security, Human Resources and IT Division) and the internal auditor and advisor.



Bureau Priorities

In 2024, the Bureau planned its activities in line with five priorities set out in the Bureau's operational strategy for 2023–2026:

1. To mitigate corruption risks in public procurement and EU-funded projects, in particular:
 - a) in the areas where the largest projects in terms of funding are implemented;
 - b) projects and tenders implemented by the State and local governments
 - c) Rail Baltica project.
2. To improve the practice of declaring the proceeds of alleged corruption of public officials as proceeds of crime and confiscating them for the benefit of the State.
3. To ensure an effective national anti-corruption policy.
4. To promote zero tolerance of corruption in the public and private sectors.
5. To implement digital transformation.



The Bureau's strategy identifies 24 strategic objectives, with 57 deliverables set, 19 of which are selected as key performance indicators, defining a target value for each year of the strategy period.



The Bureau's performance in corruption prevention

To reduce the risks of corruption and conflicts of interest, as well as the risk that financial resources and property of a public person are wasted, the Bureau drafts development planning documents, information reports and drafts of legal acts, makes proposals to the responsible institutions on the need for amendments to laws and regulations or drafting new legislation, and coordinates the implementation of development planning documents in the field of preventing and combating corruption.

Anti-corruption policy planning

During the reporting period, the Bureau carried out an analysis of potential corruption risks in the draft legislative acts submitted for initial and repeated approval to the Draft Legal Acts Portal. In line with the findings of the risk analysis, the Bureau issued 197 opinions on draft legislation prepared by ministries, expressing both conceptual and drafting objections or proposals. The Bureau also prepared and delivered opinions on the European Commission's proposals for a directive on combating corruption and a directive establishing harmonised requirements in the internal market for the transparency of the representation of interests on behalf of third countries. At the same time, work has started on assessing the necessary amendments to national legislation for the entry into force of part of Regulation (EU) 2024/900 of the European Parliament and of the Council on transparency and targeting of political advertising on 10 October 2025.

In the area of the Bureau's competence, significant amendments to the Criminal Law were promoted and adopted by the Saeima. The amendments added a new type of intent to the second paragraph of Section 317 "Exceeding Official Authority", the second paragraph of Section 318 "Using Official Position in Bad Faith" and the second paragraph of Section 319 "Failure to Act by a Public Official" of the Criminal Law, namely to obtain an unjustified advantage for oneself or for any other person. It is therefore expected that public officials will be able to be held criminally liable also in cases where there was no greedy intent and no material gain, but some unjustified advantage was obtained, for example, by winning a public procurement contract for a particular tenderer.

In order to ensure the successful takeover of the investigative and operational functions of the Internal Security Board of the State Revenue Service, the Bureau participated in the Working Group on the reform of the Service, as well as in inter-institutional commissions, and provided opinions on legislative amendments within the framework of the reform.

The Bureau also continued its work on the Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2023 – 2025 (hereinafter – the ACAP) to coordinate the implementation and enforcement of the measures. At the same time, the Bureau

made proposals for tasks under the responsibility of other institutions, such as the drafting of information reports on the evaluation of the implementation of the Whistleblowing Law, the “cooling-off” period in the public administration, its implementation and compensatory mechanisms,

In addition, the Bureau continued its work on amendments to the Law on the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau, which, inter alia, provide for the establishment of strategic and tactical analysis functions in the Law; the right to carry out profiling (any form of automated processing of personal data); the right to request information from credit institutions before initiating criminal proceedings and operational development cases for the purpose of tactical analysis; clarifies the requirements for persons who are eligible for the Bureau, without precluding persons convicted of a criminal offence committed due to negligence from applying for the post of Head of the Bureau or an official of the Bureau. Amendments to the Credit Institutions Law have also been drafted to enable full tactical analysis of natural and legal persons by providing access to the financial transaction data of persons. These draft laws have been prepared for submission to the Cabinet of Ministers.

At the same time, the Bureau also gave its opinion on a proposal that was not supported by the Saeima. Namely, to criminalise the implementation of collusion in public procurement. The Bureau considers the need for such amendments to be essential, as it would help to prevent corruption-related activities in the public and private sectors and facilitate the investigation of criminal offences of a fraudulent nature in public procurement.



Amendments to legislation on the monitoring of political organisations

During the reporting period, important amendments were adopted lowering the threshold for criminal liability for the acts referred to in the articles of the Criminal Law related to the illegal financing of political parties. In future, the Bureau will be entitled to initiate criminal proceedings if a party has illegally obtained funding from a single source equivalent to at least ten (previously – 50) monthly salaries at the time of the criminal offence.

The Law on Financing of Political Organisations (Parties) stipulated that, as regards the state budget financing of political parties in 2025, the state budget financing of a political organisation (party) shall be calculated and allocated on the basis of the 2024 minimum monthly salary (EUR 700). In contrast, the amendments to the Law on Administrative Liability extend from two to three years the period from which administrative offence proceedings may be initiated from the date of the offence for offences committed in the field of financing of political organisations (parties) or their associations. It is expected that in the future, when the Bureau receives information about the above-mentioned offences committed three years ago, the perpetrators will be held liable, thus making the control of political parties more effective and ensuring the inevitability of punishment.



Use of artificial intelligence to be stated in future paid campaigning

In 2024, the use of artificial intelligence systems in pre-election campaigning was regulated. Consequently, Pre-election Campaign Law was supplemented with a duty for political organisation, deputy candidates and any other campaigner to inform the public if artificial intelligence is used in pre-election campaigning. This means that video advertisements and all other pre-election campaign materials published on the internet and created with the help of artificial intelligence will have to contain a clear and unambiguous indication that the material was created with the help of artificial intelligence tools. This condition will apply to all paid-for campaign materials, regardless of the campaign environment. It will not apply to editing and production of texts. The changes also stipulate that the use of fake or anonymous social network accounts created by automated systems for any pre-election campaign activities in social networks or elsewhere on the internet will henceforth be prohibited.

At the same time, the amendments also provide that in cases where the above procedure is not complied with, the Bureau shall prohibit further distribution (placement) of the relevant pre-election campaign material created by the artificial intelligence system. In order to take such a decision, the Bureau shall obtain the opinion of an expert or other person with expertise, assess the appropriateness of the decision, the feasibility of its implementation and the proportionality of the decision. Information on the adoption, revocation or amendment of the Bureau's decision to ban campaign material will be published on the Bureau's website.



Improving the framework for preventing conflicts of interest

In 2024, the Bureau devoted significant resources to researching and improving the practice of conflict of interest regulation. Work continued in cooperation with experts from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (hereinafter – OECD) to assess the regulation of the Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest in the Activities of Public Officials (hereinafter – PCIL) in line with international standards and best practice. At the same time, a national inter-institutional working group was set up and started its work to identify the need to improve the regulatory framework. Accordingly, work has started on drafting a new law to incorporate a risk-based approach. At the same time, under the commission of the Ombudsman, in cooperation with other relevant institutions, assessment of the issue of the necessity and public availability of information to be included in declarations of public officials took place.

At the same time, significant amendments were made to the existing law to eliminate the potential for conflicts of interest and reduce the administrative burden. For example, a so-called cooling-off period

was introduced for decisions affecting a public official's former spouse and partner. Thus, public officials are prohibited from taking decisions or other actions against a spouse or partner not only during cohabitation, but also for two years after the end of the relationship.

For public officials, the PCIL imposed additional restrictions on commercial companies in which public officials are the beneficial owners. Public officials may not take any action in relation to a commercial company in which they are the beneficial owner. In addition, the President of the Republic, members of the Saeima and other senior public officials may not be beneficial owners of companies or sole traders that receive public procurement, public funds or state-guaranteed loans.

Previously, the PCIL provided that several categories of public officials required written authorisation from the head of the institution to combine their post with another post or job. The amendments provide that from 2025, the head of a public body, having assessed the risks of conflict of interest and the time required for the performance of the public official's duties, will be able to determine the public official's duties that do not require a written authorisation for combining duties. For example, such a decision could be taken in respect of municipal police officers, soldiers in the professional service of the National Armed Forces and officials of the Prison Administration holding special ranks.

The changes to the PCIL stipulate that the position of a member of the management board of a state and municipal capital company is no longer compatible with the position of the head, deputy head or civil servant of the institution. This prohibition is imposed because the position of member of the Management Board is considered a full-time job requiring constant attention and commitment. At the same time, the position of member of the Supervisory Board, which is related to strategic decision-making and supervision of the work of the Management Board, can be combined by public officials only in exceptional cases, if it is necessary to ensure the legal capacity of the capital company. In such cases, appointments will be for a limited period of up to one year, with reappointment possible only after a one-year break. Those officials who currently combine their office with that of a member of the Supervisory Board or of the Management Board must cease to do so by 31 August 2025.

In addition, the amendments also reduce the number of additional positions allowed for high-ranking officials. Until now, heads of public bodies and their deputies were allowed to combine their main job with two additional paid or otherwise remunerated positions in public bodies. From now on, these officials will be allowed to combine their position with only one other paid or otherwise remunerated position.

As one of the measures included in the ACAP, from now on those public officials for whom the regulation on prevention of conflict of interest provides for special restrictions on combining public official positions will be able to combine their public official position with a position in an advisory body of an educational institution. I.e., a position on the board of a pre-primary, primary, secondary or vocational education establishment.



International cooperation

During the reporting period, the Bureau, as the leading anti-corruption institution in Latvia, ensured participation in various events of international organisations, as well as fulfilled the obligations of the Council of Europe Treaty on the Establishment of a Group of States against Corruption (hereinafter – GRECO) and OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, The United Nations (hereinafter referred to as UN) Anti-Corruption Convention, and participated in the implementation of the recommendations made by European Council Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism Moneyval and in activities related to measures to protect the financial interests of the European Union.



The Bureau briefed the European Commission on progress in strengthening the anti-corruption framework in 2023. Rule of Law Report on Member States of the European Union was published in July 2024. The report summarised Member States' information on strengthening the rule of law in the areas of the judiciary, media pluralism, anti-corruption and inter-institutional balance, and provided recommendations. The above Report particularly commends the efficiency of the pre-trial investigative work of the Bureau and other law enforcement authorities, as well as the progress made in the anti-corruption policy planning activities implemented by the Bureau.



The Bureau also prepared and coordinated the provision of information for the OECD's Public Integrity Indicators. These are indicators of issues related to preventing corruption risks and strengthening integrity. Latvia has provided information on the quality of strategies, policy-making accountability and the effectiveness of internal control and risk management.

Evaluating information on Latvia submitted under the guidance of the Bureau, Latvia continues to be the leading country among more than 30 OECD countries in the assessment of the development, implementation and enforcement of a national plan to prevent and combat corruption, according to the OECD data update in the online publication “Anti-Corruption and Integrity Perspectives 2024”.

In 2020, the Bureau, as the Latvian coordinating body, submitted a self-assessment to the UN Convention against Corruption (hereinafter – the Convention) on Latvia's compliance with the requirements of Chapter II “Preventive Measures” and Chapter V “Asset Recovery” of the Convention. In 2024, feedback was received from the UN Secretariat and work started to update the voluminous information previously provided and to prepare responses to expert comments and questions. Latvia's progress in implementing the Convention is expected to be assessed during an on-site visit in 2025.

GRECO approved the evaluation procedure for the sixth evaluation round in 2024. The sixth round of evaluation will assess the prevention of corruption and the promotion of integrity in Member States' municipalities. The Bureau provided input on GRECO's draft documents and nominated experts for country assessments. As Latvia was one of the first countries to complete the fifth round of assessments, it is planned that Latvian municipalities will be assessed in 2026.

In May 2024, the implementation of the EU-funded Twinning project "Promoting Integrity and Preventing Corruption in the Armenian Public Sector" was finalised in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and the German Organisation for International Legal Cooperation. The project aim was to promote integrity and prevent corruption in the Armenian public sector and was implemented by bringing together experts from Latvia, Germany and other countries.

In 2024, the Bureau continued its work on the implementation of three projects supported by the European Union Anti-Fraud Programme (EUF) for a total amount of EUR 2 122 524 to improve the Bureau's material and technical support for investigative, operational and analytical functions. One of the projects has been implemented. The Bureau has purchased equipment to support its investigative functions, which has significantly improved the Bureau's capacity, performance and efficiency to retrieve evidence in a timely manner from decentralised, dispersed data/information bases, cloud infrastructures and storage media. A project application was prepared for the Internal Security Fund call for proposals in 2024.

In cooperation with OECD experts, work was continued on implementation of the 2023 project "Strengthening the Corruption Prevention Framework" within the framework of the Technical Support Instrument of the Directorate-General for Structural Reform Support of the European Commission. The final phase is the agreement on the study on the assessment of PCIL. Active work on assessment of the quality of the regulations on anti-corruption internal control system and development on methodology for assessment of the quality of the referred to systems took place in 2024. The Bureau tested the draft methodology prepared by OECD experts in cooperation with national authorities and provided comments and suggestions for improvement. The methodology is expected to be validated and training in its practical application will take place in the first half of 2025.

Iceland **Liechtenstein** **Norway grants**

On 30 April 2024, the Bureau concluded the implementation of the project "Support for the Establishment of a Whistle-blowing System in Latvia" co-financed by the European Economic Area grant programme "International Police Cooperation and Fight against Crime". The goal of the project was to promote public involvement in reporting corruption and other latent criminal activity by providing a safe and convenient reporting channel to the population and also to improve the competence of Bureau in detecting and investigating corruption-related crimes. The Bureau successfully implemented three main project activities:

- ◆ develop a new online reporting platform "Ziņo KNAB!" (Report to KNAB!),
- ◆ organised two public awareness campaigns,
- ◆ took a wide range of measures to strengthen the Bureau's investigative and analytical capacity.

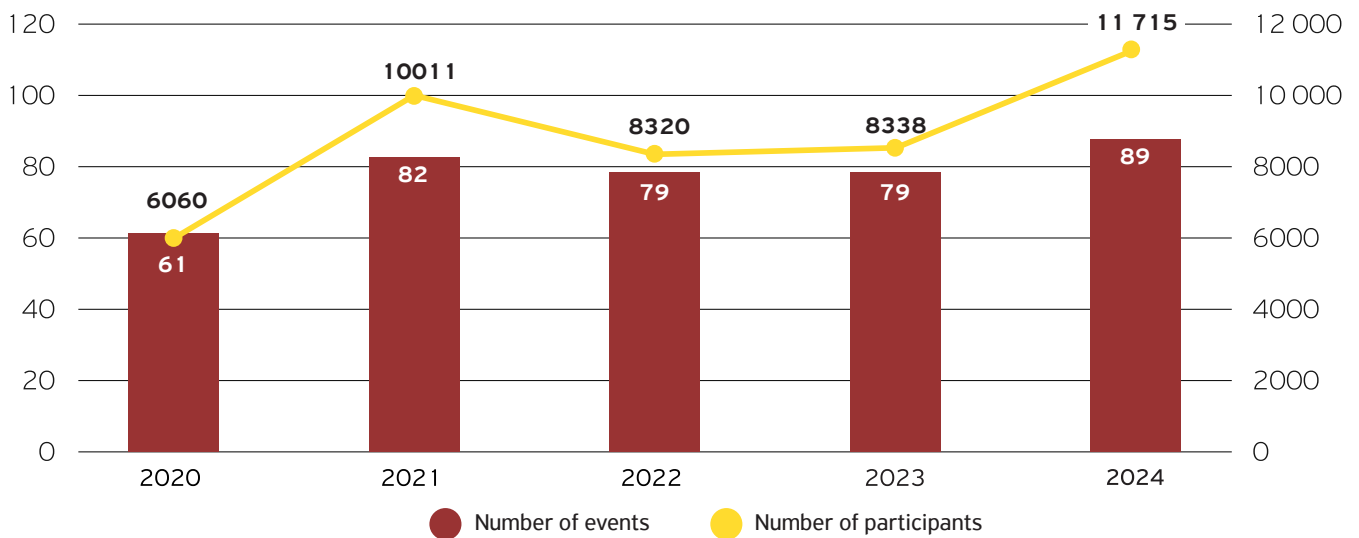


Education and public participation

Educating public officials and the public

In 2024, the Bureau's officials organised or participated in 89 awareness-raising events on various anti-corruption topics. A total of 11 715 persons were educated, the highest number in the last five years. The number of educational events held by the Bureau and their participants is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Number of educational events and participants



The Bureau's representatives most frequently educated public officials on conflict of interest prevention, professional ethics, corruption risks and risk mitigation, including the development of an anti-corruption action plan. The Bureau has also carried out a number of thematic trainings, for example for medical institutions, including hospitals, on preventing corruption and promoting internal integrity mechanisms in medical institutions. The Bureau's most attended thematic training in 2024 was on preventing corruption risks in public procurement, attracting more than 800 participants.

In spring 2024, the Bureau, in cooperation with the Competition Council and Procurement Monitoring Bureau held three joint training sessions on “Fair Business in Procurements”. Two online and one face-to-face training sessions provided practical guidance for the private sector, as well as for public and municipal corporations, on how to participate in procurements.



Representatives of the Bureau, the Procurement Monitoring Bureau and the Competition Council at the training “Fair Business in Procurement”

On 8 June 2024, the European Parliament elections were held in Latvia. In 2024, the Bureau conducted five online training sessions to strengthen the knowledge of groups involved in the European elections – campaigners, including political parties and parliamentary candidates, advertising service providers and representatives of national and local authorities – on pre-election campaign issues. In December 2024, the Bureau held its first online training exercise related to the municipal elections scheduled for 7 June 2025.

In addition, the Bureau carried out enhanced communication activities in the run-up to the 2024 European Parliament elections in order to strengthen citizens’ ability to identify potential pre-election campaign offences. The Bureau also paid particular attention to the risks of artificial intelligence systems in campaigning that can influence public opinion. In 2024, the Bureau also informed the media and the public in various ways about other developments in the Bureau and the anti-corruption field, including by issuing press releases, responding to media enquiries and communicating on social media. The Bureau continued its communication on *Facebook* and *X* and expanded its communication channels on *LinkedIn* and *BlueSky*.

Among the most frequently discussed topics were the fight against corruption, pre-election campaigning and anti-corruption training. The answers to media questions and interviews were mainly about the Bureau’s criminal proceedings and inspections, as well as pre-election campaigning.

In 2024, the Bureau organised or participated in at least 29 public relations activities. During the “Back to School/ Back to University” campaign organised by the European Commission Representation in Latvia, the Bureau’s officials introduced pupils and students from six educational institutions to the Bureau and the anti-corruption field. The Bureau also participated in other events organised by various organisations, including the student-focused School 2024 exhibition, the Young Lawyers University of the University of Latvia for prospective students, the Accountants’ Championship 2024 competition for accountants, and the business exhibition Enterprise Electronisation 2024.



The Bureau was one of the “Accountants’ Championship 2024” checkpoints, where finance and accounting professionals were challenged with a task concerning acceptance of donations

During the reporting period, the Bureau, in cooperation with the Society for Transparency – Delna, organised two public events – an online discussion and a conference. In an online discussion on October 11, representatives of the public and non-governmental sectors, including business organisations, discussed whether it is necessary to criminalise the involvement of businesses in the most serious competition law offence in Latvia – collusion or cartels in public procurement.



International Anti-Corruption Day event “Corruption – a threat to international and global security”

On December 9, for the third consecutive year, the Bureau and the Society for Transparency – Delna organised a live conference “Corruption – a threat to international and global security”. The conference took place in the Bureau’s building in the format of three panel discussions, with academics and researchers discussing public perceptions of corruption, private sector representatives discussing how businesses can protect themselves from corruption risks, and high-level government officials and the non-governmental sector discussing Latvia’s anti-corruption priorities.



Attitudes of citizens and business towards corruption

Public thought survey was conducted by the end of 2024 to find out the actual attitude of citizens and businesses towards corruption. The survey shows that 17% of people have used an informal solution to solve a need in the last two years. The most common solution is personal contacts. Opinion polls show a gradual decline in the number of people using informal solutions to deal with various issues from 2021. The same proportion of 17% say they would be willing to pay a bribe to a public official to get a solution to a problem. This indicator has fluctuated in recent years, but overall there is a growing intolerance of bribery, with 70% saying they would not be willing to pay a bribe in 2024.

The experience of entrepreneurs in using informal solutions has significantly decreased not only compared to 2023, but also over a four-year period. In 2024, only 7% of businesses recognised this practice, and it was implemented when dealing with construction-related issues. The data also show that there is a gradually growing intolerance of bribery among businesspeople, with 74% of businesspeople unlikely to pay a bribe. 21% of private sector representatives say they would be willing to pay a bribe to get the preferable solution.

In 2024, the number of people willing to report corruption is the highest in the EU. 63% of the population said they would do so, 46% of whom said they would only be prepared to report anonymously. There has also been a significant increase in the number of people willing to report corruption to the Bureau in recent years, with 44% of people saying they would do so in 2024, by 10% more than in 2021.

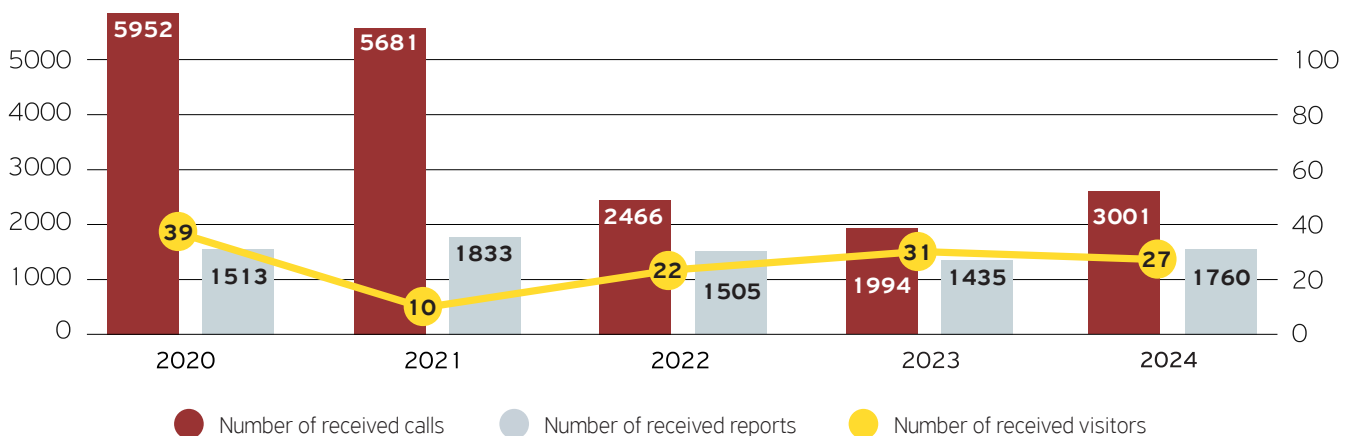


Number of calls and applications received by the Bureau

During the reporting period, the Bureau’s record-keeping received a total of 1760 reports. Of these, 768 were submitted by natural persons, 159 by legal persons, 156 by State and local government authorities, and 677 by anonymous applicants. In 2024, the number of reports received from individuals increased by a third compared to the previous reporting period, which shows that the public is ready to report to the Bureau.

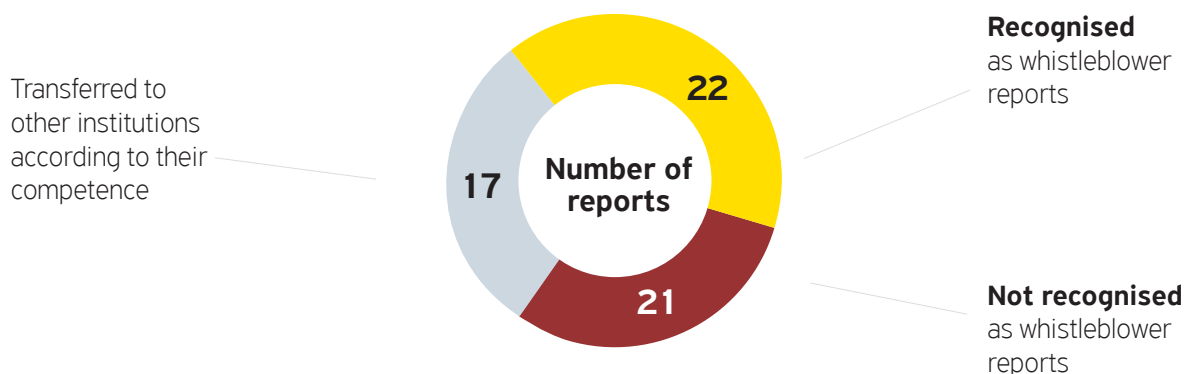
In 2024, the mobile app “Report to KNAB!” received 271 reports, which is ten times more than in the previous period. The Bureau received and heard 27 visitors. A total of 3001 calls were made to 67356161 and the helpline 80002070, half as many as last year. The number of applications received and visitors of the Bureau are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Public participation



The Bureau is one of the competent authorities to which a whistleblower can report a suspected crime or offence. In 2024, the Bureau received 60 reports recognised as whistleblowing reports, an increase by eight reports compared to the previous reporting period (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Progress of reports received within the meaning of the Whistleblowing Law

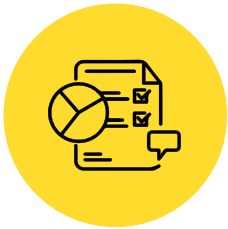


Activities of the Public Consultative Council

The Public Consultative Council of the Bureau was established to ensure the participation of public representatives in the development and implementation of anti-corruption policy and public education thereon. The role of the Public Consultative Council is to promote the relationship between the Bureau and the public by making recommendations on relevant issues.

In 2024, the Public Consultative Council of the Bureau held two meetings on various issues, including the role of the private sector in reducing corruption and the Bureau's analysis of Latvia's anti-corruption performance in international indices and surveys.





The Bureau's performance in the fight against corruption

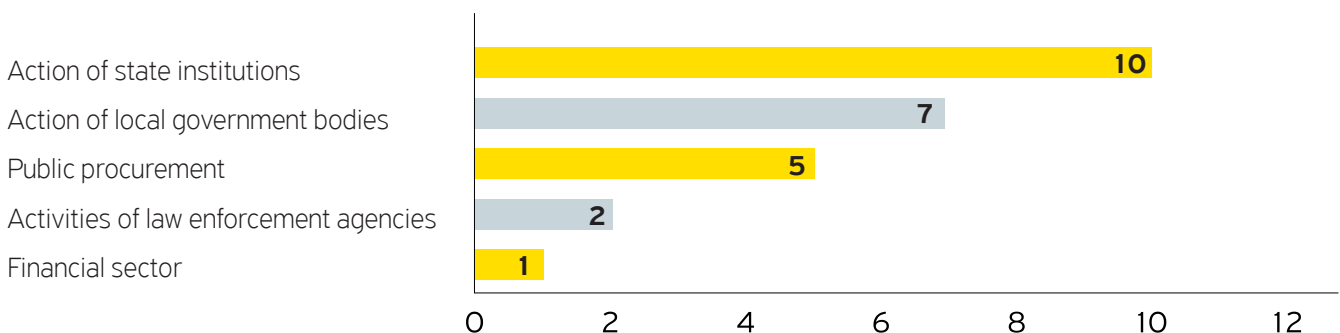
In accordance with the Law on Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau, the Bureau holds public officials administratively liable and applies sanctions for administrative violations in the field of corruption prevention. To combat illegal financing of political organisations (parties), as well as corruption-related offences in the service of public authorities, the Bureau carries out operational actions, departmental examinations and criminal procedural activities, as well as provides assistance to foreign states in carrying out procedural activities, if they are related to corruption investigations.

Criminal investigation

In 2024, the Bureau initiated 25 criminal proceedings, of which 13 were initiated on the basis of information obtained during operational activities, five were initiated on the basis of applications from natural or legal persons, one was initiated on the basis of information provided by the Administrative Offences Investigation Unit and the rest – from other sources of information. During the reporting period, 10 criminal proceedings pending before the Bureau were terminated. One criminal case opened by the Bureau has been forwarded to the United States and another criminal case opened by the Bureau has been forwarded to the Republic of France for further investigation.

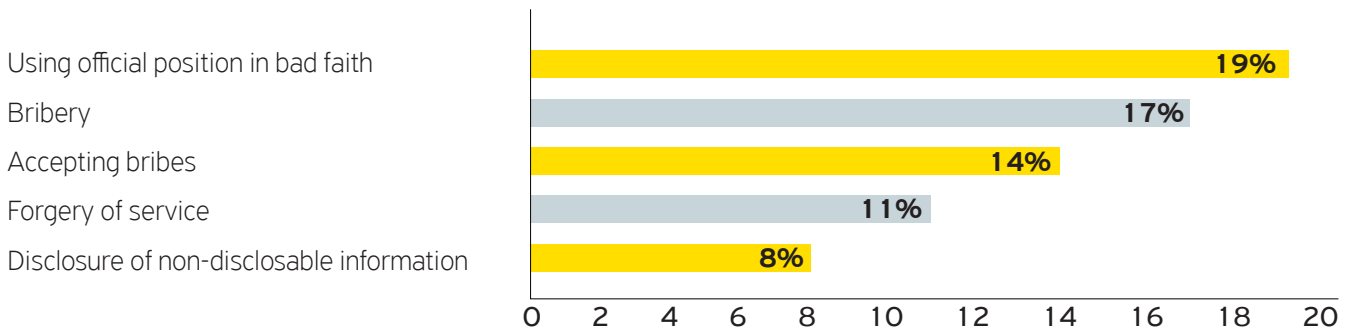
In 2024, the Bureau initiated the most criminal proceedings in relation to illegal actions in the activities of the state and municipal institutions. The number of criminal proceedings opened for criminal offences in public procurement and the financial sector has decreased (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. Breakdown of initiated criminal proceedings by areas



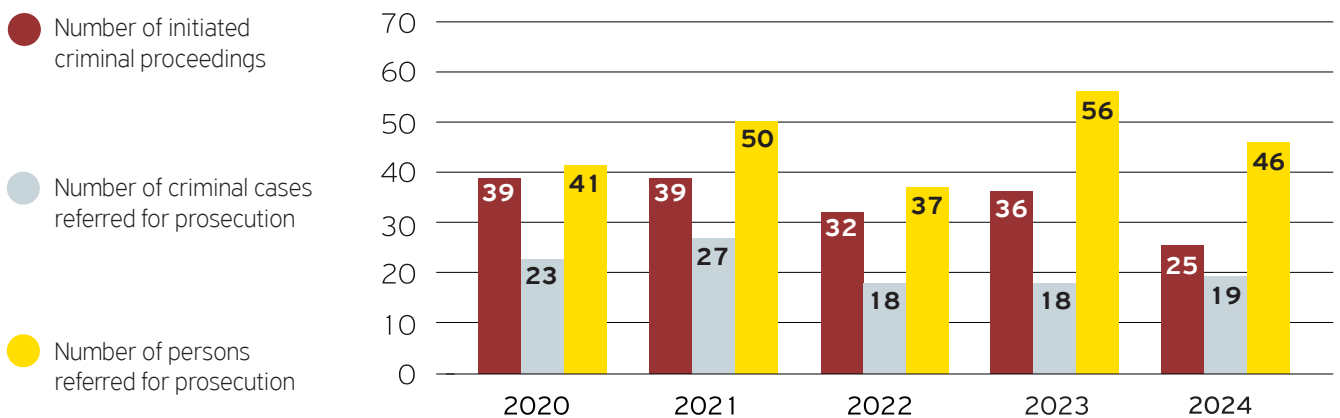
During the reporting period, the highest number of criminal proceedings was initiated for criminal offences such as using official position in bad faith, bribery, bribe-taking, forgery and disclosure of non-disclosable information (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Types of criminal offences recorded in initiated criminal proceedings



In 2024, the Bureau referred 19 criminal proceedings to prosecutors for prosecution. 41 natural persons and five legal entities were referred for prosecution (see Figure 6).

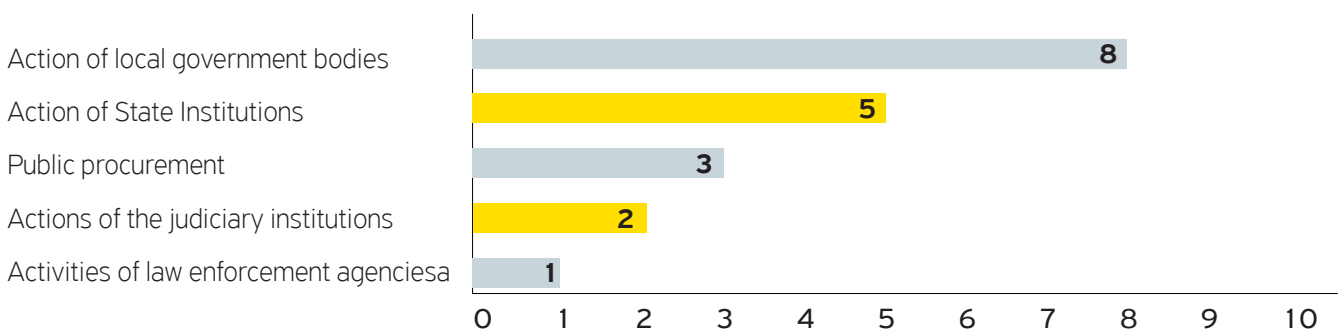
Figure 6. Progress of criminal proceedings



As in previous years, the trend in the number of legal persons referred for prosecution (application of coercive measures) continued in 2024. This shows that corrupt transactions carried out by natural persons are still done in the interests of legal persons.

During the reporting period, criminal proceedings were referred for prosecution in cases involving criminal offences in the activities of local and state authorities and public procurement (see Figure 7).

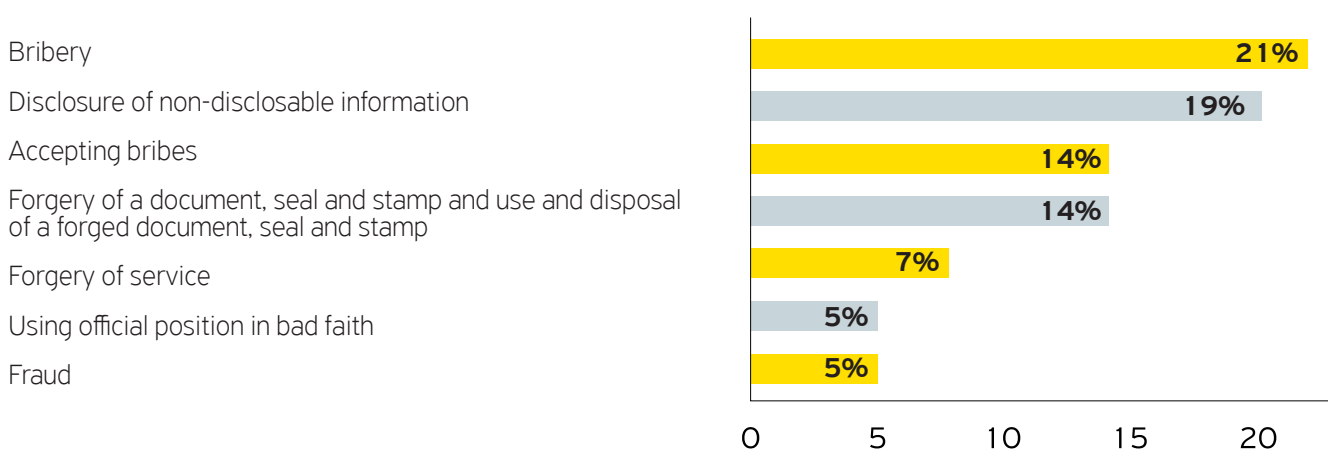
Figure 7. Breakdown of the number of criminal proceedings referred for prosecution by areas



The third (37%) of the criminal proceedings referred for prosecution were opened in 2024 and 53% in 2023, indicating the Bureau’s capacity to investigate alleged corruption offences efficiently and within a reasonable timeframe. Seven, or 28%, of the 25 criminal proceedings opened in 2024 have been referred to the prosecutor’s office for prosecution. Six of them have been sent to the courts for trial, and in one criminal case a prosecutor’s order for a fine has been issued. The average duration of criminal investigations initiated by the Bureau during the reporting period was seven months.

The most persons referred for criminal prosecution in 2024 had allegedly committed such criminal offences as bribe-giving, disclosure of non-disclosable information, bribery, forging of documents and service forgery (see Figure 8).

Figure 8. Types of offences referred for prosecution

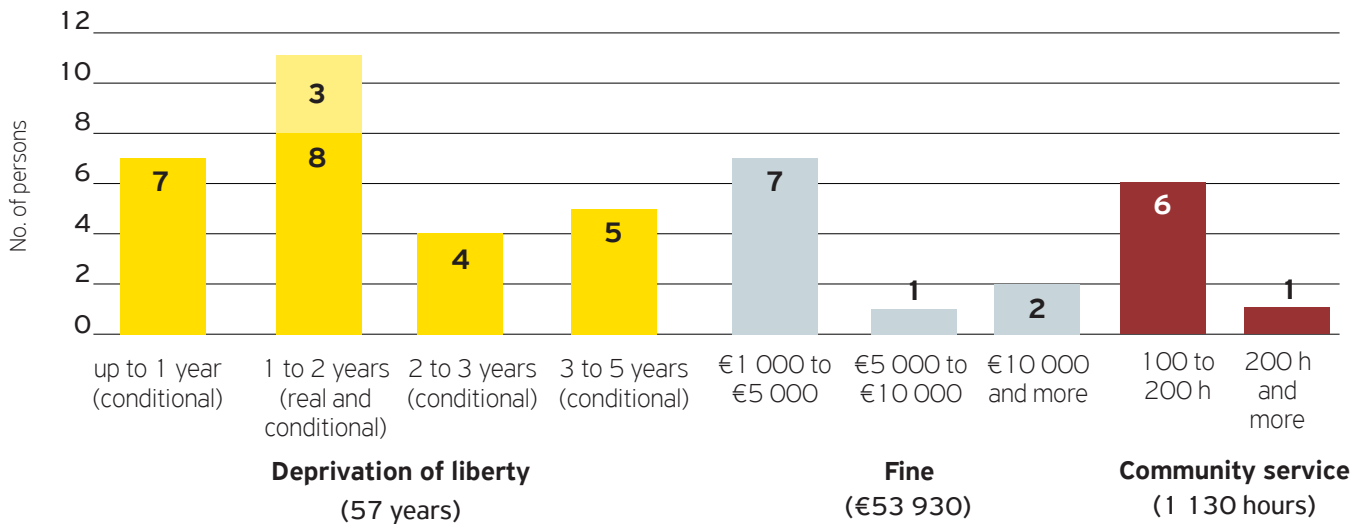


In 2024, the Bureau initiated nine proceedings for criminal property, requesting that property be declared criminally acquired and confiscated for the benefit of the State, almost half as many as in the previous year. During the reporting period, financial assets amounting to EUR 570 067.63 and three immovable properties were seized in criminal proceedings pending before the Bureau.

In the reporting year, the criminal proceedings investigated by the Bureau and referred for prosecution prevented the potential infliction of material damage amounting to EUR 7 16 798.69 on institutions of a public person and the transfer of bribes to public officials totalling EUR 55 835.00.

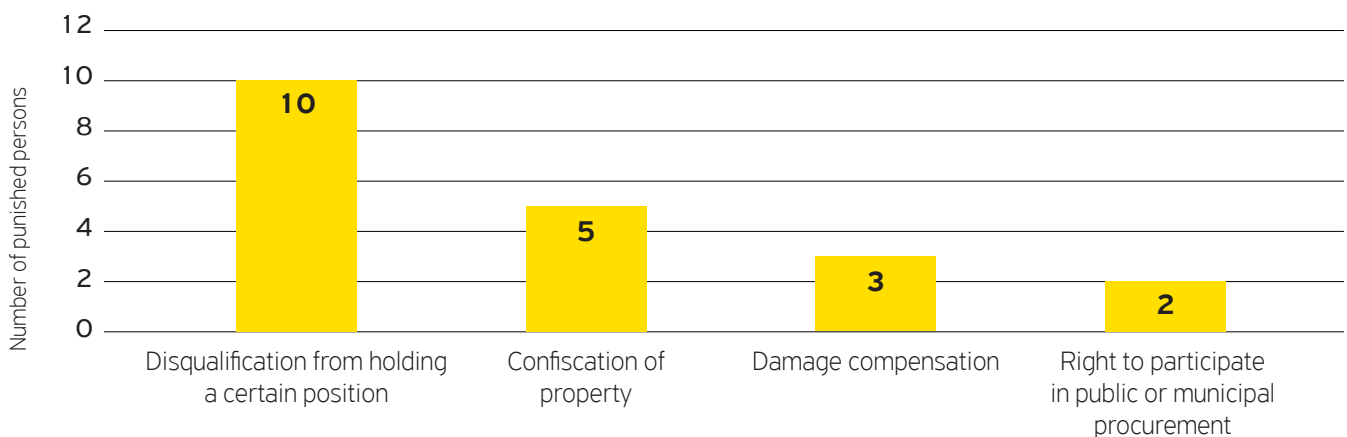
During the reporting period, 20 criminal proceedings initiated or investigated by the Bureau were adjudicated, in which five persons came to an agreement with the prosecutor on a penal order, 37 persons were convicted and one person were acquitted. Four persons were sentenced to community service, nine to a fine, three to actual imprisonment, 24 to conditional imprisonment, including three to both imprisonment and community service and one to both imprisonment and a fine (see Figure 9), and recovery of money was imposed on two legal persons.

Figure 9. Sentences imposed on convicted persons



Additional penalties were imposed on 20 persons, with the most frequent being the restriction of the right to hold specific offices for a certain period of time and confiscation of property (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. Additional penalties imposed on convicted persons



The most common criminal offences in the criminal trials were bribery, disclosure of non-disclosable information, fraud, bribery, embezzlement, using official position in bad faith and forgery of documents.

At the end of the reporting period, the Bureau was investigating 40 criminal cases, four criminal proceedings initiated or under investigation by the Bureau and referred for prosecution were still under pre-trial investigation by the Prosecution Office, and 92 criminal proceedings against 211 persons were pending before the courts.

In 2024, the Bureau officials examined 281 applications from natural and legal persons, assessing information on possible criminal offences. During the reporting period, 58 departmental examinations were opened and 35 resulted in a decision not to initiate criminal proceedings. In the remaining cases, applicants were given replies or their applications were forwarded as appropriate.

In 2024, the Bureau received seven foreign requests for international cooperation (European Investigation Orders and foreign legal assistance requests) from countries such as Ukraine, Poland, Moldova and the Island of Jersey. Five foreign legal assistance requests and European Investigation Orders have been completed.

To ensure the acquisition and consolidation of evidence in criminal proceedings pending before the Bureau, it prepared 13 requests for legal assistance to be sent abroad in 2024. Most of the requests for legal assistance were made to EU Member States, as well as Ukraine, United Kingdom, and Azerbaijan.

In 2024, the Bureau was involved in one criminal investigation team set up by the European Public Prosecutor's Office and provided support in the necessary procedural steps in criminal proceedings initiated by the European Public Prosecutor's Office.

During the reporting period, the Bureau, in the course of its tactical analysis, proposed that the Financial Intelligence Unit convene 21 meetings of the Liaison Coordination Group and, by involving credit institutions in the process of tactical analysis, identified officials whose activities showed signs of a criminal offence.



Control of Activities of Public Officials

To ensure that public officials act in the public interest by preventing the influence of any personal or material interest of a public official, his/her relatives or business partners on the activities of a public official, the Bureau monitors compliance with the Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Activities of Public Officials, as well as observance of additional restrictions specified for other public officials in regulatory enactments.

In 2024, the Bureau provided 177 written explanations and 910 oral explanations on the application of the provisions of the Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Activities of Public Officials, thus raising awareness of the prohibitions and restrictions imposed on public officials by the Law.

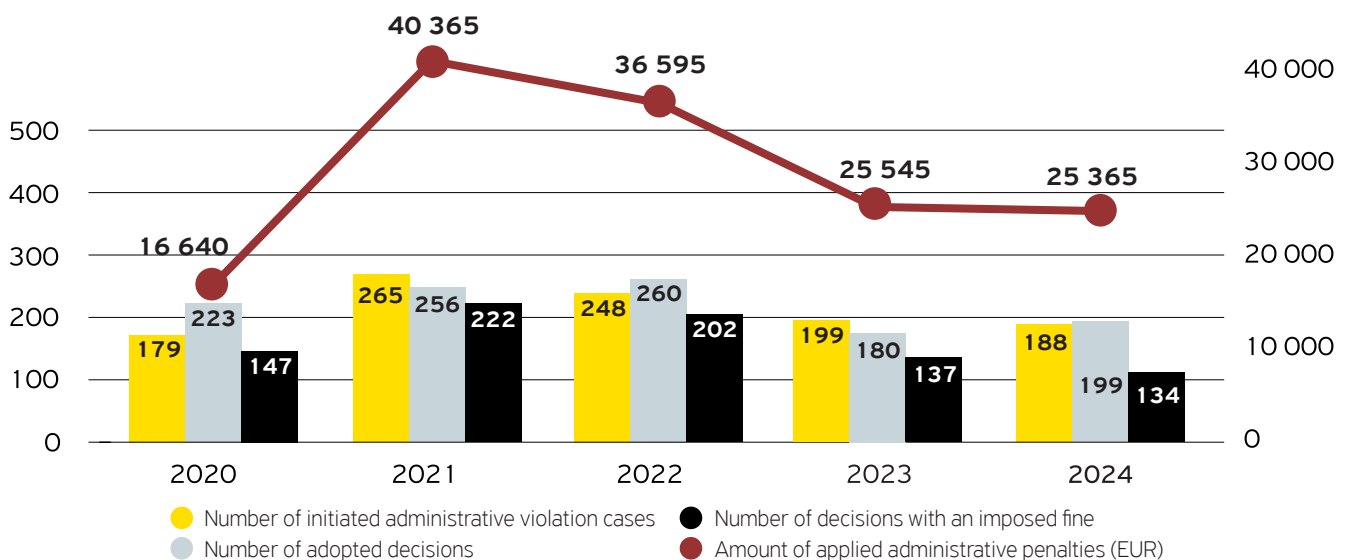
During the reporting period, the Bureau's Division for the Investigation of Administrative Offences initiated 398 and completed 398 departmental investigations. The number of completed departmental investigations increased compared to the previous year, including the completion of departmental investigations initiated during the previous reporting period.

When examining applications regarding the possible activities of public officials in a situation of conflict of interest, the information provided in the declarations of these public officials was simultaneously examined to establish whether the public officials have complied with the restrictions, prohibitions and obligations established by the Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest in the Activities of Public Officials. In 2024, 1 115 declarations by public officials were verified, a third more than the previous year.

188 administrative offence cases were opened and 77 decisions on refusal to open administrative offence proceedings were prepared for non-compliance with the restrictions set by the Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest in the Activities of Public Officials.

In 2024, 199 administrative offence decisions were adopted and in 134 cases public officials were fined a total of EUR 25 365. Whereas 49 public officials received admonitions, and in 16 cases the administrative proceedings were terminated due to the establishment of circumstances excluding administrative liability (see Figure 11).

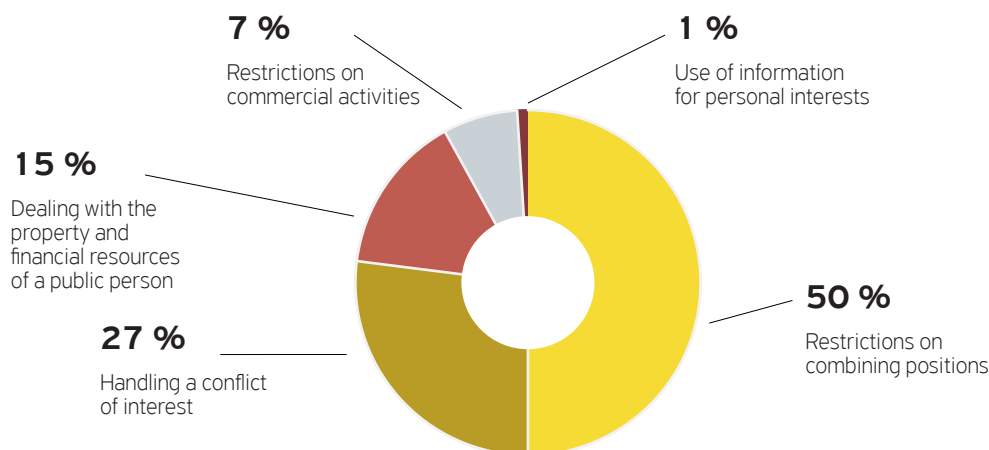
Figure 11. Number of decisions adopted and total amount of fines



In 2024, administrative fines totalling EUR 22 204.74 were paid to the State budget on the basis of decisions taken by the Bureau in administrative offence cases. In cases where the person subject to administrative liability has received income or material benefits which have caused material damage to the State that can be assessed in financial terms, the Bureau shall take a decision on compensation. During the reporting period, the Bureau ordered 27 persons to compensate the State for damages suffered by the State for a total amount of EUR 34 618.62, while six persons were exempted from the obligation to compensate the State for damages suffered by the State.

In 2024, compared to 2023, the number of detected infringements related to restrictions on combining public officials' positions (+ 11%), conduct in a conflict of interest situation (+ 3%) and conduct with property and financial resources of a public person (+ 1%) has increased. The number of detected infringements related to non-compliance with restrictions on commercial activities (-8%) and to obtaining information from databases available for the performance of official duties and using this information for purposes not related to the performance of official duties (-8%) decreased (see Figure 12).

Figure 12. Breakdown of decisions adopted by type of violation



In 2024, the persons upon whom administrative penalty was imposed appealed against 22 decisions taken by officials of the Division for the Investigation of Administrative Violations. On the basis of the complaints received, the Director of the Bureau annulled three decisions in their entirety and amended the penalty in two cases. In seven cases, the persons administratively sanctioned appealed against the decisions taken by the Director of the Bureau, but these cases are still pending before the courts.



Control of Financing of Political Parties and Pre-election Campaigning

The Bureau controls the enforcement of the regulations on the financing of political organisations (parties) and associations thereof and, in the cases specified in law, holds the guilty persons administratively liable by imposing a penalty. The Bureau compiles and analyses information on the annual reports submitted by the parties, irregularities detected therein, and cases of non-compliance with the restrictions set out in laws and regulations. Before the elections of the Saeima, the European Parliament and local government, the Bureau controls compliance with the restrictions on pre-election campaigning, and after the elections, it checks the election returns and declarations of income and expenditure submitted by political organisations (parties) and their associations.

Taking into account the additional restrictions and conditions set by the Law On Financing of Political Organisations (Parties) regarding the financing of political parties individually for each party and the total amount of financing received by the parties, the Bureau published and verified information on donations and membership fee contributions made by 8 208 persons to political parties in the amount of EUR 1 016 295.98.

In 2024, state budget funding of EUR 6 024 268.22 was paid to 12 political parties or their associations. One political party or association has had its state budget funding suspended.

The Bureau received and published the 2023 annual reports and updates of 65 parties and launched checks on them.

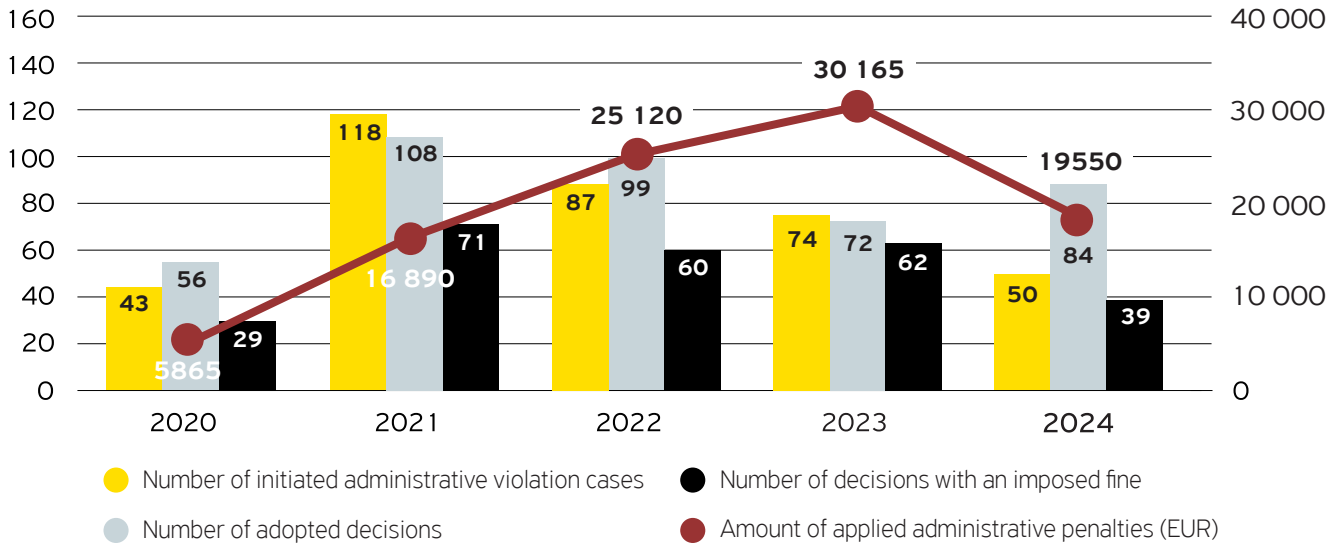
In 2024, the Bureau audited the 2022 annual reports of 57 political parties, including the compliance of the use of state budget funding with the requirements of the Law on Financing of Political Organisations (Parties), as well as the 2024 European Parliament election declarations, the results of which are summarised and published on the Bureau's website. At the same time, two thirds of the 2023 funding and annual accounts checks were completed.

In 2024, educational webinars were organised on the completion of the annual report and the use of state budget funding, as well as webinars for advertising service providers on restrictions ahead of the upcoming 2024 European Parliament elections and 2025 municipal elections.

In 2024, the Bureau launched 92 and by the end of the year had completed 92 departmental inspections of applications and complaints related to alleged infringements of the financing of political parties and pre-election campaigning. In the reporting period, 60 explanations were also provided on issues related to the financing of political organisations (parties) and the regulation of the Pre-election Campaign Law.

In 2024, the Bureau opened 50 administrative offence cases against political parties and other legal and natural persons for violations of the Law on Financing of Political Organisations (Parties) and the Pre-election Campaign Law, adopting 84 decisions. As a result of inspections, in cases of administrative violations committed by parties and other legal and natural persons, the Bureau adopted 39 decisions on the imposition of fines amounting to EUR 1 9550.00 and 17 decisions on the repayment of financial resources to the State budget for the total amount of EUR 29 218.36. The decisions taken over the last five years are shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13. Number of decisions adopted and total amount of fines



During the reporting period, political organisations (parties) and other legal and natural persons, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Bureau, repaid to the State budget illegally received funds amounting to EUR 6 665.35, and voluntarily repaid to the State budget financial funds amounting to EUR 22 152.66 and imposed fines amounting to EUR 5 750.

In 2024, eight cases of administrative sanctions were brought before the Director of the Bureau against decisions taken by officials of the Political Organisations Financing Irregularities Investigation Division. The Director of the Bureau annulled one decision in its entirety on the basis of the complaints received. In four cases, the persons administratively sanctioned appealed against decisions taken by the Director of the Bureau to the courts; these cases are still pending.

In 2024, work continued on the improvement of the Electronic Data Entry System, new functionality was introduced for the automated receipt of data from the Register of Enterprises and automated transmission of annual reports and election revenue and expenditure declarations to Latvijas Vēstnesis, as well as various technical improvements were made.



Personnel policy and internal control



On 31 December 2024, the Bureau had 171 posts, of which 152 were filled. The Bureau employs 58 men and 94 women. During the reporting period, 14 officials began their service and 11 officials terminated their service at the Bureau.

The minimum requirements for applicants to the Bureau are laid down in the Law on Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau. During the recruitment process, the national security authorities verify whether candidates meet the requirements for an official to obtain a special permit for access to official secret.

On the basis of the agreed changes to the Rules of Procedure of the Bureau, as well as on the basis of structural changes related to the reorganisation of the State Revenue Service, and the transfer of the functions of the Internal Security Board of the State Revenue Service to the Bureau, which entered into force on 1 January 2025, a review of the positions of the Bureau was carried out, the positions were coordinated with the State Chancellery on the creation of positions, the establishment of position groups, families and levels, as well as the job descriptions of the Bureau were updated.

As in previous years, cooperation with the School of Public Administration continued in its European Social Fund project. Training was offered and organised for the Bureau's staff in cooperation with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), which develops, implements and organises training for police officers and other law enforcement officials. Cooperation with the Internal Security Academy was initiated, resulting in the training of one official of the Bureau at the Academy during the reporting period.

In 2024, the Bureau officials participated in 76 conferences, seminars, training and further training events on prevention and combating of corruption, financial investigation and analysis, prevention of money laundering and conflict of interest, as well as artificial intelligence and other current topics. The officials of the Bureau travelled abroad on 40 missions to participate in conferences, various working groups of inter-institutional and foreign institutions, anti-corruption forums, exhibitions and experience exchange trips.

The Bureau ensures that data subjects have access to the Bureau's Data Protection Officer in all matters relating to the processing of their personal data. No cases of personal data breaches requiring notification of the data protection supervisory authority and the data subject in accordance with the procedures laid down in laws and regulations were detected during the reporting period.

In 2024, the Bureau carried out three internal audits on the prevention of conflicts of interest in the activities of public officials, public education and information, and information and communication technology security management. 11 recommendations were made to the Bureau's departments and 15 were implemented during the reporting period, including from audits carried out in previous years.



Implementation of the operational strategy of the Bureau

During the reporting period, the Bureau carried out its activities in line with the objectives and priorities set out in the new Bureau’s Operational Strategy for 2023–2026. The performance indicators for the implementation of the Bureau’s Operational Strategy are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Performance indicators

Goal	To improve the professional capacity and material and technical support of investigators and operational staff in obtaining information and securing evidence.	To improve the Bureau’s material and technical support.	To carry out parallel financial investigations in every criminal case where possible.
Result	The number of criminal proceedings initiated by the Bureau and referred for prosecution and not terminated by the Prosecution Office is increasing.	The number of criminal proceedings initiated by the Bureau on the basis of information obtained in the course of operational activities is increasing.	The number of criminal proceedings initiated by the Bureau to investigate money laundering, which have been referred for prosecution and have not been terminated by the Prosecution Office, is increasing.
2021 implement.	27	15	4
2022 implement.	18	10	0
2023 implement.	18	11	1
2024 implement.	19	13	0
2024 plan	19	12	2
Comment	The goal has been achieved. A quarter of the 25 criminal proceedings have been sent to the prosecutor’s office for prosecution. 90% of the criminal proceedings referred for prosecution were initiated in 2023 and 2024. No criminal proceedings referred for prosecution have been discontinued by the prosecutor’s office.	The goal has been achieved. In addition to the criminal proceedings initiated by the Bureau, the information obtained during operational activities is also forwarded to other law enforcement authorities for initiation of criminal proceedings.	Goal not met. In 2024, the Bureau did not refer for prosecution any criminal proceedings investigating money laundering, while the Bureau opened one criminal proceeding investigating money laundering.

Goal	To take action against criminally acquired property by seeking its confiscation for the benefit of the State and transfer to the State budget.	To detect and investigate bribery of foreign public officials and related criminal offences.	To conduct strategic and tactical analysis of corruption risks in areas identified as priorities, to analyse laws and regulations, making proposals to prevent corruption risks.	To obtain corruption risk information and organise information exchange with the European Public Prosecutor's Office and the Financial Intelligence Unit of Latvia.
Result	The number of proceedings initiated by the Bureau to declare funds as proceeds of crime, in which the funds are confiscated and transferred to the State budget, is increasing.	The number of criminal proceedings for bribery of foreign officials initiated by the Bureau is increasing.	The number of corruption risk analyses leading to the initiation of investigatory process matters or criminal proceedings in priority areas is increasing.	The number of meetings of the Cooperation Coordination Groups (CCGs) initiated by the Bureau and resulting in a report from the Financial Intelligence Unit to the Bureau is increasing.
2021 implement.	4	2	n/a	2
2022 implement.	1	1	6	7
2023 implement.	1	1	4	7
2024 implement.	0	0	5	5
2024 plan	5	2	5	9
Comment	Goal not met. In 2024, nine proceedings were initiated in respect of criminally acquired property, in which requests were made for the property to be declared criminally acquired and confiscated for the benefit of the State, but no decisions were taken on confiscation and transfer of the funds to the State budget.	Goal not met. In 2024, the Bureau did not initiate any criminal proceedings involving bribery of foreign officials. One criminal case, opened in 2023, has been forwarded to the competent authority in the US for further investigation.	The goal has been achieved. The work of the Bureau's analysts has contributed to the acquisition of information that has led to the opening of five operational investigations.	Goal not met. Although the Bureau initiated at least 21 meetings of the Cooperation Coordination Group during the reporting period, only in five cases were suspicious transactions in the activities of public officials detected.

Goal	To improve the system for preventing conflicts of interest.		To strengthen enforcement of the regulations on financing of political parties and pre-election campaigning.	
Result	Proportion of decisions adopted by the Bureau imposing administrative fines for violations of the Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest which have not been annulled (%).	Proportion of decisions taken by the Bureau in the area of controlling the activities of public officials concerning the reimbursement of funds to the State budget which have not been annulled (%).	Proportion of decisions adopted by the Bureau imposing administrative fines for violations of the procedure for political party financing and campaigning that have not been annulled (%).	Proportion of decisions adopted by the Bureau in the area of controlling political party financing and pre-election campaigning concerning the reimbursement of funds to the State budget that have not been annulled (%).
2021 implement.	100%	100%	97%	100%
2022 implement.	98,8%	100%	98%	94,4%
2023 implement.	98,9%	100%	99%	100%
2024 implement.	98,5%	100%	98,8%	100%
2024 plan	98%	90%	98%	90%
Comment	The goal has been achieved. During the reporting period, the Director of the Bureau entirely annulled three decisions taken by the Head of the Division for Investigation of Administrative Violations. In 2024, the Bureau adopted 199 decisions in administrative offence cases, 22 of which were appealed to the Director of the Bureau.	The goal has been achieved. Seven decisions taken by the Director of the Bureau were appealed in 2024, but the proceedings are still pending, so no decision has been overturned.	The goal has been achieved. During the reporting period, the Director of the Bureau annulled one decision taken by the Head of the Division for Investigation of Violations of Political Organisations. In 2024, the Bureau adopted 84 decisions in administrative offence cases, of which eight were appealed to the Director of the Bureau.	The goal has been achieved. Four decisions taken by the Director of the Bureau were appealed in 2024, but the proceedings are still pending, so no decision has been overturned.

Goal	To raise public and private sector awareness of corruption risks through awareness-raising activities.			To implement and develop a platform for reporting issues within the competence of the Bureau.
Result	During the pre-election campaign period, the Bureau provides educational events for representatives of political parties (associations thereof) and advertising service providers (number).	The proportion of entrepreneurs who admit that they are willing to pay a bribe has decreased (% of respondents).	The proportion of people who admit that they are willing to pay a bribe to a public official to solve their problems with State or local government institutions has decreased (% of respondents).	The number of users of the online reporting platform is increasing (% increase in users).
2021 implement.	3	19%	21%	n/a
2022 implement.	5	27%	15%	n/a
2023 implement.	1	22%	20%	n/a
2024 implement.	6	21%	17%	+904%
2024 plan	3	23%	13%	+5%
Comment	The goal has been achieved. In 2024, the Bureau organised six educational events, five in connection with the European Parliament elections and one in connection with the municipal elections.	The goal has been achieved. The share of entrepreneurs who say they are willing to pay a bribe has fallen and the share of entrepreneurs who are not willing to pay a bribe has risen (from 68% to 74%).	Goal not met. There is a decrease compared to 2023. The most common reason why people would be willing to pay a bribe is “more certainty that the problem will be solved at all”.	The goal has been achieved. Online reporting platform “Report to KNAB!” received 271 reports, which is ten times more than in the previous year.

Goal	To promote public awareness and public involvement in recognising the signs of corruption criminal offences and reporting possible cases of corruption or signs of corruption.		To carry out educational and informational activities to raise awareness of anti-corruption issues and to increase public confidence in the work of the Bureau.	To introduce the Document and Information Management System, ensuring integration with the e-case platform and other national registers and information systems.
Result	The volume of information received by the Bureau through all reporting channels is increasing (%).	Public willingness to report corruption is increasing (% of respondents).	Latvia's score in the annual Corruption Perceptions Index (score) is improving.	The circulation of electronic documents and the proportion of documents circulated electronically only is increasing (%).
2021 implement.	n/a	57%	59	n/a
2022 implement.	n/a	61%	59	n/a
2023 implement.	0	59%	60	n/a
2024 implement.	+33%	63%	59	n/a
2024 plan	+5%	66%	63	+10%
Comment	The goal has been achieved. In 2024, the number of calls received by the Bureau increased by 51% and the number of reports received increased by 23%. Overall, the volume of information received through all reporting channels increased by 33%.	Goal not met. However, the number of people who are willing to report has increased, as has the willingness of people to report to the Bureau.	Goal not met. Latvia's score in the Corruption Perceptions Index decreased by one point in 2024 compared to 2023.	In 2024, the volume of paper documents sent to the Bureau decreased and electronic documents are circulated through the Law Portal and the Administrative Offences Procedures Support System. The circulation of electronic documents is expected to increase with the introduction of the new Document and Information Management System in 2025.



Use of budget resources

In 2024, the Bureau received state budget funding of **EUR 11 367 838** and was also granted state budget funding for political organisations (political parties) of **EUR 6 031 651**.

During the reporting period, the Bureau received additional funding from the Ministry of Justice's core budget programme "Proceeds of Crime Confiscation Fund", *Twinning* project "Promoting Integrity and Preventing Corruption in the Public Sector in Armenia", reimbursement of foreign financial assistance funds to the State budget for expenditure incurred under the European Anti-Fraud Programme project "Procurement of Advanced Digital Forensic Equipment", the European Anti-Fraud Programme project "Strengthening Investigative and Operational Capacity" and the project "Strengthening Analytical Capacity".

The use of budget resources is presented in Table 2, which is completed in accordance with the Annex to the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 413 of 5 May 2010 "Regulations on Annual Public Accounts".



Table 2. Use of budget resources (EUR)

No.	Financial indicators	Actual implementation in 2023	in 2024	
			approved by law	actual implementation
1.	Financial resources to cover expenditures (total)	16 305 346	19 628 719	17 399 489
1.1.	grants	15 512 786	19 569 682	17 348 203
1.2.	Paid services and other own income	104 324	30 747	28 862
1.3.	Foreign financial assistance	660 436	0	0
1.4.	State budget transfers	27 800	28 290	22 424
2.	Expenditures (total)	16 200 087	20 250 530	17 522 566*
2.1.	Maintenance costs (total)	16 029 122	18 052 476	17 223 559
2.1.1.	Current expenditures	10 269 346	11 740 654	11 171 868
2.1.3.	Subsidies, grants and social benefits	5 675 351	6 300 486	6 040 389
2.1.4.	Current payments to the EU budget and international cooperation	18 910	9 384	9 364
2.1.5.	reimbursements to the state budget for expenditure incurred	65 505	8 739	8 728
2.1.6.	Transfers of maintenance expenditure	0	1 952	1 938
2.2	Capital expenditures	170 965	2 198 054	299 007

*Including state budget funding paid to political organisations (political parties) EUR 6 031 651.



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