



COE253578

Strasbourg, 4 May 1994
<S:CDL(94)20>

Restricted
CDL (94) 20

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW

REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

**DRAFT LAW ON THE
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT**

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

DRAFT
14.2.1994.

REPUBLIC OF LATVIA **LAW** **ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT**

Chapter I **General Provisions**

Article 1. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Latvia

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Latvia shall be an independent institution of the State justice system that shall try cases in accordance with this Law.

Article 2. Independence of the Constitutional Court

(1) Any direct or indirect intervenience with activities of the Constitutional Court shall be impermissible.

(2) No one shall be entitled to give any instructions to the Constitutional Court.

Article 3. Tribunal of the Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court shall consist of five justices.

Article 4. Approval of Justices and the Oath

(1) Justices of the Constitutional Court shall be approved by the Saeima (Parliament) on the suggestion by the Cabinet. Citizens of the Republic of Latvia that having reached thirty years of age prior the date of approval and having the highest education in law, may be approved as Justices.

(2) When approved, each justice of the Constitutional Court shall give the following oath to the President of the State: "I solemnly swear to the best of my conscience, to perform my responsibilities of the Constitutional Court justice and to abide only to the Satversme (Constitution) of the Republic of Latvia and other laws."

(3) The justice shall commence his responsibilities after the oath.

Article 5. Term of Justice's Mandate and the Maximum Age of the Tenure.

(1) The Mandate of the Constitutional Court Justice shall be for 10 years. During their tenure, except cases provided in Art.7, they shall be irrevocable.

(2) Justices shall not hold their tenure for two terms.

(3) The maximum age for justice's tenure shall be 65 years. When suggested by the Cabinet, the Saeima (Parliament) may decide that the justice may continue his tenure also after the age of 65 years, for a certain period of time or until his mandate expires.

Article 6. Resignation Prior to the Expiry of Mandate.

(1) Any justice of the Constitutional Court may resign on his own initiative, having given a written notice to the Cabinet.

(2) The justice must resign when he undertakes activities incompatible with the status of the Constitutional Court justice (Part 1 and 2, Art.37) or when the maximum age permitted for the named tenure, has been reached (Part 3, Art.5).

Article 7. Revocation from Tenure

When suggested by the Saeima (Parliament) any justice of the Constitutional Court shall be revoked when:

- 1) he is unable to continue his work due to his health condition;
- 2) he has been sentenced for a felony;
- 3) his behaviour is incompatible with the status of the Constitutional Court justice (Part 1 and 2, Art.37);
- 4) he has given a written notice to the Cabinet on his resignation (Part 1, Art.6);
- 5) he has reached the age of 65 years (Part 3, Art.5).

Article 8. Approval of a New Justice.

When there is an inter-tenure vacancy for a position of the Constitutional Court justice, the Saeima (Parliament) shall approve a new justice for the term provided in Art.5 of this Law.

Article 9. The Chairman of the Constitutional Court and His Deputy.

The Justices of the Constitutional Court shall elect the Chairman and his deputy for a 3 years period from among the justices by a secret ballot with majority of votes.

Article 10. Responsibilities and Rights of the Chairman and His Deputy

(1) The Chairman of the Constitutional Court shall preside over plenary sessions of the Court, shall organize the work of the Court and shall represent the Constitutional Court.

(2) The deputy Chairman of the Constitutional Court shall assist the Chairman of the Constitutional Court in his responsibilities regulated in Part 1 of this Article, and shall substitute the Chairman of the Constitutional Court during his absence.

(3) The Chairman of the Constitutional Court and his deputy shall be entitled to give only such instructions to the Justices of the Constitutional Court that concern organizational issues of their performance.

Chapter II

Competency of the Constitutional Court

Article 11. Cases Tried by the Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court shall try the following cases:

- 1) compliance of laws with the Satversme (Constitution);
- 2) compliance of regulations by the Cabinet with the Satversme (Constitution) and other laws;
- 3) compliance of enactments enacted by the President of the State with the Satversme (Constitution) and other laws;
- 4) compliance of ordinances enacted by the local governments with the Satversme (Constitution), other laws and regulations by the Cabinet;
- 5) competency disputes among the Saeima (Parliament), the President of the State and the Cabinet;

6) compliance of administrative enactments (Art.47) with human rights and rights of citizens granted by the Satversme (Constitution);

7) compliance of the national legal norms with the International Treaties entered into by or ratified by Latvia.

Article 12. Right to Initiate Proceedings

(1) The following authorities shall be entitled to initiate proceedings (Part 1, Art.11):

- 1) the President of the State;
- 2) 1/3 of the deputies of the Saeima (Parliament);
- 3) the Cabinet;
- 4) courts that are trying specific cases.

(2) The following authorities shall be entitled to initiate proceedings on compliance of regulations by the Cabinet with the Satversme (Constitution) and other laws (Paragraph 2, Art.11):

- 1) the President of the State;
- 2) the Saeima (Parliament);
- 3) 1/3 of the deputies of the Saeima (Parliament);
- 4) courts that are trying specific cases.

(3) The following authorities shall be entitled to initiate proceedings on compliance of enactments by the President of the State with the Satversme (Constitution) and other laws (Paragraph 3, Art.11):

- 1) the Saeima (Parliament);
- 2) 1/3 of the deputies of the Saeima (Parliament);
- 3) the Cabinet.

(4) The following authorities shall be entitled to initiate proceedings on compliance of ordinances by the local governments with the Satversme (Constitution), other laws and regulations by the Cabinet (Paragraph 4, Art.11):

- 1) the respective local government;
- 2) courts trying specific cases.

- (5) Parties of specific disputes shall be entitled to initiate proceedings on competency disputes among the Saeima (Parliament), the President of the State and the Cabinet.
- (6) Any person shall be entitled to initiate proceedings on compliance of any administrative enactment with human rights and rights of citizens granted by the Satversme (Constitution) in the event such person is the addressee of such administrative enactment and such person's rights are violated by such enactment, or such person wishes such enactment to be enacted.
- (7) The following authorities shall be entitled to initiate proceedings on compliance of Latvian national legal norms and norms with International Treaties entered into by or ratified by Latvia . (Paragraph 7, Art.11):
 - 1) the President of the State;
 - 2) 1/3 of the deputies of the Saeima (Parliament);
 - 3) the Cabinet;
 - 4) courts that are trying specific cases.

Chapter III

Proceedings

Article 13. General Form and Content of Petition

- (1) The person initiating proceedings shall submit his petition to the Constitutional Court in writing. The petition shall contain the following:
 - 1) the name or the title of the petitioner;
 - 2) the authority or the public official having enacted the legal enactment that is contested; in the event of a competency dispute - the defendant (Part 5, Art.12);
 - 3) the description of the actual circumstances of the case;
 - 4) legal evaluation of the case;
 - 5) claim to the Constitutional Court.
- (2) The petition shall be signed by the petitioner or any person authorized by him.
- (3) Any explanations or documents required for the clarification of the actual circumstances of the case, shall be attached to the petition.

Article 14. Special Provisions when Accepting Petitions from Courts Trying Specific Cases

(1) Petitions from courts that are entitled to initiate proceedings in accordance with Paragraph 4, Part 1 or Paragraph 4, Part 2 or Paragraph 2, Part 4 or Paragraph 4, Part 17 of Art.12, shall be accepted only when

1) trying the specific case, the result of the proceedings depends either on the decision on compliance of the respective law, regulations by the Cabinet or ordinance by the local government with the higher legal norm, or on the decision in compliance of Latvian national legal norms with the International Treaties entered into by or ratified by Latvia; and

2) the court has substantial grounds for concern whether the respective law, regulation by the Cabinet or ordinance by the local government is compatible with the higher legal norm.

In its petition, the court shall provide grounds for the above mentioned specific circumstances.

(2) General court procedure shall be suspended with the moment the petition is accepted and shall be resumed with the moment the Constitutional Court decision becomes effective.

Article 15. Special Provisions when Accepting Petitions in Cases on Compliance of Ordinances by Local Governments with the Satversme (Constitution), Other Laws and Regulations by the Cabinet

(1) The respective local government shall be entitled to initiate proceedings on compliance of ordinances enacted by such local government with the Satversme (Constitution), other laws and regulations by the Cabinet (Part 4, Art.12) only in the event the Cabinet has revoked them in accordance with the supervision procedure and the local government has completed the general court instances itinerary and the court has not satisfied in full the claim by the local government. In such event the respective local government may submit its petition to the Constitutional Court within one month after the date the decision of the last court instance becomes effective.

(2) When approved by the Cabinet the respective local government may apply directly to the Constitutional Court without completing the general court instances itinerary.

(3) In the event the general court has satisfied the claim by the local government either in full or partially, the Cabinet may appeal to a higher court instance in accordance with the general procedure or it may initiate proceedings in the Constitutional Court within one month after such decision becomes effective.

Article 16. Special Provisions when Accepting Petitions in Cases on Compliance of Administrative Enactments with Human Rights and Rights of Citizens

(1) Any person being entitled to initiate proceedings on compliance of any administrative enactment with human rights or rights of citizens in accordance with Part 6, Art.12, may do the above only after having completed the general court instances itinerary and when the court has not satisfied his claim in full. In such event such person may initiate proceedings in the Constitutional Court within one month after the decision by the last court instance becomes effective.

(2) In the event any person being entitled to initiate proceedings on compliance of any administrative enactment with human rights or rights of citizens in accordance with Part 6, Art.12, declares that his human or citizen rights have been violated because any legal norm the disputed administrative enactment is based on directly or indirectly, is not effective due to its conflict with any higher legal norm as an exception, such person may apply to the Constitutional Court directly without completing the general court instances itinerary. In such event the Constitutional Court justice accepting such petition (Part 1, Art.14) shall state in his decision the following:

1) the State considers the un-delayed decision of such issue to be of vital significance; or

2) completion of the general court instances itinerary would cause extremely significant material or other damage to the petitioner or he would not be able to enforce his rights either due to expiry of the specified time limit or due to other circumstances.

(3) In the case referred to in Part 2 of this Article, the petitioner may apply to the Constitutional Court within the same time limit as to the general court. In the event the general court has started proceedings, it shall be possible to apply to the Constitutional Court at either stage of the procedure. In the event the Constitutional Court accepts the petition, the procedure in the general court shall be suspended and it may be resumed after the decision by the Constitutional Court becomes effective.

Article 17. Special Terms for the Petition Acceptance in Cases on Competency Disputes.

(1) Any petitions from any authority referred to in Part 5, Art.12 shall be accepted only in the event such authority declares that another authority referred to therein, has violated petitioner's rights granted by the Satversme (Constitution) due to its performance or non-performance, or has hampered performance of its responsibilities assigned by the Satversme (Constitution).

(2) Any petition shall be accepted only within four months after the petitioner has learned about the respective performance or non-performance. The expiry of the time limit when the respective

authority was supposed to have the respective performance completed, shall be considered as the beginning of the non-performance.

Article 18. Petition Acceptance

(1) When receiving any petition, the justice nominated by the Chairman of the Constitutional Court shall make it certain whether the petitioner is entitled to initiate the proceedings and whether the documents submitted (Art.13) are filed correctly. A copy of the petition shall be forwarded to the authority or the official having enacted the disputed enactment.

(2) In the event the petitioner is entitled to initiate the proceedings and the petition is filed correctly, the justice shall draft the decision on petition acceptance. The decision shall be announced to the parties. Simultaneously, the authority or the official having enacted the disputed enactment, but in the case of competency dispute - the defendant (Part 5, Art.12), shall be invited to present his reply in writing with the description of the actual circumstances of the case and the legal grounds.

(3) The justice shall make the decision on the acceptance or the rejection of the petition within one month after the date the petition is submitted. The Chairman of the Constitutional Court may extend the time limit for two months.

Article 19. Rejection of Petition

(1) The justice shall make the decision on rejection of a petition when it does not comply with the general (Art.13) or special (Art.14-17) requirements for petitions and when deficiencies have not been eliminated within the time limit set by the justice.

(2) The decision on the rejection of the petition shall be forwarded to the petitioner.

(3) The petitioner may appeal such decision within two weeks from the date such decision is received. The petition shall be tried by the Constitutional Court tribunal of three justices within one month after the petition is submitted. The Constitutional Court shall make the decision in such case.

Article 20. Preparation of the Case for Trial

(1) When the decision is made, the Chairman of the Constitutional Court shall instruct one or several justices to prepare the case for trial.

(2) When preparing the case, the justice or the justices in the case of necessity may:

1) require additional explanations and documents from the petitioner, authority or official having enacted the disputed enactment, or in the case of competency dispute - from the defendant (Part 5, Art 12), and from any public

authority, office or official;
2) bring in specialists (experts) for unqualified opinion;
3) consult documents by public authorities, offices or officials;
4) collect and provide evidence in accordance with the law on Administrative Procedure.

(3) The case shall be prepared within three months. In complicated cases, The Chairman of the Constitutional Court may prolong the time limit twice - each time by two months.

(4) The preparation of the case shall be completed with the decision by the respective justice or justices on the fact that the case is prepared for trial.

(5) The Chairman of the Constitutional Court shall set the trial date within one month after such decision is made. The trial date shall be announced to the parties at least three weeks prior the trial.

Article 21. Right of the Parties to be Introduced to the Case Materials Prior the Trial

The parties - the petitioner, the authority or the official having enacted the disputed enactment, but in cases of competency disputes - the defendant - shall be entitled to be introduced to the case materials prior the trial.

Article 22. The Tribunal

(1) Cases referred to in Paragraphs 1-5 and 7, Article 11 of this Law shall be tried by complete tribunal, cases referred to in Paragraph 6, Article 11 - by a three justices tribunal. The trial shall be presided by the Chairman of the Constitutional Court or by a chairperson nominated by him.

(2) When trying the case, the Chairman of the Constitutional Court and his deputy shall have equal rights with other justices unless provided different by this Law.

(3) When trying cases by a three justices tribunal during the absence of one of the justices, such justice shall be substituted. When trying cases by complete tribunal, the trial may be held when at least four justices are present including the chairperson.

Article 23. The Trial

(1) Each case shall be tried and decided in the Constitutional Court trial.

(2) The trial shall be opened by the chairperson. He shall announce who the parties and other involved persons are, and shall conclude on the data and authorization of such persons.

(3) The trial as to the essence of the case shall be started with the report by the justice or the justices having prepared the case.

(4) The description of the actual circumstances and legal grounds presented by the petitioner shall follow; in the event of bilateral proceedings (Part 4-6, Art 12) it shall be followed by the description of the actual circumstances and legal grounds presented by the authority or the official having enacted the disputed enactment.

(5) In the event of disagreement, the discussion on the actual circumstances of the case shall follow. When necessary the chairperson shall collect evidence.

(6) If disagreement continues, the court supported by the evidence shall announce decision on the actual circumstances of the case.

(7) Supported by the undisputed actual essence of the case or the court decision on the above, the discussion on the legal essence of the case shall follow.

(8) Then the petitioner shall formally present his claim, followed by the claim presented by the authority or the official having enacted the disputed enactment.

(9) The trial shall be concluded with the announcement of the chairperson on the date the court decision shall be announced.

(10) The trial shall be recorded. The tribunal, the parties and their representatives, the most essential moments of the court elaboration and the special claims of the parties shall be indicated in the record.

Article 24. Openness of the Trial

(1) The trial shall be open unless required different due to the state secret considerations. The decision on the fact that state secret considerations require a closed trial, shall be made by the Chairman of the Constitutional Court on the suggestion by the President of the State or the President of the Ministers.

(2) With a court decision, any case may be tried in closed trial also when it would either cause public disorders, or it is necessary for the protection of the parties or other persons involved in the case, or it is required by any party on substantial grounds. Such decision shall be made by the Chairman of the Constitutional Court.

Article 25. Implementation of the Norms of the Administrative Procedure Law

Unless provided different by this Law in procedural issues, the Constitutional Court shall implement the norms of the administrative procedure law.

Article 26. Person Authorized for the Procedure

(1) Any Party may be represented by a person authorized for the procedure.

(2) In the event the proceedings are initiated by several natural persons, they shall be considered as a single procedural person. They may perform procedural activities only by the help of a single person authorized for the procedure.

Article 27. Discontinuation of Proceedings

When suggested by the initiator or when the disputed legal enactment is invalidated prior the court decision is announced, the proceedings in such case shall be discontinued.

Article 28. Court Decision

(1) The trial shall be followed by the meeting of justices where the decision shall be made. The decision shall be made with the majority of votes. The justices may vote either "for" or "against". In the event of equal votes, the Constitutional Court Chairman's vote shall be decisive. The descending justices may express their opinion in a separate document that shall be attached to the file.

(2) The decision shall be announced after the meeting. It shall be made in the name of the Republic of Latvia. The decision shall be announced not later than within 10 days after the trial. The decision shall be made in writing and forwarded to the parties not later than within 10 days after it is announced.

(3) The decision shall be signed by all the justices participating in the trial.

Article 29. Effectiveness and Content of the Decision

(1) The decision of the Constitutional Court shall be final. It shall become effective at the moment it is announced.

(2) The decision of the Constitutional Court shall have the effect of the law. In cases referred to in paragraphs 1-4 and 7, Art. 11, it shall be binding to all public authorities, offices and officials including courts, and to natural persons and legal entities, but in the case referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6, Art. 11, - to the parties.

(3) When the Constitutional Court has declared any law being in conflict with the Satversme (Constitution), any regulation by the Cabinet being in conflict with the Satversme (Constitution) or any other law, or any ordinance by the local government being in conflict with the Satversme (Constitution), any law or any regulation by the Cabinet, such legal enactment shall become ineffective from the moment such decision is made, unless the court has provided a different term for such legal enactment becoming ineffective.

(4) In the event the initiator is a general court, in its decision the Constitutional Court shall instruct such court to complete the suspended proceedings taking the decision of the Constitutional Court as basis.

(5) In the event the Constitutional Court makes the decision in accordance with paragraph 6, Art.11 that the disputed administrative enactment has violated human rights or rights of citizens of the petitioner, with the moment the decision is declared, such administrative enactment shall be considered to be ineffective from the date it is enacted. In the event of necessity when requested by the petitioner, the Constitutional Court may instruct the authority or the official having enacted such administrative enactment, to take measures in order to discontinue the violation and to cover damages incurred to the petitioner. In the event of any dispute on the amount of damages, the Constitutional Court may transfer the case to the competent general court. Such decision of the Constitutional Court shall be binding to such general court.

Article 30. Enforcement of the Decision

In the event of necessity in its decision, the Constitutional Court may rule - how and by whom such decision shall be executed.

Article 31. Publication of the Decision

(1) In the event the Constitutional Court declares any legal enactment to be ineffective, suspended or effective the decisive part of the decision shall be published in "Latvijas Vestnesis" and "Latvijas Republikas Saeimas un Ministru Kabineta Zinotajs". Copies of the decision shall be forwarded to the Saeima (Parliament), the President of the State, the Cabinet and the Supreme Court.

(2) The Constitutional Court shall publish "Code of the Constitutional Court Decisions" once a year that shall contain all decisions in full and also the most significant procedural decisions. In cases where either of the parties is an individual, his name shall be abridged. Immaterial circumstances may be excluded from the factual part of the decision.

Chapter IV

Jurisdiction in Summary Proceedings

Article 32. Urgent Cases

(1) The Constitutional Court may try urgent cases in summary proceedings.

(2) Cases where in the course of regular proceedings any serious material or other damage may incur to the petitioner, the State, the community or any third person, and cases where the dispute may lose its essence due to expiry of any deadline or any other circumstances, shall be considered as urgent cases.

Article 33. Summary Proceedings

(1) When accepting the respective petition on the request by the initiator, the Chairman of the Constitutional Court or any justice appointed by him (Part 1, Art.18) may qualify such case as an urgent case. Any negative decision may be appealed immediately. The appeal shall be tried immediately by the Constitutional Court with a three justices tribunal.

(2) When required so either by the circumstances or by the urgency of the case, some of the regulations on the case acceptance (Art.18) and preparation (Art.20) may be ignored in summary proceedings.

Article 34. Temporary Decision

(1) Any decision in summary proceedings shall be a temporary decision. It shall be effective for six months. When requested by the initiator, The Constitutional Court may prolong such term twice, up to six months in total.

(2) The decision shall provide the grounds why such case is qualified as an urgent case, shall list all provisions of Art. 18 and 20 ignored due to urgency and the grounds of same.

(3) In the event the Constitutional Court has declared in its temporary decision that there are a reasonable grounds for concern on compliance of the respective law, regulations by the Cabinet or ordinance by the local government with the higher legal enactment or on compliance of any Latvian national legal norms with the International Treaties entered into by or ratified by Latvia, then such disputed legal norm shall be suspended by the temporary decision till the moment the Constitutional Court decision is made.

Article 35. Continuation of the Regular Proceedings

Independent from the summary proceedings the regular proceedings in the Constitutional Court shall be continued in accordance with the procedure set by the law. The temporary decision of the summary proceedings shall be revoked automatically by the decision in the regular proceedings.

Chapter V

The Status of the Constitutional Court **Justice**

Article 36. Independence of Justices

When performing their official responsibilities the Constitutional Court justices shall be independent. No one shall

be entitled to give instructions concerning performance of their responsibilities or require any survey of their activities. It shall not refer to part 3, Art.10.

Article 37. Behaviour Incompatible with the Status of the Constitutional Court Justice

(1) No one justice of the Constitutional Court shall simultaneously hold any other public position or be employed in any position other than lecturer's, scientific or other creative job. He shall not hold any elected position either in the State or local government's authority; he shall not be a deputy.

(2) No one justice of the Constitutional Court shall be a member in any political party. He shall not hold any leading position in any non-governmental organization other than scientific or other creative association.

(3) When elected for the position of the Constitutional Court justice such person shall immediately resign from any position referred to in Part 1 and 2 of this Article, and shall withdraw or suspend his membership in any organization referred to above.

Article 38. Immunity of Justices

(1) No one justice of the Constitutional Court may be arrested, charged with a crime, subjected to search or administrative penalty imposed by the court, without consent by the Constitutional Court. Such decision shall be made by secret ballot, majority of justices voting "for".

(2) Criminal investigation against any Constitutional Court justice may be initiated only with consent by the Constitutional Court, simultaneously suspending his authorization.

(3) In the event the Constitutional Court objects the arrest of, subjection to search of, or any administrative penalty imposed by the court to, or initiation of criminal investigation against, any Constitutional Court justice, consent by the Saeima (Parliament) shall be required for the above mentioned activities.

(4) It shall not be permitted to detain, search, make appear by force or impose any administrative penalty to any Constitutional Court justice while performing his official responsibilities.

Chapter VI

Symbols of the Constitutional Court

Article 39. Justice's Gown, Position Symbol and Card

(1) The justice shall perform his responsibilities dressed in the justice's gown and carrying the justice's position symbol.

(2) The justice's position symbol shall be awarded to the justice when accessing the position.

(3) The Constitutional Court Justice Card shall be issued to such justice.

(4) The procedure for awarding and using the justice's gown, position symbol and the card shall be regulated by the instruction enacted by the Ministry of Justice.

Article 40. The Seal of the Court

The Constitutional Court shall have the seal with the large State symbol of the Republic of Latvia and with the name of the Court.

Chapter VII

Funding of the Constitutional Court, remuneration to Justices and Social Guaranties

Article 41. Funding of the Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court shall be funded by the national budget.

Article 42. Remuneration to Justices

Remuneration to the Constitutional Court justices shall be equal to the remuneration to the Supreme Court justices, remuneration to the Chairman of the Constitutional Court shall be equal to the remuneration to the Chairman of the Supreme Court, remuneration to the deputy Chairman of the Constitutional Court shall be equal to the remuneration to the deputy Chairman of the Supreme Court.

Article 43. Vacation of Justices

Provisions of the law on vacation of justices shall also apply to the Constitutional Court justices.

Article 44. Provision of Justices with Dwelling Space.

Provisions of the law on provision of justices with dwelling space shall also apply to the Constitutional Court justices.

Article 45. Other Social Guaranties to Justices

(1) All social guaranties granted to the public civil servants by the law on civil service shall also apply to the Constitutional Court justices as well as exceptions and restrictions set by this law.

(2) The Constitutional Court justices shall be free from the compulsory military service.

Chapter VIII

Closing Provisions

Article 46. Review of Non-standard Legal Enactments

Legal enactments enacted by the Saeima (Parliament), the Cabinet, the President of the State, public executive bodies and local governments, and effective legal norms and administrative enactments enacted during the period between June 17, 1940 and July 6, 1993 that are not referred to in Art.11 (non-standard legal enactments), shall be reviewed in accordance with general procedure set by this law, adjusting such enactments to the respective standard enactments enacted by authorities referred to in this Article. Such enactments or their excerpts enacted by the Saeima (Parliament), the Cabinet, the President of the State and qualified as administrative enactments in accordance to Part 1, Art.47, shall be reviewed in accordance with the procedure set by Paragraph 6 Art.11, Part 6, Art.12 and Art.16.

Article 47. Definition of Administrative Enactment and of Regulations by the Local Government

(1) Within the interpretation of this law, "administrative enactment" (Paragraph 6, Art.11) shall be any externally directed legal enactment enacted by the State, local government or other public law legal entity in the sphere of public law others than the court decision by which in any particular case any single addressee (natural person or legal entity) identified individually or according to certain characteristics, is required to perform a certain responsibility, is permitted or prohibited to perform a certain activity, is allotted or deprived of any material benefit or legal status, or any claim of the addressee for such benefit or status is rejected.

(2) Within the interpretation of this law, "regulations of local governments" (Paragraph 4, Art.11) shall be any legal norm enacted by any local government.

Article 48. Internal Regulations of the Constitutional Court

The structure and organization of the Constitutional Court shall be governed by internal regulations of the Constitutional Court enacted by the Cabinet.

Article 49. Application of Regulations of the Civil Procedures Code

Till the law on administrative procedure becomes effective (Paragraph 4, Part 2, Art.20, Art.25) the respective norms of the Civil Procedures Code shall be applied.

Article 50. The Constitutional Law on Human and Citizens Rights and Responsibilities

Within the interpretation of this law (Part 6, Art.11) till Part 2 of the Satversme (Constitution) becomes effective, the Republic of Latvia Constitutional Law of December 10, 1991 "On Human and Citizens Rights and Responsibilities" shall have the effect of Satversme (Constitution).

Article 51. Effectiveness of the Law

This Law shall become effective on June 1, 1994.