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EGP candidate membership application
Progresīvie, Latvia
35th EGP Council, 3-5 June 2022, Riga, Latvia

13/04/2022, 12:34

Email - Greg Csaszar - Outlook

On application to become EGP Candidate Member

Justine Pantelejeva <[REDACTED]>

Mon 27/12/2021 15:40

To: Mar Garcia <mar.garcia@europeangreens.eu>

Cc: Petra Skuljevic <petra.skuljevic@europeangreens.eu>; Vesna Jusup <vesna.jusup@europeangreens.eu>; Greg Csaszar <greg.csaszar@europeangreens.eu>; Lelde Vaivode <[REDACTED]>; Edmunds Cepuritis <[REDACTED]>

Dear all,

hope you are well and the Holiday season is peaceful!

Last week, just before Christmas, PROGRESIVIE board met in order to discuss applying for EGP's Candidate member status - and I am really happy to write to you that we unanimously voted in favor of starting the process. Therefore, I wanted to ask - how do we proceed? I have put our GenSec, Lelde Vaivode, in the cc - she will help on our side with all the documentation needed to proceed. Who on your side would be the contact person - Vesna?

Additionally, considering we also have some questions about the next Council and prep work, I would propose we set a date in January for a meeting?

Thanks in advance!

Best regards,
Justine Pantelejeva

EGP Membership application / The PROGRESSIVES, Latvia

1. **Party Name:** PROGRESĪVIE (The PROGRESSIVES)
2. **Territory:** Latvia
3. **Web address:** www.progresivie.lv
4. **Email address:** esam@progresivie.lv
5. **Postal address:** E. Birznieka-Upīša 20-9, Rīga, LV-1050, Latvia
6. **Phone number:** +371 24 223 500
7. **Fax number:** -
8. **MEP group/delegation Web link:** -
9. **Logo:**



10. **Leader(s): co-chairs of the party board Antoņina Nenaševa, Atis Švinka,** board members Edmunds Cepurītis, Dāvis Lodziņš, Jana Simanovska, Justīne Pantelējeva, Leila Rasima, Mārtiņš Kossovičs, Viesturs Kleinbergs

11. **MPs 12. Senators (or equivalent):** -

13. **Ministers:** -

14. **Local Councillors (number of):** 11 members in Riga city council (Agnese Logina, Antoņina Nenaševa, Edmunds Cepurītis, Justīne Pantelējeva, Mairita Lūse, Mārtiņš Kossovičs, Miroslavs Kodis, Rūta Mežavilka, Viesturs Kleinbergs, Alija Turlaja (independent activist), Selīna Vancāne (independent activist)), 2 members in Smiltene city council (Ervinš Labanovskis, Otārs Putrālis), 1 member in Rezekne city council (Leila Rasima), 1 member in Ventspils municipality council (Dace Vašuka).

15. **Existence of youth organisation:** a cooperation agreement is in place with the youth organisation "Protests"

16. **Number of registered members:** 782 (However, due to the low political engagement in Latvia – only slightly above 20 000 people are members of any party – the PROGRESSIVES was the 7th largest party in Latvia in 2021.)

17. **Party officers:** 6 officers - Secretary-General Lelde Vaivode, Campaign manager Kristafers Zeļuks, Office administrator Daiga Rutka, Digital communication manager Ričards Miezītis, Digital communication specialists Leila Rasima and Marta Kraujiņa

18. Leader(s) biography:

Antoņina Ņenaševa is one of the founders of the PROGRESSIVES. She has been engaged with civil society and politics from a very young age, while still in school, taking part in the Riga City Youth council. Antoņina implemented various socio-political and development projects when she worked as a librarian in a university. She briefly collaborated with the social democratic political party “Harmony Centre” and was the leader of its youth organisation. However, disappointed with the ideological incongruencies, lack of social-democratic policies that would strengthen equality within the society, she cut all ties with the party in 2011. While studying for her Bachelor's degree in Political science, she also worked as an assistant and consultant to a member of the Saeima, focusing on bills related to education and the youth. Antoņina has been the PROGRESSIVES co-chair since 2019 and notable achievements have been made under her leadership, such as excellent results in the 2020 Riga city council elections. Since 2020 she is also a member at the Riga city council, the Vice-Chair of the City Property Committee. She has a Master's degree from The London School of Economics and Political Science and has worked as a teacher and lecturer at the Riga Stradins University for several years. In 2021 she received the Gender equality prize by the Women's NGOs Cooperation Network of Latvia and the Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments, celebrating her contributions towards understanding and implementation of gender equality in her political work.

Atis Švinka is the co-chair of the PROGRESSIVES since 2021. He was previously the chair of the New Economics working group within the party and ran for the Riga City Council in 2020. He is an entrepreneur and in the 1990 developed the curriculum for learning economics in Latvian schools. He is one of the founders of “Junior Achievement Latvia”, and has also developed various teaching tools outside the classroom setting – leadership programmes, study enterprises, job shadowing. As a result of these initiatives he received the Spīdola prize by the Latvian Culture foundation for his contributions to developing the Latvian economy in 1998. He also provides a scholarship fund for students of the University of Latvia via the Vītoli foundation.

19. Party biography

The PROGRESSIVES are a new and growing political party in Latvia that stands for social justice, green new deal, gender and social rights, and a proactive role for the state in the economy. Furthermore, the party has a strict anti-corruption stance and is passionate about good governance and internal democracy. The PROGRESSIVES are adamant about maintaining financial independence from wealthy lobbyists, relying mostly on membership fees and small donations as well as the state funding acquired after the 2018 elections.

The party is a successor of a social-democratic NGO of the same name that was founded on March 26, 2011. The NGO was active in popularising political ideas and values, organised seminars and discussions, submitted proposals in the parliament and various ministries to decrease social and economic inequality and eradicate corruption. Most notably – the NGO successfully collected more than 10 000 signatures to submit an initiative calling for a progressive tax system. The party itself was founded on 25 February 2017. Since 4 September 2021 its leaders have been Antoņina Ņenaševa and Atis Švinka.

The party participated in the 2017 municipal elections in four municipalities and won seats in two of them. Right after the municipal election two other significant initiatives were pushed by the PROGRESSIVES – re-opening of a large-scale investigation into corruption and abuse of power at the highest level of government in 2009-2011 as well as pointing out the risks within the planned healthcare reform, which would leave a significant part of the society without full access to healthcare.

Its first national election participation took place in 2018 where The PROGRESSIVES had a unique gender parity principle on their ballots, with all election list leaders being women. Prior to the election, the party declined to join an alliance with centre and right-wing liberal parties arguing that it would compromise the party's left-wing credentials and high standard for political donations. The party did not win any seats, receiving 2.61% of the vote which did, however, qualify them for state funding in the future.

In 2019, the PROGRESSIVES participated in the European Parliament election. They ran with the slogan "More Europe" on a federalist platform, with their main proposals concerning social policy and green politics. Although polling at 4.5% in March and 4.3% in April they ultimately received only 2.9% of the vote and thus did not get any seats at the European Parliament.

In early 2020, the Riga City Council was dismissed and a snap election was called. Due to technicalities and the COVID-19 pandemic, the election was postponed until 29 August. The PROGRESSIVES formed a common electoral list with the liberal Development/For! Alliance claiming that ideological differences are not as important at the local level and stressed the importance of toppling Riga's ruling SDP Harmony–Honor to serve Riga coalition that had been involved in multiple corruption scandals. The common electoral list won the election with 18 out of 60 seats, of which nine were members of the PROGRESSIVES and 2 were independent city activists with ties to the PROGRESSIVES.

The PROGRESSIVES have high hopes for the 2022 national parliamentary elections as the party has grown significantly over the years attracting more popular support. As part of its institution-building exercise, it has created a platform for professionals and experts to foster mutual intellectual exchange and develop meaningful policy proposals. The party aims to lead the country toward a sustainable, just and inclusive future by promoting and building grassroots engagement while striving for national representation in order to effect systemic change already now.

The European Green Party
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Political party The PROGRESSIVES
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Rīga, April 6, 2022

No.V/2022/6

Rekvizīti
Politiskā partija PROGRESĪVIE
Konta nr. LV06HABA0551043288778
Banka "SWEDBANK" AS
SWIFT HABALV22

By this letter we, the co-chairs of the PROGRESSIVES, Antoņina Ņenaševa and Atis Švinka, would like to express our consent - with the caveat that the unique geopolitical situation of the Baltic countries is taken into account in relation to foreign and security policy as well as transition to renewable alternative energies - to the content of the Green Charter of the European Green Party, Global Greens Charter, the EGP Statutes, and the EGP Rulebook to follow the process of the application to be a member of the European Green Party initiated on December 27, 2021.

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Co-chairs of the PROGRESSIVES

Antoņina Ņenaševa

Atis Švinka

Basic principles of the PROGRESSIVE program

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Basic Principles of the New Economy

Our economy has to be built like a road network — on top of the needs of society — that allows everyone to get where they need to in order to live a happy, prosperous and fulfilled life. It's not possible to achieve that by merely focusing on gross domestic product indicators.

Tax and economic policies must be complementary, so that we may:

- **turn Latvia into a high-income country,**
- **lower inequality and consolidate society,**
- **provide equal job opportunities for everyone,**
- **transition to a green economy in an ethical manner.**

THE ROAD TO MAKING LATVIA A HIGH-INCOME COUNTRY

1. We need to ensure a sufficient budget for quality public services (healthcare, education, etc.), public infrastructure, innovations and ethical transition to a green economy.
2. In order to make Latvia a high-income country, a clear industrial policy must promote those sectors of the economy that can deliver higher wages. Investment in research and education, as well as targeted support for innovation, is the key to realising Latvia's full potential.
3. Latvia should make available low-interest financing for business development in high-income economies and accelerate the implementation of green technologies. To achieve this, it should first use existing institutions (Altum), existing sources of finance and best-practice from other countries to build and strengthen development banks and credit institutions.
4. An attractive and effective ecosystem for start-ups and innovations has to be created, and risk capital must be made available for job creation and new factory deployment in Latvia (under certain conditions).
5. The role of education in the transition to a high-wage economy must be strengthened. This will result in Latvia benefitting from every single person that gets a chance to devote a certain part of their life to pursuing higher education in order to acquire skills required for any high-wage economy. The role of education is to develop one's knowledge and personality throughout life and to connect with the jobs that allow them to realise their full potential.

LOWER INEQUALITY

6. High inequality in Latvian society is a major obstacle to the country's development. By progressively empowering every citizen to reach their full potential, society benefits as a

whole.

7. Latvia needs a fair and progressive tax system. When all types of tax payments are added together, low and middle income earners should pay a lower proportion of taxes than high income earners. It is this tax system that has historically underpinned the success of the wealthy countries of Western Europe.
8. In a fair tax system, all types of income should be taxed at the same rate; the rules should be the same for recipients of both salaries and dividends. Tax relief and exemptions should be applied — on the basis of evidence — in order to achieve common economic objectives, not to serve the vested interests of a few.
9. The extent to which the shadow economy operates in Latvia is unacceptable; it not only causes losses for the honest workers, but also creates insecurity for those who work and live “in the shadows”. Trust and practical solutions must be gradually built that reduce the opportunities for legal and illegal tax evasion in Latvia each year. This is the basis for social security, trust in the state and a cohesive society.

EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR EVERYONE

10. Employment must be at the heart of social policy, providing opportunities for everyone to work for decent pay, according to their skills and aspirations.
11. A large proportion of people in Latvia work part-time or are self-employed. These groups should not be taxed more heavily or otherwise restricted in their ability to combine work and other life goals flexibly. Social security and communication with public authorities should be improved for workers in these new forms of employment.
12. Community-based finance initiatives should be developed. A wider network of credit unions should promote the development of high-wage jobs outside the economic centres and help provide reliable and affordable financial services for a variety of needs.

JUST TRANSITION TO A GREEN FUTURE ECONOMY

13. The goal of the state is to ethically transition to a new, greener economy that averts a climate crisis and promotes prosperity. When imposing pollution charges and restrictions, care must always be taken to ensure that the costs are not passed on to middle and low-income groups in society that are least responsible for pollution.
14. Because of the natural gas lobby, Latvia has made very little use of opportunities for investment in energy production, energy efficiency, etc. Financial instruments at various levels need to be deployed rapidly to ensure that buildings, energy systems, transport systems and production meet 21st century needs. Without adequate public investment, the costs will fall disproportionately on citizens.

15. Latvia's energy policy should promote a shift to cheap, environmentally friendly domestic resources to end dependence on Russian gas. Reducing imports of natural gas by several hundred million euros would create high-paid jobs in future technologies.

16. Latvia's natural resources in forestry, agriculture and other sectors of the biobased economy must be used wisely and sustainably. The role in political decision-making of the lobby groups that are concerned with these resources must be reduced — they hamper Latvia's growth. The country's industrial policy should be geared towards independently promoting extraction of higher value from natural resources, while simultaneously reducing the extraction itself.

A safety net for everyone

The “PROGRESSIVE path towards a social security net for all lies in creating an inclusive and cohesive society.

1. **The State must guarantee the social security of every Latvian citizen.** The quality of life of the population must gradually increase through accessible health care, education, social services, social assistance and social insurance. Social policy should be implemented in an inclusive and non-discriminatory manner. Social protection of the population should be ensured proactively by systematically collecting and analysing data on various vulnerable groups.
2. **State family policy must be up-to-date and adapted to the needs of society** throughout the whole family life cycle and in all family forms, providing comprehensive support and a violence-free environment — from a safe and development-friendly childhood to an active and dignified old age.
3. **Reducing social inequalities and poverty is a key precondition and indicator of national growth.** This should be a cross-sectoral overarching objective of Latvian policy.
4. **The minimum income must be enough to provide for a decent living; it must be systematically defined based on objectively measurable data and regularly indexed.** These principles should include a guaranteed minimum income, social relief, minimum pension, survivor's pension and minimum wage.
5. **The social security system must be reliable and stable, covering the reduction in income of workers in the event of a social risk situation.** However, it must not be seen as the only and sufficient instrument of social protection, especially when it fails to address the risks of poverty among the elderly or other social groups.
6. **An obligatory package of social services should be available in all municipalities,** and the state should use subsidies to stimulate its expansion with a wider range of innovative and necessary services. Social relief should serve as a means of increasing people's autonomy.
7. **The cornerstone of a working welfare system are well-paid, qualified social workers who receive systematic methodological support and supervision.** Social work needs to be regulated by law and social workers need to have access to effective tools (services, rehabilitation programmes, specialist consultations, financial and organisational support), as well as have greater discretionary authority in order to increase motivation and achieve better results.
8. **The principles of work-life balance must be upheld** by providing incentives for employers to enable flexible working hours and work environments. It is important to increase the availability of short-term childcare services as well as to ensure that all pre-school children can attend pre-school free of charge. **The State should play a more active role in monitoring working time to prevent employees from**

being exploited and working longer hours than is stipulated in their contracts.

9. **Employment policies must ensure high employment rates, gender equality and reduce social exclusion and social dumping.** Employment policies must be open to the needs of the national economy and respectful of the human right to self-fulfilment, as well as take notice of new forms of employment. Labour protection must not be sacrificed for greater profits.
10. **We advocate for opportunities for people with disabilities to function autonomously in society (work, education, leisure) and to reduce stigma against them.** We need to create a barrier-free public space where buildings, infrastructure and the information environment allow people to live autonomous and free lives regardless of their disability. Inclusive education and equitable coverage of social services must be ensured. Accessible services for families with children with disabilities and socially inclusive attitudes should be the norm, not the exception.
11. **Addressing social problems (addictions, violence, etc.) requires an inter-sectoral and long-term approach.** Effective rehabilitation programmes tailored to the needs of specific target groups should be available free of charge and with adequate territorial coverage.
12. Business activities that pose significant social risks to society must be limited and responsibly regulated. “The Progressives” advocate for a gradual ban of private gambling houses that operate gambling machines, and for stricter regulation of micro loan services.

A Progressive Workplace

To tackle pay and job security, environmental and other problems, we need to promote greater opportunities for workers to participate in decisions about their workplace. Experience from other European countries shows that such involvement reduces the focus of company management on short-term profits and ensures long-term growth and benefits for all concerned.

1. A State can provide general protection for workers, but cannot anticipate each individual situation. **Participation in active trade unions is one of the most effective tools for promoting labour rights, and should therefore be encouraged and supported.**
2. Employment that does not follow the traditional wage model is becoming more common. **New forms of employment must not offer workers less labour and social protection or higher taxes than others.**
3. Unfair treatment of workers is still widespread in Latvia. **Employees should be supported and protected against fraud and illegal activities.**
4. Often, only experienced people in their "prime" are welcome. **Young and pre-retirement people should not experience unfair treatment on the labour market because of their age.**
5. **Discrimination of social groups at a workplace is unacceptable.** The State must help create inclusive workplaces that promote equal opportunities for people with disabilities and other groups facing obstacles and stigma. This is a matter of human dignity as well as economics, because an unfair labour market harms us all.

Home, the Foundation of Human Well-being

Housing policy is one of the foundations of a country's overall well-being. Housing is not just a market commodity; good housing provides everyday amenities, a place for relaxation, self-expression and family relationships.

1. No person in Latvia should live in poor conditions. **Everyone has the right to good housing that is safe, warm and hygienic.** Ensuring this right for everyone contributes to the well-being of society as a whole.
2. The experience of other European countries shows that a free market cannot deliver good housing for the general public. In Latvia too, reliance on the free market has not been as successful as planned. **The public sector needs to address the housing crisis and build both social and low-cost rental housing.** This approach will contribute to the development of human communities, business growth and access to social services.
3. Investment in the construction and management of housing must meet the long-term needs of society. The State has a role to play in **setting high standards for energy efficiency, construction quality and accessibility.** Renovation of buildings should be encouraged in order to drastically reduce energy consumption, improve the technical condition of buildings and create a pleasant living environment. These tasks are much more difficult if the responsibility for renovating apartment buildings is placed on the shoulders of its occupants.
4. **Housing costs must not place a disproportionate burden on people's well-being.** Situations in which rising housing costs create uncertainty about the future (e.g. due to short-term rental or other market trends) should be avoided.
5. **Housing policy should promote social cohesion and coexistence of various social groups.** The State must not allow territorial segregation by income, such as formation of rich and poor neighbourhoods. The infrastructure of any neighbourhood must provide easy access to jobs, education, and social services. Housing construction and renovation should be carried out in step with the development of public transport, educational, health and cultural facilities, utilities and shops. Residents should have parks or natural areas in close proximity to their homes.

Basic Principles of Environmental Policy

Everyone has the right to live in a healthy environment and to use our shared natural resources for their own well-being, without compromising the ability of others to do the same. The state has a duty to prevent pollution and to preserve our natural resources, placing the interests of society as a whole above the selfish interests of small groups.

1. **The PROGRESSIVES advocate for a science-based environmental policy.** Only such an approach will allow everyone, who values nature and a healthy environment, to protect these values in Latvia. **It is not acceptable for Latvian politicians to describe a policy as green or sustainable if it is not based on scientifically proven data.** We must also actively oppose the spread of such deception by polluting companies.
2. Allowing the climate crisis to progress is a political choice. The road to a future without a climate crisis has been clearly outlined by scientists. **Climate policy must aim to prevent the planet from warming above the critical 1.5 degree level.**
3. **Climate policy must be based on scientific knowledge and not on existing financial resources.** In the absence of funding, new tools need to be developed to meet critical goals.
4. The public must be able to keep track of whether climate policy decisions made by politicians are within the critical limits of the planet. **Education must include science-based information on the climate crisis and its prevention.**
5. **Public investment must ensure a rapid transition to cheap renewable energy and reduce average energy consumption, especially for heating buildings.** Energy poverty must be reduced by enabling everyone to live in a warm home and to pay lower heating bills.
6. **Latvia needs a clear action plan to move away from natural gas in the energy sector.** Latvia's dependence on Russian gas is costly for both the climate and the country's national security and economy. With modern technologies, Latvia's resources can already fully meet our needs by creating well-paid jobs and significantly reducing imports.
7. **Waste pollution does not have to be tackled individually. We need to tackle it together, demanding the most responsibility and adaptation from manufacturers, not each individual consumer.** A single deposit system reduces pollution more than hundreds of community organized cleanups.
8. **Production of non-recyclable packaging should be phased out. This should lead to**

an ever-higher tax rate on natural resources, motivating the shift to sustainable materials. Without such changes, waste sorting alone will not be able to reduce pollution sufficiently.

9. Reducing waste must be a priority not only in words but also in actions. **The state and local governments must make it easier for everyone to produce less waste.**

10. The rapid growth of clear-cutting is a serious threat to the natural value and landscape of Latvia's forests. **Forests owned by the state must be managed in such a way that it restores the balance between timber production, recreation and the preservation of natural value. Instead of clear-cutting, it is necessary to switch to random felling, while reducing the area of forests felled annually to a sustainable level.**

11. **Latvia's nature is precious. The loss of biodiversity must be halted and natural values must be preserved for future generations.** Individuals cannot bear the costs for the protection of nature. That is why fair compensation must be provided to owners who maintain values that are important to society as a whole.

12. Thus far, coping with pollution and its consequences on our health and the environment has been the political choice of the people in power. **The PROGRESSIVES advocate for a Latvia, where the polluter pays for the damage and does not receive government subsidies.** Particular attention needs to be paid to air pollution, nutrient pollution in water, pesticides, hazardous chemicals and microplastics.

13. Current agricultural policy is unsustainable. It promotes the interests of some of the wealthiest landowners at the expense of the rest of society, depleting Latvia's soils and endangering natural value. **The PROGRESSIVES support the transition to a sustainable food system in Latvia and the rest of Europe, where agricultural subsidies are closely linked to benefits for society as a whole.**

14. **Environmental policy must always be socially just.** The transition to modern technology and a sustainable lifestyle must be accessible to all and the costs must not be disproportionately passed on to middle- and low-income earners.

Progressive Cultural Policy

Latvian culture belongs to the people of Latvia – it is rich in its diversity. Therefore, every citizen has the right to participate in culture and enjoy its achievements. At the same time, an important part of politics is to build a united, equal and just society.

1. Culture in Latvia must become more accessible. **It is necessary to provide a wide range of cultural services targeted at all sections of society, taking into account the financial situation and the availability of infrastructure.**
2. Until now investments in cultural infrastructure have significantly exceeded investments in the people who create, research and maintain the culture of Latvia. **A support system must be set up to ensure adequate and stable pay and social guarantees for those working in the culture industry, especially in the non-governmental sector.**
3. Support for culture in Latvia is largely carried out through projects, and that makes it unpredictable and irregular. In order to ensure the development of the cultural sector, **the funding for the State Culture Capital Foundation must be increased at least to the level of the other Baltic States.**
4. The state has a responsibility to promote public participation in cultural processes. Therefore, culture must be seen as part of regional development resources, **making it physically and digitally available throughout Latvia, decentralizing support for cultural service providers, and strengthening cultural education initiatives.**
5. Targeted state support is the best guarantee for the continued existence of Latvian culture and the Latvian language. **The Latvian language and its use in our lives must be strengthened by supporting the creation of cultural content.** Therefore, both creativity and specialized cultural media need systematic and long-term support.
6. Latvian culture is an integral part of the world's cultural heritage and modern European culture, and we have a duty to preserve and develop it. **Resources must be provided for the preservation of the archaeological, industrial and intangible heritage, at the same time using the opportunities provided by culture to promote the country's international image** . Support must also be provided for the cultural activities of Latvia's minorities.

Progressive Education and Science

Support for education and science is the most important investment in Latvia's main wealth - people. Higher prosperity will follow accessible quality education and science, not the other way around. Inclusive education at all levels is an opportunity for Latvia's citizens to become strong and creative personalities, as well as to ensure a prosperous life.

In the education system, the state has the most direct influence on the future of each individual child. At present, almost every tenth child in Latvia is at risk of poverty. **The school must be a place where inequalities between children are reduced and equal opportunities are provided.**

An excellent preschool fosters an educated and independent person. **It is a high-quality preschool education that is the most effective way to develop knowledge and most important skills in the population of Latvia, along with improving the well-being of society as a whole.**

The school must become a place where everyone can meet. All schools in Latvia should be included in a unified educational space, which provides a good education, creates a sense of belonging and civic participation. Every school must create a dignified, safe and inclusive environment so that no one drops out of school prematurely. Schools must be fully open to children with special needs.

So far, the state has tried to save at the expense of teachers. **Teachers' remuneration should be tailored to their level of competence and should motivate them to choose this position. Quality training, greater trust in the work of teachers and less bureaucracy** are important conditions for a 21st century education.

Widely available and high-quality higher education is the basis for a happier and healthier society. **In order to promote a high-wage economy, the state must create conditions that allow students to focus fully on their studies.**

In science, Latvia has not made full use of its potential and has not provided adequate research opportunities. **Funding must be increased and conditions created, that would allow excellent and trusted scientific institutions to contribute to Latvia's development, strengthening its identity and international competitiveness.**

Basic Principles of Traffic Policy

1. Everyone, regardless of age, health or income, must be able to move quickly and easily throughout the territory of Latvia. **The state must provide public transport that meets the needs of the people.**Transport must be available on request in places with low passenger flows. Cities need to make the most of public transport to reduce congestion.
2. Everyone must be able to get to their destination alive and well. **The goal of traffic safety must be zero fatalities, following the principles of "vision zero".** All road users, and especially the most vulnerable (pedestrians, cyclists), must be provided with a secure infrastructure using solutions from leading countries in the field of road safety. **In order to improve safety, a progressive system of penalties must also be introduced, in which the amount of the fine depends on the offender's income.**
3. The environmental damage caused by transport must be significantly reduced. At present, Latvia has around 2000 premature deaths annually that are associated with air pollution, and transport plays a major role in this. **Investment in infrastructure must remove all obstacles for the people who already want to move sustainably.** Walking, cycling and public transport, electrification of transport, as well as the possibility to choose a job closer to home, should be supported.
4. **The state must maintain the transport infrastructure and plan investments as a prudent owner, basing their decisions on long-term investment plans and assessing the necessary funding for their implementation.** We will promote opportunities provide input on the maintenance of local roads, allowing residents to decide for themselves what infrastructure improvements are needed.

Progressive Healthcare

Protecting human health and life with a modern, accessible healthcare system is the primary way to protect Latvia's society, the people of our country. Global experience shows that investing in healthcare has a significant payoff for improving the health of society. the Necessary funding must be ensured for the remuneration of doctors, other employees in the healthcare system and for the availability of services.

1. The health challenges of today and tomorrow call for the development of a patient-centered healthcare fit for the 21st century. **A high, evidence-based, common standard needs to be put in place for primary care (no non-vaccinated doctors).** This requires adequate long-term funding and human resource planning.
2. **Successful development of the healthcare system is possible only with competent and motivated management.** Since 2008, the management of healthcare in Latvia has been significantly weakened, resulting in the inability to introduce high-quality e-health and other significant national projects. **A strategy for the modernization of the health system management needs to be developed with an emphasis on improving ICT capabilities.**
3. **A basket of health services that meets today's challenges (multiple chronic diseases, mental health, palliative care and long-term care) needs to be managed effectively.** A network of integrated information systems needs to be set up.
4. The amount of funding for healthcare in Latvia is insufficient. Long-term saving in this area has created a situation in which life expectancy in Latvia is significantly lower than in most other European countries. **The PROGRESSIVES advocate for a clear long-term goal - to gradually increase public healthcare funding to 8% of Latvia's GDP, which would allow for significant improvements in life expectancy and life quality.** Global experience shows that investing in healthcare has a significant payoff for society.
5. Promoting health has to be more than just promoting medical services. **At least 5% of healthcare funding should go to preventive measures with the highest returns.** Schools shall require **comprehensive health lessons that also cover sexual and reproductive health.** An environment that promotes a healthy lifestyle should be created, including walking, cycling and sport, as well as the opportunity to buy fresh and healthy food. **A comprehensive strategy needs to be put in place to reduce alcohol abuse** and alcohol-related problems in Latvia.

LGBTQIA+ Rights Policy

In an inclusive and socially responsible democracy, everyone has the right to a prosperous and secure life, regardless of sexual or gender identity. No one has to hide or pretend, to get support and understanding from peers as well as legal protection from public authorities. Advocating for LGBTQIA+ rights means advocating for the best interests of society as a whole.

1. The prohibition of discrimination against a person on grounds of sexual or gender identity must be enshrined in the legal framework of Latvia. Only an active response to discriminatory treatment in the labor market, education, healthcare or any other services or areas, will make it possible to correct the historically unfair treatment of the LGBTQIA+ community and achieve real equality.

2. In a country that values family bonds, same-sex families are also entitled to legal protection. Discriminatory policies against same-sex families must be stopped – a law on cohabitation must be adopted and fully applied. **In order to achieve full legal equality, same-sex marriage must also be legalized.**

3. Society has a responsibility to protect the LGBTQIA+ community from violence because it faces higher risks of violence than society as a whole. The fact that violence based on a person's sexual or gender identity is unacceptable should be promoted through education and awareness initiatives.

4. Young people who have identified themselves as part of the LGBTQIA+ community need to feel confident that they will be accepted by society. **Inclusive sexual and reproductive education, in which children and young people are provided with comprehensive, fact-based and unbiased knowledge, is particularly important.**

5. The society of Latvia must respect the gender identity of each person and its social manifestations. Particular attention must be placed on the protection of transgender people in order to prevent the increased risk of prejudice, discrimination and violence they face. The gender recognition process should be made accessible and the related institutional and legal procedures need to be facilitated.

6. The LGBTQIA+ community should be able to receive quality social, health and emergency services without fear of being discriminated because of their sexuality or gender identity. There is a need to ensure that various service providers – educators, doctors, social workers, police officers and others – are educated on LGBTQIA+ community-specific issues and accept people in the community as an equal part of society.

Foreign Affairs, Europe, External Security

A progressive foreign policy helps to create a secure, co-operative, united, environmentally conscious Latvia, and an international space that strengthens Latvia's statehood, security, sustainability and a higher living standard.

1. The basis of Latvia's statehood is the world order established in international law and Latvia's active participation in international organizations in order to strengthen it. In national policy decisions, we will consistently observe Latvia's international obligations and principles, including democracy and human rights.

2. Latvia deserves to have global visibility and influence. We will encourage international initiatives and form alliances of influence on matters important to the people and environment of Latvia. We will actively promote Latvia's representatives to decision-makers' positions in various international organizations.

3. At the heart of PROGRESSIVE foreign policy are the equal rights and opportunities of every Latvian person, regardless of place of residence, origin or identity, social or health status, or any other characteristics. **We place special attention on the rights of children. We are in favor of the immediate and binding implementation of the European Child Guarantee in Latvia and the rest of Europe,** providing affordable healthcare, education and childcare, decent housing and nutrition.

4. A progressive foreign policy promotes the joint implementation of climate policy. **Latvia must actively participate in international and regional initiatives that would promote more effective global climate action.**

5. It is in Latvia's interests to have "more Europe". With the participation of European citizens and parliaments, Latvia will be able to address health and social challenges; create an area of freedom, justice, and security in Europe and neighboring regions; and play a global leadership role in environmental and climate policy. **We will promote the strengthening of the European Union's powers, standards, and support mechanisms in the fields of health, social affairs, justice, security, and climate.**

6. Strengthening transatlantic ties is essential for Latvia's defense. Concurrently, closer cooperation between the European Union's armed forces must be developed, particularly in the Baltic Sea region. NATO's capabilities to combat hybrid threats effectively by strengthening societal resilience must be enhanced. **The resilience of the European Union and transatlantic allies against disinformation and lobbying operations needs to be strengthened, especially on digital platforms.**

7. Latvia must purposefully operate in various international and regional formats, forming

alliances based on the principles of common values and interests. **Cooperation within the Nordic-Baltic group must be reinforced, and co-operation with all the Baltic Sea states must be developed, strengthening a community of common values and prosperity.** In the wider international environment Latvia must implement values-based pragmatism..**The PROGRESSIVES support the processes of democratic change in Russia, Belarus and elsewhere.**

8. International migration is a growing challenge for Latvia and Europe, which must be addressed in solidarity and foresight together with international partners. A clear distinction must be made between refugees and economically motivated migration. **In protecting the borders and security interests of Latvia and Europe, we must follow the norms of asylum, human rights, and humanitarian protection, especially in the case of children and other vulnerable people. It is important to reduce the causes of migration through climate, justice and development cooperation policies.**

A Democratic State, the Rule of Law and a Strong Society

The state is as strong and resilient as its people's trust in the state and in the law, as well as their say in matters of public importance. We also have a duty to protect democracy and the rule of law from various attacks and threats, as well as to promote the development of a cohesive, civic-minded and active society in Latvia.

1. We stand for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of every citizen, including the right to privacy, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, without discrimination on the grounds of race, nationality, sex, sexual identity, health, age or other characteristics. All of these features must be included in the legal framework for protection against discrimination. **In joint decision-making the rights and interests of each member of society must be taken into account as far as possible.**
2. Corruption, and the influence of narrow, selfish interest groups, has long hindered Latvia's growth and undermined the belief that decisions are made in the public interest. **Corruption in Latvia must be eradicated through transparent and traceable decision-making, as well as professional and decisive action by law enforcement agencies in Latvia and internationally.** Everyone should be informed of the possibilities to report illegal actions and the protection mechanisms for whistleblowers provided under the Whistleblowing Law.
3. The catastrophically low confidence in decision-makers and the declining election turnout is a serious threat to Latvia's democracy. **In order to build trust in the state and its laws, it is necessary to introduce ways of co-decision making, which would be available to everyone, regardless of their material means or place of residence** – from neighborhoods and municipalities to state-level policies.
4. **The non-governmental sector and the participation of civil society organizations in decision-making must be strengthened.** This requires continued and politically unaffected support funding for initiatives of public interest. It is not acceptable for politicians, or narrow, selfish interest groups to turn against civil society organizations in order to silence critical views. Civic participation, media and the information space is the modern strategic infrastructure of statehood.
5. **Latvian is the only official language in Latvia. Its acquisition and use in Latvian schools, society, science, technology, media, and families must be**

strengthened. At the same time, national language policy must not disproportionately restrict the transmission of important information to the public in areas such as health or civil security.

6. **Independent, pluralistic and high-quality media need to be strengthened,** with a social media funding model that is not tied to politics and adequate support for content of public interest in commercial media. High-quality Russian-language public service media should also be supported in order to reduce the manipulative influence of Kremlin media in Latvia.
7. Critical thinking and media literacy must be encouraged in society. The Kremlin's information war is already ongoing against Latvian civil society. Therefore, we must be ready to **thoughtfully combat all attempts to divide and weaken the society of Latvia.**
8. **Equality and representation of women in various fields needs to be strengthened, especially in politics,** to ensure that political decisions better reflect the diversity and needs of society. Similarly, the proper involvement of all sections of society in decisions affecting their interests must be ensured.
9. It must not be ignored that the number of women and children victims of violence in Latvia is alarmingly high. **The causes of violence must be addressed and the victims must be properly supported, not blamed. The Istanbul Convention needs to be ratified** in order to effectively combat gender-based violence, especially domestic violence, through legal and other means.
10. Latvia's political environment must be open, and participation in elections must be one of the ways to ensure greater public involvement. **The diaspora's ties with Latvia and its participation in elections must be maintained and strengthened.** In municipal elections, the right to vote must be granted to young people from the age of 16. Through active policy, we must take care of the integration of non-citizens into the society of Latvia.

Statutes
of the political party PROGRESSIVES

Riga, 4 September 2021

1. General terms

1. The name of the political party is “Progressives” (*“Progresīvie”*) (hereinafter—the party).
2. The party operates under the rules and regulations in force in the Republic of Latvia, as well as under these statutes (hereinafter—the statutes), the party’s program (hereinafter—the program), and the resolutions of the congress and the board.
3. The party is established for an indefinite amount of time.

2. Aims, objectives, and methods of the party

1. The aim of the party is to build a just and socially responsible policy, characterised by freedom of opinion, openness, care for nature, human equality, and solidarity.
2. The party’s objectives are:
 - 2.1. introduction of a progressive tax and fee system;
 - 2.2. reducing shadow economy;
 - 2.3. fight against corruption;
 - 2.4. involvement of the state in a market economy;
 - 2.5. promoting access to publicly funded education;
 - 2.6. improvement of the demographic situation and development of public social security system;
 - 2.7. furthering access to health care;
 - 2.8. changing the funding model of political parties to public funding;
 - 2.9. public involvement in cultural life and sporting;
 - 2.10. strengthening of Latvian as the only official state language;
 - 2.11. strengthening the role of Latvia in international organisations;
 - 2.12. promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises;
 - 2.13. promotion of a green and resource-efficient economy.
3. To achieve aims and objectives, the party employs these methods:
 - 3.1. performs public and political activities permitted by the law;
 - 3.2. takes part in elections, nominating candidates for seats;
 - 3.3. takes part in discussions on political topics;

3.4. involves the public in forming state policy and discussing processes of public interest.

3. Party members

1. Party members (hereinafter—the members) are founders of the party and persons accepted as members according to the procedures set forth in the statutes.

2. Persons who have reached the age of 18 and who are citizens of Latvia, non-citizens of Latvia, or citizens of the European Union, who are not citizens of Latvia, but who reside in the Republic of Latvia, may be members of the party.

3. It is forbidden for a party member to be a member of another party.

4. The decision to accept a member to the party shall be made by the party board (hereinafter—the board) at the next or the next but one regular board meeting on the basis of a completed application, the form of which and the list of documents to be attached thereto shall be determined by the board, of the person wishing to become a party member.

5. A person attains the status of a member with the moment of the according decision by the board.

6. In the case of a denied application, a candidate can reapply to be a member not sooner than after three months.

7. A member may withdraw from the party or suspend their activities at any time by notifying the board in writing.

8. The board can expel a member from the party in the following cases:

8.1. the member violates the law, the party's statutes, does not follow the program, does not comply with the decisions of the party's institutions, or has lost the trust of the board;

8.2. the member discredits or causes significant damage to the party with their behaviour;

8.3. the member has not paid the member's fee for over a year;

8.4. when joining the party, the member has provided false information about themselves.

9. Expulsion of a member may be proposed by:

9.1. a board member;

9.2. 20 (twenty) party members;

9.3. the Ethics Commission.

10. A decision of a member's expulsion can be contested only to the board. The person concerned shall be invited to the meeting where the proposal to exclude the member is considered.

11. The board shall notify the expelled member in writing by a motivated decision regarding the expulsion of the member from the party within five days.

12. A member has the right to:

12.1. participate in the party's decision-making, party work, working groups, meetings and events in accordance with the procedures specified in the statutes;

12.2. elect the board and other institutions in accordance with the procedures specified in the statutes;

12.3. stand for election as party official in accordance with the procedures specified in the statutes and to be nominated and included in the election lists of the Saeima, the European Parliament and local government councils;

12.4. receive information about the activities of the party, as well as to freely express their opinion;

12.5. contest the decisions taken by the party in accordance with the procedures specified in the statutes;

12.6. withdraw from the party.

13. At least 10 (ten) members have the right to request in writing to the board the inclusion of any proposal in the agenda of the congress.

14. A member has the responsibility to:

14.1. comply with the statutes and support the program;

14.2. take part in party work, meetings, and events;

14.3. pay a member's fee according to the procedures and amount specified in the statutes;

14.4. comply with the decisions of the party institutions;

14.5. act in accordance with the principles of fairness, justice, and responsibility in their activities within and outside of the party;

14.6. not take any action that could adversely affect the reputation of the party or other members.

4. Party supporters

1. Any individual who supports the goals and the program of the party can be accepted as a supporter of the party (hereinafter—a supporter) in accordance with the procedures specified by the board.

2. A decision to accept a supporter into the party is made by the board on the next regular board meeting on the basis of an application by the person wishing to become a supporter.

3. A decision on expulsion of a supporter is made by the board and it is not contestable.

4. Rights of a party supporter:

- 4.1. to participate without the right to vote in decision-making, party work, working groups, meetings and events, unless the board has set forth that only party members can participate in the aforementioned events;
 - 4.2. to receive information about the activities of the party, unless it is intended for members only;
 - 4.3. to freely express their opinion;
 - 4.4. to withdraw as a party supporter at any time.
5. Party supporters are bound by the articles 3.15.1., 3.15.4., 3.15.5., and 3.15.6. of the statutes.

5. Organisational structure of the party

1. The governing bodies of the party are the congress (general meeting) and the board.
2. The responsibilities of the congress can be fully carried out by the meeting of representatives, elected from the total number of members. The norm of representation, the procedure for nomination and election of representatives shall be determined by the board.
3. The board of the party shall establish territorial structural units and approve their by-laws. Territorial structural units of the party are eligible to organise activities of the party, carry out public and political activities, and promote the ideology and values of the party in their respective territorial unit. They are bound by the decisions of the party's board.

6. Congress or meeting of representatives

1. The congress or the meeting of representatives is the highest decision-making body of the party.
2. The competence of the congress or the meeting representatives includes:
 - 2.1. to approve the statutes and the program, as well as to amend them;
 - 2.2. to elect party co-chairs, board members, members of the Ethics and Audit Commissions, as well as to recall them;
 - 2.3. to decide on the party's participation in establishment of an association of parties;
 - 2.4. to decide on the termination of operations, liquidation or reorganization of the party;
 - 2.5. to decide on any proposal by the party's co-chair, the board, or that of not less than 10 party members;
 - 2.6. consideration of other issues and decision-making, which in accordance with the law and the statutes is within the competence of the congress.

3. The congress shall be convened at least once per a calendar year.
4. The annual congress shall be convened by the board at least 14 days before the congress takes place.
5. Extraordinary meeting of members shall be convened by the board immediately upon a written request of the co-chair of the board, the board, or not less than one tenth (1/10) of the party members.
6. The board announces the venue, time, and agenda of the meeting by e-mail or by sending a letter to the postal address provided by the member.
7. The board shall notify the members of the convening of a congress at least 14 days before the date of the meeting, if it is planned to decide on amendments to the statutes, election and removal of a co-chair, board member, Audit Commission member, Ethics Commission member, as well as termination of operations, continuation, or reorganization of the party.
8. The congress shall be chaired by one of the co-chairs (the co-chairs agree which of them will chair) unless the congress elects another chairperson of the meeting.
9. The congress shall be recorded. The minutes shall be signed by the chairperson of the meeting and the congress secretary.
10. The congress is held openly. The congress may decide to expel persons who obstruct its course.
11. A congress has the right to decide if more than half of the party members participate in it.
12. If the congress does not have a quorum due to the insufficient number of members present, the board shall convene a repeated congress with the same agenda not later than after 5 (five) weeks. The convened congress is entitled to make decisions regardless of the number of members present, but only if at least two members participate in the congress.
13. A resolution of the meeting shall be adopted if more than a half of the present party members vote for it, except for decisions regarding the reorganization or termination of the party's activities, which require more than two-thirds of the votes of the present members.
14. Only the congress has the authority to approve the statutes and the program of the party, as well as amend them.
15. Not less than 10 (ten) party members may propose amendments to the statutes and the program. The board, upon receipt of a written application, shall include the issue of amending the statutes and the program in the agenda of the next congress.

7. Board of the party

1. The board is the party's executive body that manages and represents the party.
2. The board consists of 9 (nine) members of the board: 2 (two) co-chairs nominated by

the board and elected by the congress, and 7 (seven) members of the board.

3. The co-chairs of the board shall have a separate right of representation. At least three members of the board jointly have the right to represent the party.

4. The co-chairs of the board are simultaneously the co-chairs of the party.

5. The co-chairs of the board are equal and shall decide independently on the division of their responsibilities and duties. If the co-chairs are unable to reach agreement on an issue, it shall be decided by a vote of the board.

6. Board members are elected for 2 years.

7. A board member may be recalled only by the congress or the meeting of representatives.

8. A member of the board may resign from the position of a board member by submitting a written notice to the board. If a member of the board resigns, they shall be replaced by the next candidate who has received the largest number of votes and at least half plus one vote of the members present at the previous congress but has not been elected to the board.

9. The board is eligible to decide if more than half of the board members are present at a meeting.

10. Decisions of the board shall be taken by a simple majority of the members present. In the event of a tie, the chair of the meeting shall have the casting vote.

11. Meetings of the board are convened by the co-chair of the board at their own initiative or at the request of 4 members of the board. Board meetings shall be convened by the co-chair of the board at the request of the board members within 48 hours.

12. Board meetings are open to party members. Only in special cases, with separate justification, may the board decide that a meeting or part of a meeting shall be held in secret.

13. The board may invite persons who are competent in the issues under consideration, but who are not members of the board, to attend the board meetings or parts of the meeting.

14. The board shall have the right to take decisions without convening a meeting if all board members vote in writing in connection with the adoption of a decision.

15. The competence of the board includes:

15.1. to oversee and manage party affairs. The board manages the party's property and handles its funds in accordance with the laws, statutes, decisions of the congress or other institutions;

15.2. to organize the party's accounting in accordance with the rules and regulations;

15.3. to ensure the implementation of the party's program and take political decisions;

15.4. to decide on any electoral strategy and tactics and approve the relevant pre-election programs;

15.5. to decide on the admission and expulsion of party members;

15.6. to nominate and approve the lists of candidates nominated by party members and units for the elections to the Saeima, the European Parliament, and local government councils;

15.7. to nominate party representatives in negotiations regarding the formation of a government coalition, to decide on the party's involvement in the formation of the Cabinet of Ministers or to resign from it, as well as to decide on the nominable ministerial candidates;

15.8. to approve and dismiss the secretary general of the party, as well as to determine their remuneration;

15.9. approve the rules of procedure of the working groups, if such are created;

15.10. approve the party's code of ethics;

15.11. to approve the procedure by which the party hires employees.

16. The co-chairs of the board shall organize and chair the work of the board, convene and chair meetings, represent the party without special authorization, express the opinion of the party publicly, sign decisions of party institutions, authorize party members to perform certain tasks; co-chairs shall have the right to sign bank documents, agreements, powers of attorney, and all the other documents necessary for ensuring the operation of the party.

17. The co-chairs of the board shall inform the board of their absence, and the board shall appoint another board member to perform their duties for the duration of the co-chair's absence. If the party's board has not appointed a secretary general, their duties shall be performed by one of the co-chairs.

18. If the co-chair of the board is unable to perform their duties for any reason, including if the co-chair of the board resigns, the board shall take a decision appointing a board member to perform these duties until an extraordinary or the next ordinary congress.

19. Decisions of the party's board adopted in accordance with the statutes shall not be contested, unless otherwise provided in these statutes and laws and regulations.

20. Decisions of the board, except for decisions of secret board meetings, shall be published online within 21 working days, where they are available to all members.

8. Procedure for election and removal of board members and co-chairs of the board

1. The members of the board shall be elected by a decision of the congress.

2. Candidates for the position of a board member shall be nominated by at least 5 party members.

3. The election of the board members shall be by secret ballot. At the founding meeting of the party the election of the board members is held openly.

4. The election of the board members shall take place by means of marking a list of all the candidates nominated who have agreed to run in the order in which they have been nominated.
5. The candidates who have received the largest number of votes and at least half plus one of the members present at the congress shall be elected in the board. If several candidates have received the same number of votes and the total number of elected board members is exceeded, these candidates shall be re-voted at the congress. If not all nine candidates with the largest number of votes receive the number of votes required for election to ensure the full composition of the board, a second ballot shall be held for those candidates who did not receive at least half plus one vote of the members present at the meeting. The candidates who receive the largest number of votes and at least half plus one vote of the number of members present shall be elected. If the election of the full board fails in the second round, new board elections shall be held. The previous board shall remain in office until the election of a new board.
6. The two candidates for co-chairs of the board shall be nominated by the newly elected board from among the members of the board and they shall be elected by secret ballot by the congress.
7. A member of the board who has been voted in favour by at least 5 members of the board shall be considered as nominated for a co-chair.
8. A candidate who has received not less than half plus one vote from the number of members present at the congress shall be elected as the co-chair of the board.
9. The co-chairs shall be voted on in turn by the congress, which shall vote on the second co-chair when the results of the vote on the first are announced, in the order in which the co-chairs have been nominated by the board. This voting order shall be determined to allow members to make their choice, taking into account the principle of equality.
10. If the candidates nominated by the board or one of them is not elected, the board shall nominate the next two candidates for the co-chair or one candidate if one candidate has not been elected.
11. If none of the candidates for co-chairs nominated by the board are elected and there are no other candidates from among the board members, new board elections shall be held. The previous board shall remain in office until the election of a new board.
12. A board member, including a co-chair of the board, may be removed only by the congress.
13. If a board member resigns or is removed from the position of a board member, the next party member who has received the most votes at the meeting shall take their place. If several members have received the same number of votes or none of the next candidates for the position of a board member has received at least half plus one vote from the number of members present, the board shall continue to work in an incomplete composition until the next congress.

9. Party office

1. The day-to-day running of a party shall be ensured by the party office (hereinafter—the office).
2. The office shall be headed by a secretary general approved by the board of the party.
3. The other staff of the office shall be recruited by the secretary general.

4. In the absence of the secretary general, their duties shall be carried out by a staff member designated by the secretary general.

10. Party divisions

1. A party division (hereinafter also—a division) is a territorial structural unit of a party.

2. One division shall be established in one administrative territory. The board may also authorize the establishment of several divisions in one administrative territory.

3. The department may be established by at least 3 (three) party members by submitting a written application to the board.

4. The establishment of a division, the division board, and the head of the division shall be approved by the party board.

5. The head of the division shall be elected from among the board of the division by a simple majority.

6. The department shall operate in accordance with the by-law of the division approved by the board.

7. 7. Rights and obligations of divisions:

7.1. to submit proposals to the board;

7.2. to nominate candidates for the elections of the Saeima, the European Parliament, and local councils;

7.3. to implement the party program in counties and cities;

7.4. to inform the public about the party's aims and activities;

7.5. to elect the board of the division, which has not less than 3 (three) members, including the head of the division.

11. The Audit Commission of the party

1. The party Audit Commission (hereinafter—the Audit Commission) shall control the compliance of the decisions taken by the party institutions and the financial activities of the party with the statutes.

2. The Audit Commission consisting of 3 (three) members shall be elected by the congress or the meeting of representatives for a period of 2 (two) years.

3. The election of the members of the Audit Commission shall be by secret ballot.

4. The election of the members of the Audit Commission shall take place by marking a list of all the candidates nominated who have agreed to run as candidates, in the order in which they were nominated.

5. The candidates who have received the largest number of votes and at least half plus one vote of the members present at the meeting shall be elected to the Audit Commission. If several candidates have received the same number of votes and in total exceed the number of members of the Audit Commission to be elected, these candidates for members of the Audit Commission shall be re-voted at the congress or the meeting representatives. If not all three candidates with the largest number of votes receive the number of votes required for election to ensure the full composition of the Audit Commission, those who did not receive at least half plus one vote of the members or representatives present at the meeting shall be re-voted. The candidates who receive the largest number of votes and at least half plus one vote of the number of members present shall be elected. If the full election of the Audit Commission fails in the second round, new elections to the Audit Commission shall be held. The previous Audit Commission shall retain its powers until the election of a new Audit Commission.

6. The members of the Audit Commission shall elect the chair of the Audit Commission from among themselves.

7. The members of the Audit Commission shall be nominated by at least 3 (three) party members.

8. A member of the Audit Commission may be removed only by the congress or the meeting of representatives.

9. A member of the Audit Commission may resign by submitting a written notice to the board.

10. A decision shall be made at a meeting of the Audit Commission if not less than two Audit Commission members vote for it.

11. The Audit Commission of the party:

11.1. is entitled to request from the party board and other party institutions any decisions taken by them, and documents related to financial activities. The information requested to the relevant institutions must be provided to the Audit Commission without delay;

11.2. is entitled to perform a financial audit if there are doubts about the useful or lawful use of funds;

11.3. is entitled to check the compliance of a decision or activity of any party institution with the statutes, if there are reasonable doubts about it;

11.4. reports the results of the inspection to the party board;

11.5. before the annual meeting of the party members, performs a financial audit and prepares a report for the party's congress on the financial situation of the party. The Audit Commission is also entitled to report to the congress on any other matter within its competence.

12. The decisions of the Audit Commission shall be published online not later than within 21 working days, where they are available to all members. Decisions containing information that the Audit Commission has found to be restricted for justified reasons may not be published online in full, but only in a general summary.

12. The Ethics Commission of the party

1. The party Ethics Commission (hereinafter—the Ethics Commission) is an independent consultative body of the party.
2. The Ethics Commission consisting of 3 (three) members shall be elected for 2 (two) years by the congress or the meeting of representatives.
3. The election of the members of the Ethics Commission shall be by secret ballot.
4. The election of the members of the Ethics Commission shall take place by marking a list of all the candidates nominated who have agreed to run as candidates, in the order in which they were nominated.
5. The candidates who have received the largest number of votes and at least half plus one vote of the members present at the meeting shall be elected to the Ethics Commission. If several candidates have received the same number of votes and in total exceed the number of members of the Ethics Commission to be elected, these candidates for members of the Ethics Commission shall be re-voted at the congress or the meeting representatives. If not all three candidates with the largest number of votes receive the number of votes required for election to ensure the full composition of the Ethics Commission, those who did not receive at least half plus one vote of the members or representatives present at the meeting shall be re-voted. The candidates who receive the largest number of votes and at least half plus one vote of the number of members present shall be elected. If the full election of the Ethics Commission fails in the second round, new elections to the Ethics Commission shall be held. The previous Ethics Commission shall retain its powers until the election of a new Ethics Commission.
6. The members of the Ethics Commission shall elect the chair of the Ethics Commission from among themselves.
7. The members of the Ethics Commission shall be nominated by at least 3 (three) party members.
8. A member of the Ethics Commission may be removed only by the congress or the meeting of representatives.
9. A member of the Ethics Commission may resign by submitting a written notice to the board.
10. A decision shall be made at a meeting of the Ethics Commission if not less than two Ethics Commission members vote for it.
11. The Ethics Commission shall develop a code of ethics and submit it to the board for approval.
12. The Ethics Commission of the party:
 - 12.1. at the request of the party board, on its own initiative, or on the basis of a submission from a party member, shall examine possible violations of the code of ethics or the statutes of the party members from an ethical point of view;

12.2. upon the request of the party board, on its own initiative, or on the basis of a submission from a member, shall provide an opinion to the party board regarding the ethical justification for the expulsion of a party member;

12.3. shall settle the disputes and complaints between party members by hearing the parties involved and trying to reconcile them;

12.4. shall submit the developed opinions and reports on the results of activities to the party board.

13. The decisions of the Ethics Commission shall be published online no later than within 21 working days, where they are available to all members. Decisions containing information that the Ethics Commission has found to be restricted for justified reasons may not be published online in full, but only in a general summary.

13. Economic and financial activities of the party

1. The economic and financial activities of a party shall be carried out in accordance with the rules and regulations in force. The economic and financial activities of the party (acquisition, use, use or disposal of funds) are organized by the board and the secretary general.

2. The financial resources of the party shall consist of:

2.1. membership fees;

2.2. gifts (donations) of natural persons permitted by the rules and regulations;

2.3. income generated by the economic activity of the party;

2.4. payments received from the state budget in the cases specified by the law;

2.5. other sources of funding, except those from which the law prohibits the funding of political organizations (parties).

3. A party member shall pay the membership fee in the amount and in accordance with the procedure specified by the board, which shall be published on the party's website, taking into account their financial capabilities.

4. Payment of membership fees shall be made at least once every six months by transferring it to the party's account within a credit institution.

5. The inspection and audit of the economic and financial activities of a party shall be performed at least once a year by a sworn auditor, with whom the board of the party shall enter into an agreement for a term not exceeding three years, in accordance with the sworn auditor inspects the party's economic and financial activities and provides conclusions specified in the rules and regulations and other necessary audit services.

14. Termination of operations or reorganization of the party

1. The decision on termination of operations or reorganization of the party shall be taken

by the congress or the meeting of representatives.

2. A decision to terminate operations or to reorganize the party shall be valid if more than two-thirds of the party members present vote in favour.

Chairperson of the meeting's presidium

_____ /*Antoņina Ņenaševa*/

The statutes have been approved by the Meeting of Representatives of the political party PROGRESSIVES on 4 September 2021

5002 Digital communication specialists	17 302.60	1 730.26	1 730.26	1 730.26	1 730.26	1 730.26	1 730.26	1 730.26	1 730.26	1 730.26	1 730.26		
5003 Secretary-general	17 920.55	1 792.06	1 792.06	1 792.06	1 792.06	1 792.06	1 792.06	1 792.06	1 792.06	1 792.06	1 792.06		
5004 Office administrator	3 106.46	258.87	258.87	388.31	388.31	258.87	388.31	388.31	258.87	258.87	258.87		
5005 Campaign manager	19 774.40		2 471.80	2 471.80	2 471.80	2 471.80	2 471.80	2 471.80	2 471.80	2 471.80			
704 Computer hardware, software, equipment	2 050.00	250.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00		
708 International cooperation	450.00						450.00						
Webpage	4 000.00					4 000.00							
Other campaign expenses	228 000.00												
7112 Social media advertising expenses – Facebook etc	6 000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
7093B Party Congress	3 000.00				3 000.00								
Other expenses (agency, video operators, advertising etc)	219 000.00	22 000.00	22 000.00	22 000.00	22 000.00	22 000.00	22 000.00	22 000.00	22 000.00	22 000.00	22 000.00		
DEVELOPMENT	1 467.63	0.00	432.00	0.00	172.61	172.61	172.61	172.61	172.61	172.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
Communication team training	432.00		432.00										
Paid communications internship	1 035.63				172.61	172.61	172.61	172.61	172.61	172.61			
	0.00												

TOTAL

344 154.48

Accounts 2021

PROGRESSIVES (Reg. No. 40008262104)

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS

BALANCE SHEETS FOR DECEMBER 31, 2020. AND DECEMBER 31, 2021.

	2021	2020
	EUR	EUR
ACTIVES		
LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS		
Intangible assets	-	-
Other fixed assets	1462	2185
Total long - term investments	1462	2185
CURRENT ASSETS		
Savings		
1. Materials	-	-
2. Goods	545	445
Debtors	1194	845
Money	32997	6131
Total current assets	34736	7421
TOTAL ASSETS	36198	9606
LIABILITIES		
FUNDS		
Reserve fund of previous years	-3538	7836
Reserve fund for the reporting year	37176	-11374
Total funds	33638	-3538
SHORT-TERM CREDITORS		
Taxes and compulsory state social insurance contributions	-	2831
Other creditors	2560	10313
Total short - term creditors	2560	13144
TOTAL LIABILITIES	36198	9606

PROGRESSIVES (Reg. No. 40008262104)
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FOR FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND DECEMBER 31, 2021

	2021	
	EUR	
I Membership fees and enrolment fees	+28525	
II Gifts received (Donations)	+67532	
III Inheritances received	-	
IV Revenue from economic activities	+420	
V Other revenue	+106204	
VI Total revenue	+202681	
VII Expenditure:		
- Premises rental and services related to premises rental	-6542	-11246
- Renting of other real estate or movable property	-340	-245
- Communication and internet services	-1134	-773
- Transportation services	-249	-184
- Advertising services	-18558	-54438
- Other services	-30525	-21207
- Salaries and other payments to natural persons	-67544	-56775
- Expenditure on printing	-547	-6815
- Expenditure on organising public events	-2965	-2998
- Expenditure on organising charity events, gifts (donations)	-	-
- Expenditure on materials	-1450	-1556
- Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-723	-675
- Other expenses	-19462	-11846
VIII Taxes	-15466	
IX Total expenditure	-165505	
X Difference between revenue and expenditure	37176	

PROGRESSIVES (Reg. No. 40008262104)**CASH FLOW STATEMENT****FOR FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND DECEMBER 31, 2021**

	2021	2020
I. Cash balance at the beginning of the reporting year	6131	7901
II. Money received from membership fees and entry fees	28525	22607
III. Money received in the form of gifts (donations)	72763	43222
IV. Money received in the form of inheritance	-	-
V. Money income from economic activities	395	368
VI. Money income from investments in corporations	-	-
VII. Other money income	106204	106204
VIII. Total cash income	207887	172401
IX. Money payments for services	60102	83816
11. Premises rental and services related to premises rental	6417	11310
12. Renting of other real estate or movable property	60	245
13. Communication and internet services	1108	753
14. Transportation services	249	184
15. Advertising services	17840	54424
16. Other services	34428	16900
X. Money payments related to the purchase of movable property and real estate	-	1438
XI. Salaries and other payments to individuals	53467	36593
XII. Expenditure on printing	384	6815
XIII. Expenditure on organising public events	2925	2998
XIV. Expenditure on organising charity events, gifts (donations)	-	-
XV. Expenditure related to the repayment of illegally received donations	16846	2156
XVI. Other money expenditure	47257	40331
XVII. Total money expenditure	180981	174147
XVIII. Result of foreign exchange rate fluctuations	40	24
XIX. Cash balance at the end of the reporting year	32997	6131