

**Guidelines for Architectural Policy
2008 – 2015**

DRAFT

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Acronyms

ACE – Architects’ Council of Europe
BAUA – Baltic Architects Unions Association
CM – Cabinet of Ministers
EU – European Union
LAA – Latvian Architects Association
LAS – Latvian Academy of Sciences
LI – Latvian Institute
LMA – Latvian Museum of Architecture
LMC – Latvian Ministry of Culture
LME – Latvian Ministry of Economics
LMES – Latvian Ministry of Education and Science
LMFA- Latvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
LMRDMA – Latvian Ministry of Regional Development and Municipal Affairs
NGOs – Non-governmental organisations
RCAO – Riga City Architect’s Office
RCC – Riga City Council
RL – Republic of Latvia
RTU – Riga Technical University
SCCF – State Culture Capital Foundation
SIHP – State Inspection for Heritage Protection
UIA – International Union of Architects
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

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Introduction

Aims of elaboration of Architectural Policy

The Guidelines for Architectural Policy (hereinafter – the Guidelines) define the architectural policy of the state for the next seven years. The Guidelines include the main principles, goals, priorities, expected policy results and desirable directions of activity for their achievement. The aim of this document is to define more precisely the role and importance of architecture in sustainable development of the country.

The Guidelines for the Latvian Architectural Policy are developed on the basis of the following strategic, political and other planning documents:

- The Long-term Economic Strategy of Latvia (approved by the Cabinet of Ministers at the session of 17 July 2001, minutes No. 34);
- The National Development Plan for 2007-2013 (2006);
- The National Strategic Framework Document for 2007-2013 (approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 23 October 2007);
- The Long-term Conceptual Document “A Growth Model for Latvia: People First” (approved at the parliamentary session of 26 October 2005);
- “The Cultural Policy Guidelines for 2006-2015. A National State” (approved with the Decision No.264 of 18 April 2006 by the Cabinet of Ministers of the RL);
- The Lisbon Strategy which determines directions of the EU economic development till 2010, setting social cohesion – employment and social integration as one of the tasks;
- The Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities (adopted at the Informal Ministerial Meeting on Urban Development and Territorial Cohesion on 24 May 2007);
- The Council Resolution on Architectural Quality in Urban and Rural Environments (12 February 2001);
- The European Landscape Convention (adopted by the Saeima (Parliament) on 29 March 2007).

Term for adoption of the document

The Guidelines for Architectural Policy are a mid-term planning document for seven years covering the period from 2008 to 2015.

Addressee of the document

The Guidelines for Architectural Policy are addressed not only to the people working in the field of architecture and their direct partners in state and municipal institutions, NGOs and the private sector but also to all state and municipal administrative institutions that are responsible for the Latvian national development policy and formation of the image of Latvia.

I Analysis of the existing situation

Architecture is an art of environment formation in order to create a space that would meet physical, intellectual, material and other needs of people. Architecture is the most inclusive and comprehensive discipline of visual arts. It includes artistic, aesthetic, functional, material, technical, technological, structural, organisational, sociological, ecological and economic aspects of formation of the surrounding environment at the broadest scale – from urban construction and spatial planning to individual buildings and structures and their external and internal arrangement, amenities and facilities. Architecture is an essential part of our cultural environment and it plays a significant role in raising the quality of life and self-esteem of inhabitants.

Architecture is one of creative industries. It is a branch which materialises creative, aesthetic and technical ideas by using highly educated, capable and talented labour force along with advanced technologies. It provides services which have practical, aesthetic and commercial value. Designing and construction of residential, public and business objects is closely related to overall economic growth in any sector.

The citizens have a right to favourable, healthy, high-quality and rich cultural environment that has been created and is being maintained for sustainable development. Not only experts, but each of us, must bear responsibility for the quality of cultural environment because architecture is one of the most obvious forms of cultural expression. In order to ensure formation of a high-quality living space on a long-term basis and to rearrange the architectural sector it is necessary to pass the Law on Architectural Quality.

In Latvia there are 917 certified architects and 365 of them are members at the professional union – Latvian Architects Association. As many as 300 companies, which provide architectural and designing services, are registered in the country. In the previous years on average 35 new architects have graduated from the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning at Riga Technical University receiving a diploma in architecture.

Characterising the existing situation in architecture, **the most important factors are grouped by the global and national levels.**

Globally the architecture is most directly affected by the current ecological crisis and social inequality as well as energy dependence of those countries that do not generate energy. Thus the requirements to maintenance and energy efficiency of the building are increasing and it calls for renovation of both the new and the old buildings.

Currently global tendencies in architecture focus on ecology, sustainability, social cohesion. Lately projects more often try to include such design elements as a lifecycle cost analysis, more efficient use of energy (use of the “green” energy), waste management and other aspects. The new buildings are becoming more accessible, democratic, aimed at social cohesion and tolerance. The concept “good/ high-quality architecture” includes both architectural quality of the building and a high-quality layout of the public space. A building is not seen anymore as an economic or cultural value; the building also acts as a symbol or a social statement.

At the national level the current status of Latvia implies unprecedented opportunities in history of the state for development of construction and, thus, also architecture.

Latvia’s architectural heritage is an essential part of the cultural identity of the nation and country’s image. The inclusion of the Historic Centre of Riga on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List proves the importance of Latvia’s architecture, yet at the same time, the state does not have real instruments that would facilitate preservation of

architectural heritage, its development and maintenance. The geographic location of Riga in the centre of the Baltic and Scandinavian regions is a precondition for the city to become a metropolis of this area. Riga's cosmopolitanism and affiliation with Europe combined with architectural values that have withstood the test of time is the main strength of Latvia when positioning the country at a global level.

The professional organisation – the Latvian Architects Association (LAA) has joined international professional organisations - the International Union of Architects (UIA) and the European Council of Architects (ECA). Thus, Latvia has an opportunity now to improve the legal framework regulating the sector of architecture and take part in the elaboration of the EU laws and regulations. At the regional level the LAA participates in the work of the BAUA (Baltic Architects Unions Association).

The development process of the new design technologies, which allows electronic transfer of projects without any difficulties, has changed the work style of architects, making it international in character. The EU requirement to ensure free movement of services has led to a situation when foreign architects are designing increasingly more objects in Latvia, yet Latvian architects do not hurry to follow this trend abroad.

In comparison with other creative industries in Latvia the sector of architecture currently is in a very untypical position. The construction boom has not slowed down despite the increase of economic insecurity, yet many projects have stalled because of their unprofitability. In order to overcome the problem of lack of labour, a market is open for low-qualified guest workers who oust the Latvians as they work for a much smaller salary.

Insufficient competition produces architectural solutions of mediocre quality. There is no national data acquisition and analysis system, as well as no long-term plans for education of sufficient number of specialists and involvement of foreign experts.

In Latvia the highest architectural education has existed since 1869 and students at the Faculty of Architecture of Riga Technical University are taught according to the educational programmes accredited in line with the EU requirements. The elaboration of the concept of further education has been initiated. For the time being the qualification of Latvian architects enables them to compete on the local and European market; however, because of the insufficient funding only few qualified guest lecturers are invited and experience exchange programmes are not very widespread. Technical facilities of the university have become outmoded.

The science of architecture and urban planning is poorly developed, and architectural practice outpaces it. There is a lack of innovative architectural solutions and innovations in building technologies. Historically the profile of theory and criticism has been too narrow, it has resulted in the lack of new specialists.

The most valuable architectural solutions and their creators are regularly appreciated and appraised within the sector.

It also has to be admitted that the legal framework existing in Latvia does not comply with the guidelines of majority of the EU member states, which qualify architect's profession as a free profession with a role appropriate for its importance. In Latvia an architect is defined as a participant in the building process, thus degrading his/her role and responsibility both in the construction process and in the public in general.

In the existing system of design competitions the creation of high-quality cultural environment and of objects blending harmoniously into it is of secondary importance. The population is not encouraged to actively participate in making decisions that concern the surrounding environment.

The corporate connections of political and economic elite affect instruments of strategic planning (urban planning documents, development plans of territories, etc.) and building practice. The process of planning and construction is "split" and is regulated by two ministries (the Ministry of Regional Development and Municipal Affairs and the

Ministry of Economics).

STRENGTHS OF THE SECTOR OF ARCHITECTURE:

- 1) **Latvia's architectural heritage** – the existing and inherited qualities of urban environment in Riga and in the regions of the state form an essential part of the cultural identity of the nation and Latvia's image. The inclusion of the Historic Centre of Riga on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List proves the importance of our architecture.
- 2) **The system of architectural education** with a far-stretching history and the educational programme accredited in line with the EU requirements.
- 3) **Creative capacity of Latvia's architects and their professional experience** allow them to compete successfully in the local and European market generating innovative ideas.
- 4) **Despite the decline in economic growth, the construction sector keeps on developing** what ensures an increasing demand for architects' services.
- 5) **The professional organisation – the Latvian Architects Association**, which, becoming involved in such organisations as the UIA, ECA, has positioned itself at the international level.
- 6) **Increased public interest in architecture** ensuing from the growing awareness of the role of community in environment formation and the drawbacks existing in the sector of architecture as well as the ambitious public projects.
- 7) **Concentration of architects in Riga** makes Riga a multicultural and multinational metropolis of the region where spheres of architecture are dynamically developing.
- 8) **Architectural design competitions** that are organised in cases and in territories where it is provided for by the law (Acoustic Concert Hall, Open-air Stage in Mežaparks, Historic Centre of Riga).

WEAKNESSES OF THE SECTOR OF ARCHITECTURE:

- 1) **For preservation of architectural heritage** there are no real instruments that would facilitate its maintenance, preservation and development.
- 2) **Inflexibility of educational system** and its connection with the changing needs of the labour market. Imperfect organisational system prevents development of an interdisciplinary curriculum but due to insufficient funding, it is impossible to employ new teachers and guest lecturers from abroad. Technical facilities of the university are scanty and outmoded. A possibility to obtain education in Latvia does not seem appealing to foreign students.
- 3) **The lack of specialists** in the sector of architecture and in the related professions (e.g. in engineering sciences).
- 4) **The concept of further education is not properly developed.** After graduation architects have no incentive to improve their professional skills keeping abreast of the novelties in designing and construction.
- 5) **The science of architecture and urban planning is poorly developed.** There is no personal interest in application of innovative architectural solutions and building technologies. The profile of theory and criticism has been too narrow, it has led to the lack of new specialists.
- 6) **The public has no chance to develop and improve the level of understanding about architectural processes.** Everyday encounter with architecture rouses interest yet the public lacks qualification and knowledge about formation of architecture.

- 7) **The lack of architects in regions** impedes development of regional architecture and maintenance of high-quality architecture in regions.
- 8) **Disorganised and incomplete legislative basis.** There is no architectural framework, an architect is defined as a participant in the building process, thus degrading the essence of architecture as well as architect's role and responsibility both in the construction process and in the public in general. The existing legal framework does not comply with the EU guidelines, which qualify architect's profession as a free profession with a role appropriate for its public importance.
- 9) **Architectural design competitions** because procedures of procurement law, which are inappropriate for the architectural sector, are applied to obtaining of the idea. At the competitions the questions are not viewed in substance, decisions and implementation of ideas lack sustainability and consistency, project costs play a decisive role.
- 10) **The corporate connections of political and economic elite** affect instruments of strategic planning and building practice. The process of planning and construction is "split" and is regulated by two ministries.
- 11) **Awareness and observance of copyright is not promoted,** consequently copyright is violated in all stages of project execution – starting from design elaboration and finishing with approval of the project.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE SECTOR OF ARCHITECTURE:

- 1) **To make a responsible civic society** encouraging population to take active part in making decisions which concern architectural quality and surrounding environment.
- 2) **To improve the legal framework regulating the sector of architecture and regional planning** by establishing two categories of planning – in Riga as in the centre of the region and regional planning.
- 3) **To develop programmes of inter-university education and further education,** facilitating collaboration of planners, architects, artists, designers and other specialists along with the development of industries related to the contemporary architecture.
- 4) **To educate skilful and creative specialists,** the number of which would meet the requirements of the developing industry, at the same time stimulating competition in the labour market.
- 5) A slowing-down development gives a chance to pay more attention to the **development strategy of the sector what would result in attraction of investments.**
- 6) Through organisational measures **the state and municipalities should create favourable conditions for attraction of investments.**
- 7) **To develop centres of architectural and urban planning education, science, information and support in regions and in Riga** that would measure up to the international standards in order to raise public awareness about architecture and to ensure information exchange between the public and architects.
- 8) Facilitated by the concentration of architects in Riga, **the growth of the city as a metropolis of culture and architecture of the region** attracting investments and innovations.
- 9) **To improve the system of architectural design competitions** in order to obtain the most valuable and high-quality solution where the idea, but not the costs of its implementation, is of primary importance.

10) To develop public transport, social and engineering supply infrastructure in order to create preconditions for development of high-quality architecture.

THREATS OF THE SECTOR OF ARCHITECTURE:

- 1) Degraded cultural environment.** If appropriate provisions for creation of high-quality architecture are not found and defined, it can lead to the loss of values of natural and cultural heritage environment, as the state and municipal institutions would lose control over the process of spatial planning and architectural quality.
- 2) Degradation of architectural heritage** unless the architectural heritage policy is introduced what would, first of all, make private owners and municipalities more interested in preservation of the heritage and infrastructure.
- 3) The level of architectural education may deteriorate as compared with the European Union** unless a modern and competitive educational system is established with state's support.
- 4) Deformed character of Latvian regional architecture** because the lack of professionals in architecture will lead to involvement in the designing process of specialists without adequate qualification and understanding.
- 5) Merging of architecture with construction.** Equalling architectural competitions to the state and municipal procurement of goods, the quality of architecture will diminish.
- 6) Deterioration of economic situation** will result in decrease of the number of architectural objects and amount of investments.
- 7) Usefulness of architectural design competitions** if organising state and municipal procurements the idea becomes degraded and loses its importance while the project costs have a decisive role.
- 8) Without development of public transport, social and engineering supply infrastructure** there will be no preconditions for development of high-quality architecture.

II Problems solution of which requires determination of directions for action and priority tasks of Architectural Policy

- inadequate level of understanding of the public of the role and importance of architecture, as well as insufficient participation in development and planning processes of the surrounding environment;
- lack of understanding of some decision-makers (in municipalities, on competition juries, in construction sector) of the role of architecture in formation of public welfare and high-quality living environment;
- the lack of co-ordinated administration of the sector (insufficient capacity of human resources in regions and in local governments);
- insufficiently precise positioning of architecture as of an inter-branch discipline in issues related to construction and environmental development – the economic, social and cultural aspects are of the same importance;
- backwardness (decline) of science, research and experimental architecture because of the lack of funding; insufficient number of technically innovative solutions;
- inflexibility of educational system and insufficiently rational organisation of educational system, outworn technical facilities, no vision and plan for development of educational system, insufficient number of prepared specialists;
- dissemination of architecture-related information through various media and architectural critique are not developed;
- poorly developed public transport, social and engineering supply infrastructure hampers and threatens development of high-quality architecture.

The study “Creative Industries in Latvia” performed in 2007 by the Baltic International Centre for Economic Policy Studies indicates the lack of human resources, insufficient management of the sector, relations with commissioners (owners), unsatisfactory legal basis, collaboration with municipalities in spatial planning and in public relations as the largest problems of the sector.

III Basic principles of Architectural Policy

Architectural Policy is based on the followings basic principles:

- **the principle of collaboration and participation**, non-governmental organisations, social partners, the private sector, representatives of the central, regional and local administration and representatives of other public administration institutions, foreign institutions and the public will be involved in creation of high-quality architecture and cultural environment;
- **the principle of quality and distinction**, high-quality architecture that harmoniously blends into the cultural environment and enriches it – is one of the pillars and the pride of national culture and national state;
- **the principle of sustainable development**, an integrated and balanced development of social welfare, environment and economics what satisfies current needs of citizens without impinging on the possibility of fulfilling the needs of next generations;
- **the principle of co-ordination**, the parties involved in planning and introduction of a policy for action establish mutual co-operation through solidarity and partnership, improving it at sub-regional, regional and international levels, by using more efficiently financial, human and technical resources;
- **the principle of subsidiarity** – when planning Architectural Policy it is evaluated which level of public administration is more appropriate for introduction and carrying out a particular measure.

Vision of Latvian Architectural Policy in 2015

- In the entire territory of Latvia the living environment of population is equally neat and comfortable. It is determined by a well-developed public transport, social and engineering supply infrastructure. It is enhanced and enriched by intensive works for restoration of cultural heritage, modern and aesthetically appealing cultural infrastructure, well-planned spatial development which incorporates new, high-quality buildings and structures, and environmental design into the cultural environment of town and country, harmoniously building a bridge between the footprints of the past and the newly-created contemporary values. Riga is a metropolis of the region with a varied, high-quality environment that is favourable for attracting investments.
- The Latvian public has a high level of understanding of the role of architecture in creation of a high-quality living space. The Latvian population takes active part in discussion of planning-related issues and in decision-making.
- Architectural education obtained at the Latvian universities is internationally competitive, adequate to the requirements of labour market. The level of obtained knowledge, creative ideas, skills and proficiency ensures mobility of Latvian architects and their competitiveness in the European labour market. Many highly skilled foreign experts are working in Latvia, thus making the cultural environment more varied and increasing the level of high-quality architecture in the country. The

notion of high-quality architecture derives from a wider context – purely spatial and landscaped, as well as cultural, historical and socially economic. The schools of Latvian architecture have become recognised and renowned educational centres at European and global scales.

The goal of the Latvian Architectural Policy:

- **to promote creation and sustainability of high-quality living space through high-value architecture.**

Architectural Policy:

- emphasises the importance of protection of cultural heritage, preserving and enhancing values of our cultural environment;
- underlines the importance of quality of cultural environment and the principle of sustainable development in spatial planning and during the construction process in a wider sense;
- encourages improvement of the existing architectural standards and the level of construction performance;
- defines provisions which facilitate efficient competition of our construction sector at the international level;
- encourages publicity and interaction of stakeholders, thus further improving the legal framework regulating spatial planning and construction.

RESULTS OF POLICY

- the Law on Architectural Quality has been passed,
- the Riga Art Nouveau Centre has been established,
- the Information and Support Centre for the New Architecture of Riga has been established,
- centres of education, science, information and support of architecture and urban planning have been established in regions and in Riga,
- systematic documentation and research of urban planning and architectural processes, projects, events and issue of publications,
- the National Council for Architecture has been established,
- architectural agencies or chief architect's office have been introduced in local governments,
- inter-discipline and further education programmes have been launched,
- architectural issues have been included in curricula of general education,
- Latvia takes part in all events important for the architectural sector,
- a sub-sector of architecture and design has been created in SCCF,
- a system of two categories of planning have been introduced – development planning in Riga as in the centre of the region and in metropolis and planning in regions, towns and villages.

IV Directions for action of Architectural Policy

In order to achieve the aims of the Latvian Architectural Policy and to solve the identified problems, the following directions for action and priority tasks are determined:

Direction for action	Priority tasks	Involved institutions
<p>1. To increase public awareness of the role of planning and architecture in creation of a high-quality living environment and to promote public interest in participation in development processes of urban environment and in taking responsibility for it.</p>	<p>1.1 In collaboration the state and the private sector and professional creative organisations should promote various activities popularising architecture including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to establish the Riga Art Nouveau Centre, - to support the Centre of Riga Heritage of Wooden Architecture, - to support to the Latvian Museum of Architecture, - to establish the Information and Support Centre for the New Architecture of Riga, - to support activities of the informative platform A4D as an important media for interactive discussion of architects/ experts/ specialists. <p>1.2 To ensure access to high-quality information, to organise seminars, lectures and discussions about the importance of architecture raising public awareness about architecture and ensuring information exchange between the public and architects, <i>inter alia</i> to develop centres of education, science, information and support of architecture and urban planning in regions and in Riga.</p> <p>1.3 To improve a mechanism of project public discussion, providing each citizen with an opportunity to take part in making decisions which concern quality of his/her living environment.</p> <p>1.4 To ensure systematic documentation of urban planning and architectural processes, projects and events, research and issue of publications.</p>	<p>LMC, SIHP, LAA, LMA, RCAO, RCC, LMRDMA, municipalities</p>
<p>2. To promote the</p>	<p>2.1 Elaboration of the Law on</p>	<p>LMC, LME,</p>

<p>quality of architecture, ensuring sustainable development</p>	<p>Architectural Quality. 2.2 To improve certification system of architects. 2.3 For review of issues of national significance pertaining to development and quality of architecture (see 4.1), LMC in collaboration with LME, LMRDMA and LMES has to establish the National Council for Architecture. 2.4 To encourage local governments to include the principles and measures facilitating architectural quality in spatial planning of urban and rural areas and to respect them, <i>inter alia</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to encourage local governments to establish architectural agencies or chief architect's office in the municipality; - to improve a mechanism of project public discussion, providing each citizen with an opportunity to take part in making decisions which concern quality of his/her living environment; - to encourage clients to organise competitions for architectural ideas in order to enhance architectural quality; - to define in state and municipal tenders that architectural idea should be obtained at design competitions, instead of procurement procedure. 	<p>LMRDMA, LAA, SIHP, LMES, municipalities</p>
<p>3. To promote innovations in architectural education, research and development of projects of experimental architecture.</p>	<p>3.1 To perform research on quality of education and on the basis of the research results to produce recommendations for its harmonisation with the EU requirements and standards. 3.2 To establish inter-discipline and further education programmes for preparation of qualified specialists. 3.3 To develop theory and science of architecture and planning. 3.4 LMC in co-operation with LMES and experts of the sector has to develop proposals for inclusion of architectural issues in curricula of general education. 3.5 RTU has to develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation agreements and programmes for acquisition of international experience. 3.6 In partnership with LMES to expand application of creative experiments and innovations and to foster timely adoption and use of future technologies.</p>	<p>LMC, LMES, RTU, LAA, LAS</p>

	<p>3.7 In partnership with LMES to improve architecture training programmes on the basis of similar programmes in developed countries.</p>	
<p>4. To combine harmoniously values of nature, contemporary architecture and cultural heritage in formation of high-quality living environment.</p>	<p>4.1 LMC in partnership with LME, LMRDMA and LMES has to establish the National Council for Architecture (see 2.3) as an advisory institution promoting collaboration.</p> <p>4.2 To provide opportunities for additional education in urban planning, history and theory of architecture.</p> <p>4.3. To include a provision in the Law on Architectural Quality suggesting allocation of a certain percentage from the construction costs to the improvement of quality and expressiveness of the building itself and of the public open space surrounding it.</p> <p>4.4 To take part in improvement of mutual co-ordination of the involved institutions during the process of spatial planning and provision of spatial planning with the necessary instruments that are aimed at Latvia's sustainable development.</p> <p>4.5 To encourage creative collaboration among representatives of related sectors – architects, urban planners, landscape architects, artists, designers, <i>inter alia</i> in partnership with LMES to launch interdisciplinary and further education programmes for preparation of qualified professionals.</p>	<p>LMC, LME, LMRDMA, LMES, RTU, LAA</p>
<p>5. To establish administration of architectural sector based on competency and mutual co-operation.</p>	<p>5.1 To develop recommendations for collaboration on improvement of the model of administration of the architectural sector.</p> <p>5.2 For monitoring and facilitation of development of the architectural sector, LMC in collaboration with LAA has to ensure co-ordinated administration of the architectural sector, considering establishment of the National Board for Architecture and Cultural Heritage as part of SIHP to be one of possibilities.</p> <p>5.3 To improve interconnection between spatial planning and construction designing processes.</p>	<p>LMC, LAA, SIHP, LMRDMA</p>

	<p>5.4 To put in order planning system, for ensuring involvement of the public into the planning process in line with the development requirements <i>inter alia</i> - to ensure appropriate public discussion of projects, in the earliest possible project stages with the necessary alternative solutions.</p> <p>5.5 To adopt appropriate for Latvia practices of the EU states and to harmonise them with Latvia's laws and regulations while maintaining national interests.</p>	
<p>6. To promote recognisability and competitiveness of Latvian architecture.</p>	<p>6.1 To take part in international organisations, incl. UIA, BAUA, ACE.</p> <p>6.2 LMC and LMFA have to include important events for the architectural sector i.e. the Venice Architecture Biennale, UIA annual congresses, in the plan of nationally important events and ensure participation of Latvia in them.</p> <p>6.3 To suggest creation of a sub-sector of architecture and design of SCCF.</p> <p>6.4 LMC and LAA have to provide information about international idea competitions in order to promote export of Latvian architecture.</p> <p>6.5 LI has to create the image of Latvian architecture as of a sector that is internationally open, high quality and favourable for investments.</p>	<p>LMC, LAA, SCCF, LI, LMFA</p>
<p>7. Development of Architectural Policy at regional, town, village levels</p>	<p>7.1 To establish two categories of planning – development planning in Riga as in the metropolis of the region and planning in local municipalities.</p>	<p>LMRDMA, RCC, municipalities</p>

V Impact on the state and municipal budgets

The financial sources planned for the implementation of Architectural Policy are the state and municipal budgets, international financing, including the EU Structural Funds, as well as private capital that has to be attracted through successful development of public and private partnerships and strategies for providing financial support to culture.

Every year starting from 2009 the Ministry of Culture according to the planned measures requests additional budget funding for the next year.

VI Procedure for preparation and assessment of the report

1) The Ministry of Culture prepares and in line with a certain procedure submits to the Cabinet of Minister the following informative progress reports on introduction and assessment of guidelines:

- 1.1. the intermediate progress report – till 1 March 2011
- 1.2. the final progress report – till 1 March 2016

2) In 2016 – till 1 March the Ministry of Culture on the basis of the ex-post assessment updates or specifies the guidelines adding an action plan for the next seven years.