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If a whole or part of a paragraph has been amended, the date of the amending regulation appears in square brackets at the end of the paragraph. If a whole paragraph or sub-paragraph has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted paragraph or sub-paragraph.

Republic of Latvia

Cabinet

Regulation No. 291

Adopted 3 June 2003

Requirements for Social Service Providers

*Issued pursuant to
Section 17, Paragraph one
of the Law On Social Services and Social Assistance*

I. General Provision

1. This Regulation prescribes the requirements to be complied with by social care, social rehabilitation and social work service providers (hereinafter – social service provider):

1.1. the general requirements for the activities of social service providers;

1.2. the requirements to be complied with by social service providers during the process of provision of services; and

1.3. the requirements specified for the place of the provision of services if the relevant service is not provided at the place of residence of a client.

[21 April 2008]

II. General Requirements for the Activities of Social Service Providers

2. In order to optimally satisfy the needs of a client, a social service provider shall ensure:
 - 2.1. the availability of information regarding the purposes, tasks, functions and organisational structure of the social service provider;
 - 2.2. an adequate number of employees (the head of the social service provider institution or a higher authority shall determine the necessary number of employees on the basis of a proposal of the head of the social service provider institution) with an appropriate education (employees who have the education specified in Sections 41 and 42 of the Law On Social Services and Social Assistance);
 - 2.3. an even and rational distribution of tasks among employees;
 - 2.4. regular advanced vocational training each year for the employees who work with clients:
 - 2.4.1. for the head of the institution and a social worker – not less than 24 hours per year;
 - 2.4.2. for a social assistance organiser, social carer and social rehabilitator – not less than 16 hours per year;
 - 2.4.3. for a carer – not less than eight hours per year; and
 - 2.4.4. for other employees – in accordance with necessity;
 - 2.5. the attraction of the resources necessary for the maintenance of the social service provider;
 - 2.6. a rational and efficient utilisation of financing;
 - 2.7. the compliance with the requirements of occupational protection, environmental safety, fire and hygiene;
 - 2.8. the acquisition, utilisation and storage of client-related information in accordance with the status of restricted access information;
 - 2.9. the inviolability of the private life of a client;
 - 2.10. the evaluation of the functional capabilities of a client;
 - 2.11. the possibility of clients to receive first aid;
 - 2.12. co-operation with the client local government social service office and other institutions;
 - 2.13. the evaluation of social rehabilitation or social care process not less than once every six months in institutions of providers of social services where accommodation is ensured; and
 - 2.14. the evaluation of social rehabilitation or social care process not less than once every 12 months or after the end of the relevant course of social services in institutions of providers of social services where accommodation is not ensured.

[27 December 2005; 20 March 2007; 21 April 2008; 11 August 2009]

3. A social service provider shall ensure the possibility for a client or the legal representative thereof to submit claims or provide oral or written proposals regarding the improvement of the work of the social service provider, as well as shall examine and evaluate the submitted proposals and claims.

4. A social service provider shall ensure the following information to a client:

- 4.1. regarding the work organisation of the social service provider;
- 4.2. regarding the social services to be provided and the possibilities of receiving such services, the objectives, potential impact of self-care and improvement of social functioning of the clients; and

4.3. regarding the price of each social service and the payment procedures.

[21 April 2008]

5. The environment in the territory of a social service provider institution shall be suitable for persons with movement difficulties.

6. A social service provider shall ensure a waiting area with seats for clients and visitors and the possibility to use a sanitary room.

III. Requirements for a Local Government Social Service Office

7. Social work specialists (not less than three) shall work in a local government social service, including in that number one social worker for work with families with children, the second – for work with adults and the third – a social assistance organiser. The head of the social service is entitled to ensure social services and social assistance by involving other specialists.

[11 August 2009]

7.¹ If only one social work specialist works at a social service reception centre for distance clients at a city of republican importance or county local government, he or she shall at least have a social worker qualification.

[11 August 2009]

7.² Every social worker of a local government social service shall be provided with a separate room for consultations with a client.

[11 August 2009]

7.³ Every client reception area at a local government social service area shall have the binding regulations regarding social services and social assistance displayed in a place available to the public.

[11 August 2009]

8. Employees of a local government social service office shall ensure that a client is attended to and that solutions are found in the shortest possible time period, complying with the following conditions:

8.1. immediate attendance to the client on the day of his or her arrival or an agreement regarding the time and place for a repeated meeting;

8.2. examination of the problem and taking of a decision within the time period specified in regulatory enactments;

8.3. registration of recipients of social services, as well as provision of social services on a 'first come, first served' basis, if it is not possible to ensure the service immediately; and

8.4. aggregation of the documents related to the attendance to the client, creating the file of the client, which shall include information regarding the social situation and the process of provision of social assistance and social services.

[11 August 2009]

8.¹ A local government social service shall ensure consultative support (supervision) to the social work specialists of the social service provider established by the social service and local government – individual support of at least nine hours per year or group support of at least 18 hours per year.

[21 April 2008]

IV. Requirements for Child Long-term Social Care and Social Rehabilitation Institutions

9. A child long-term social care and social rehabilitation institution (hereinafter – childcare institution) shall ensure 24-hour care, a place of residence and social rehabilitation for orphaned children, children left without parental care and disabled children, as well as shall facilitate the reunion of a child and a family or the acquisition of a new family.

10. If a guardian is not appointed for a child placed in a childcare institution, the head of the institution shall perform the duties of the guardian of the child.

11. In a childcare institution social workers, social educators, social carers, nurses registered in the register of nurses entitled to practise and carers shall work with clients. The head of the childcare institution is entitled to ensure social care and social rehabilitation services by involving other specialists.

[27 December 2005; 11 August 2009]

12. The head of a childcare institution shall ensure the education of employees in matters of child psychology, communication and the rights of children.

13. A childcare institution shall deal with the matters related to the legal status of a child:

13.1. establish a personal file of the child, which shall include the following documents:

13.1.1. the copy of the birth certificate of the child;

13.1.2. documents that substantiate the placement of the child in the relevant institution;

13.1.3. documents that certify the legal status of the child;

13.1.4. information regarding the parents, brothers and sisters of the child;

13.1.5. information regarding the health condition of the child; and

13.1.6. an individual social care or social rehabilitation plan; and

13.2. co-operate with other institutions in order to receive the necessary documents.

[21 April 2008]

13.¹ The original of the birth certificate of the child shall be stored in a safe or a lockable metal locker.

[21 April 2008]

14. At a childcare institution, support shall be ensured to a child in the solution of his or her problems.

15. A childcare institution shall have the necessary conditions for the overall development of a child:

15.1. premises suitable for lessons and appropriate inventory;

15.2. the territory is suitable for recreation;

15.3. children have the possibility to attend cultural and sports lessons and events, as well as to participate in social activities outside the institution; and

15.4. opportunities for interaction with peers, parents and relatives are ensured both inside and outside the institution.

16. In order to facilitate the acquisition of an education, a childcare institution shall ensure a child with:

16.1. the possibility to attend an educational institution according to individual needs and capabilities;

16.2. the necessary teaching aids and accessories; and

16.3. a suitable place or premises for completing homework assignments and assistance in the preparation of such assignments.

17. A child shall be ensured with the possibility to acquire the following domestic and self-care skills at a childcare institution:

17.1. the planning of personal spending;

17.2. the acquisition of shopping skills and other skills necessary for domestic life;

17.3. the cleaning of the living quarters and territory;

17.4. the washing and ironing of clothes and shoe care; and

17.5. cooking.

17.¹ A childcare institution shall provide an orphan and a child left without parental care, who has not reached 18 years of age, with the following:

17.¹ 1 assistance in the choice and acquisition of an occupation;

17.¹ 2. assistance in the matters related to legal status and everyday life of the child.

[21 April 2008]

18. A child shall be ensured with registration with a family doctor and with health care corresponding to the needs of the child.

[11 August 2009]

19. A childcare institution shall, in accordance with the needs of a child, ensure the technical aids

necessary for a child in accordance with the procedures specified by regulatory enactments.

20. A childcare institution shall provide a child with footwear and clothing appropriate for his or her gender and the season, and bedding and bedclothes, as well as with towels and personal hygiene items.

21. A childcare institution shall ensure the individual use of the clothing and footwear of a child, as well as the return thereof to the user if the clothing and footwear are centrally washed or maintained.

22. A child shall be provided with food adequate for his or her age and health condition not less than four times a day.

23. The stay of children in appropriate premises shall be ensured at a childcare institution:

23.1. not more than six children shall live in one room, taking into account their age, functional condition and psychological compatibility; and

23.2. the equipment and arrangement of a room shall comply with the age and functional condition of a child.

24. Sanitary rooms shall be arranged in a childcare institution in accordance with the age and functional condition of a child.

25. The procedures by which a child, if necessary, is to be isolated and supervised in accordance with the norms of the Protection of the Rights of the Child Law shall be specified at a childcare institution.

25.¹ A childcare institution may set up individual apartment-type premises for orphans and children left without parental care, who have reached 15 years of age. The child will be ensured with the following in the referred to premises:

25.¹ 1. a living room where no more than three children are placed;

25.¹ 2. a common-use room with a table and chairs;

25.¹ 3. a kitchen, which contains the following:

25.¹ 3.1. an electric oven;

25.¹ 3.2. electrical stove; }

25.¹ 3.3. a table or a work surface for food preparation;

25.¹ 3.4. a refrigerator;

25.¹ 3.5. a cupboard for crockery and kitchen accessories;

25.¹ 4. at least one shower, as well as a toilet and hand washstand for eight persons; and

25.¹ 5. a room or area for washing and drying of personal clothes of the children.

[21 April 2008]

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V. Requirements for Adult Long-term Social Care and Social Rehabilitation Institutions

26. An adult long-term social care and social rehabilitation institution (hereinafter – adult care

institution) shall ensure persons of retirement age and disabled persons of Group I or II with 24-hour care, social rehabilitation and a place of residence.

27. In an adult care institution social workers, social carers, nurses registered in a register of nurses entitled to practise and carers shall work with clients. The head of the adult care institution is entitled to ensure social care and social rehabilitation services by involving other specialists.

[27 December 2005]

28. A client in an adult care institution shall be ensured with support in the solution of his or her problems.

29. An adult care institution shall have the necessary conditions in order for a client to be able to enjoy a meaningful quality of life:

29.1. premises suitable for leisure and lessons and appropriate inventory exist therein;

29.2. the territory of the institution is suitable for leisure;

29.3. clients are ensured with the possibility to attend cultural and sports lessons and events, as well as to participate in social activities outside the adult care institution; and

29.4. to meet with friends, family members and relatives.

30. A client in an adult care institution shall, in accordance with his or her functional condition, be ensured with the possibility to acquire the following domestic and self-care skills:

30.1. the planning of personal spending;

30.2. the acquisition of shopping and other domestic skills;

30.3. the cleaning of the living quarters and territory;

30.4. the washing and ironing of clothes and shoe care; and

30.5. cooking.

31. A client shall be ensured with registration with a family doctor, as well as the implementation of the medical plan designated by the family doctor and other specialists.

[11 August 2009]

32. An adult care institution shall ensure the necessary technical aids according to the needs of a client in accordance with the procedures specified by regulatory enactments.

33. An adult care institution shall provide a client with footwear and clothing appropriate for his or her gender and the season, and bedding and bedclothes, as well as with towels and personal hygiene items.

34. An adult care institution shall ensure the individual use of the clothing and footwear of a client, as well as the return thereof to the user if the clothing and footwear are centrally washed or maintained.

35. A client shall be provided with food adequate for his or her age and health condition not less than three times a day.

36. The stay of clients in appropriate premises shall be ensured at an adult care institution:

36.1. the number of persons living in one room shall conform to the hygiene requirements for social care institutions specified by regulatory enactments; and

36.2. room equipment and arrangement shall conform to the age and functional condition of a client.

37. A client shall be ensured with the possibility to use a sanitary room in an adult care institution. The sanitary room shall be located as close as possible to the living quarters of the client, and such sanitary room shall be arranged in accordance with his or her functional condition.

38. Procedures shall be specified at an adult care institution by which a client, if necessary, is isolated for a time period not longer than 24 hours, and supervised.

39. The documents of a client shall be aggregated in an adult care institution, establishing the file of the client, which shall include the following documents:

39.1. a justification for the receipt of a social service;

39.2. a document certifying disability or a document, which gives the right to receive the State old-age pension (a copy);

39.3. a deed of acceptance of the personal effects of the client;

39.4. an evaluation card of the need of the person for social services; and

39.5. a contract regarding the payment procedures for a service.

39.6. an individual social care or social rehabilitation plans in accordance with the functional condition of the client. The plan shall include the following:

39.6.1. a definition of the problem to be solved;

39.6.2. the purpose of the social rehabilitation or social care;

39.6.3. the tasks of the social rehabilitation or social care; and

39.6.4. the evaluation of the social rehabilitation or social care;

39.7. a copy of the individual social care or social rehabilitation plan, if the client has received the social service at a local government social service or other institutions, which provide social services.

[21 April 2008]

VI. Requirements for a Crisis Centre

40. In a crisis centre social workers and psychologists shall work with clients. The head of the crisis centre is entitled to ensure social services by involving other specialists.

[27 December 2005]

41. At a crisis centre, a client shall be ensured with support in solving his or her problem:

- 41.1. the hearing of the opinion of the client regarding the desirable solution to the problem;
- 41.2. the involvement of the client in the solution to the problem;
- 41.3. the informing of the client regarding all the options for the solution of the problem; and
- 41.4. the performance of any activities only with the consent of the client.

[21 April 2008]

42. A crisis centre shall have the following premises:

- 42.1. a waiting area equipped with seats, where only clients are allowed to be present;
- 42.2. appropriately equipped client living quarters, if a client is temporarily accommodated in the crisis centre during the process of the provision of a social service; and
- 42.3. client sanitary rooms, as well as premises and equipment for washing clothes and laundry.

[21 April 2008]

VI¹. Requirements for Crisis Telephone and Trust Telephone Service Providers

[27 December 2005; 21 April 2008]

42.¹ A crisis telephone and trust telephone (hereinafter – crisis telephone) social service provider shall ensure psychological assistance and information regarding other assistance possibilities.

[21 April 2008]

42.² Crisis telephone consultations shall be ensured by employees and volunteers, who have been specially trained and have acquired psychological crisis negotiation (crisis intervention) methods.

42.³ Crisis telephone employees and volunteers who have provided telephone consultations for less than 60 hours shall consult clients under the supervision and management of experienced employees.

42.⁴ A social service provider shall ensure:

42.⁴.1. professional meetings at least once a month in which psychological and educational support is provided for employees and volunteers;

42.⁴.2. the raising of the qualifications of the employees and volunteers – at least 24 hours per year; and

42.⁴.3. the development of procedures for the registration of calls and the registration of calls.

[21 April 2008]

VII. Requirements for Social Rehabilitation Service Providers that Provide Social Services in Institutions where Children who have Suffered from Illegal Acts Reside

[21 April 2008]

43. Day-and-night social rehabilitation and psychological assistance institutions (hereinafter – rehabilitation institution) shall provide social rehabilitation services for children who have suffered from illegal acts, ensuring psychological assistance, social rehabilitation, safe lodging, catering and other assistance for children in a crisis situation.

44. In a rehabilitation institution social workers, psychologists and psychotherapists, who have acquired the study programme for the rehabilitation of children who have suffered from violence and have obtained the relevant certificate, shall work with clients. The head of the rehabilitation institution is entitled to ensure social rehabilitation services by involving other specialists.

[27 December 2005]

45. In order to minimise the effects caused by an illegal act, a rehabilitation institution shall:

45.1. inform a child regarding an expression of a potential threat of violence and prepare him or her for self-defence;

45.2. in working with a child, use methods that are appropriate to the age of the child, the type of the illegal offence and the individual characteristics of the child;

45.3. involve the lawful representative of a child in a social rehabilitation course if the child stays at the institution together with such representative; and

45.4. observe the rights of a child and ensure the compliance of activities with the purposes of social rehabilitation.

46. Qualitative catering not less than three times a day in accordance with the age of a child shall be ensured at a rehabilitation institution.

47. A rehabilitation institution shall have the following premises:

47.1. appropriately equipped living quarters for children and their lawful representatives;

47.2. premises for individual lessons and conversations with a child;

47.3. appropriately equipped playrooms and lounges;

47.4. sanitary rooms and necessary hygiene products;

47.5. dining rooms;

47.6. premises and equipment for washing, drying and ironing of clothing; and

47.7. recreational areas or fields.

VIII. Requirements for Social Rehabilitation Service Providers that Provide Social Services to Children who have Suffered from Illegal Acts at their Place of Residence

[21 April 2008]

48. A psychologist, psychotherapist or a social worker (hereinafter – specialist) who has completed a study programme for the rehabilitation of children who have suffered from violence and has obtained the relevant certificate shall provide social services to children who have suffered from illegal acts at their place of residence.

[27 December 2005; 21 April 2008]

49. The requirements specified in Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Regulation shall not apply to social rehabilitation service providers that provide social services to children who have suffered from illegal acts at their place of residence.

[21 April 2008]

50. In performing social rehabilitation of a child, a specialist shall:

50.1. ensure the acquisition, usage and storage of the child-related information in accordance with the status of restricted access information;

50.2. meet and converse with the child in the premises suitable for such child;

50.3. ensure the keeping of the personal file of the child in a place inaccessible to unauthorised persons; and

50.4. co-operate with institutions for the protection of the rights of children, prosecutor's office, police, social assistance and medical treatment institutions in order to investigate the committed illegal acts and prevent further possibility of illegal acts.

51. In order to minimise the effects caused by an illegal act, a specialist shall:

51.1. inform a child regarding an expression of a potential threat of violence and prepare him or her for self-defence;

51.2. in working with a child, use methods that are appropriate to his or her age, the type of the illegal offence and the individual characteristics of the child;

51.3. involve the family members of a child or his or her lawful representative in a social rehabilitation course if the child has not suffered from the illegal acts of a family member or the lawful representative; and

51.4. comply with the rights of a child and ensure the conformity of activities to the purposes of social rehabilitation.

IX. Requirements for a Day-care Centre

52. In a day-care centre social workers and social carers shall work with clients. The head of the day-care centre is entitled to ensure social services by involving other specialists.

[27 December 2005; 21 April 2008]

53. Support in the solution of problems shall be provided to a client and the lawful representatives thereof at a day-care centre.

54. A client may stay at a day-care centre for a full working day or in accordance with an entered into agreement.

55. A client in a day-care centre shall be ensured with catering in accordance with an agreement entered into between the client and the day-care centre.

56. A day-care centre shall provide information to the lawful representative of a client regarding changes in the health condition of the client.

57. A day-care centre shall ensure a client with:

57.1. premises and inventory suitable for leisure and activities;

57.2. equipment appropriate for persons with functional disorders; and

57.3. [11 August 2009].

58. A day-care centre shall have the following:

58.1. sanitary rooms customised for client needs; and

58.2. hygiene products necessary for clients.

58.¹ Documents of a client shall be compiled at a day-care centre, creating a client file. The following documents shall be included in the client file:

58.¹ 1. submission of the client or lawful representative thereof;

58.¹ 2. a statement from the family doctor;

58.¹ 3. a justification for the receipt of the social service;

58.¹ 4. an individual social care or social rehabilitation plan in accordance with the functional condition of the client.

[21 April 2008]

X. Requirements for a Shelter and Night Shelter

59. In a shelter and night shelter social work specialists shall work with clients. A social service provider is entitled to involve other specialists for the provision of social rehabilitation services.

[21 April 2008]

60. A client shall be ensured with personal safety and protection of his or her effects during the entire time period of his or her stay at a shelter or night shelter.

61. In a shelter, a client shall be ensured with the possibility of a short-term stay in suitable

premises:

- 61.1. heated premises with beds separately for men and women;
- 61.2. an equipped dining room; and
- 61.3. a separate bedroom for a family.

62. A shelter shall ensure a client with the possibility to use:

- 62.1. sanitary rooms with a toilet and shower;
- 62.2. the necessary hygiene products;
- 62.3. a room or place for washing, drying and ironing of clothing;
- 62.4. disinfected bedding; and
- 62.5. supper and breakfast.

63. A night shelter shall ensure a client with:

- 63.1. the possibility of an overnight stay:
 - 63.1.1. during the winter season from 18.00 to 8.00; and
 - 63.1.2. during the summer season from 20.00 to 7.00;
- 63.2. admission to the premises at all working hours of the night shelter if the air temperature outside is below 0 °C;
- 63.3. heated premises with beds separately for men and women;
- 63.4. disinfected bedding; and
- 63.5. supper.

64. In a night shelter, a client shall have the option to use a sanitary room with a toilet, a hand washstand and a shower.

[21 April 2008]

XI. Requirements for Social Service Providers for Home Care

65. A social service provider, in taking care of a client who has objective difficulties in taking care of himself or herself due to old age or functional disorders, shall ensure the satisfaction of the basic needs of the client at his or her place of residence.

66. The social service – home care – shall be provided by social carers and carers.

[21 April 2008]

67. In order to ensure a social service adequate to the needs of a client, a social service provider shall:

- 67.1. [11 August 2009];

67.2. [11 August 2009];

67.3. prepare and enter into an agreement with the client regarding the provision of the service;

67.4. a file of the client. The following documents shall be included in the client file:

67.4.1. the submission of the client or lawful representative thereof;

67.4.2. a justification for the receipt of the social service; and

67.4.3. a social rehabilitation or social care plan in accordance with the functional

condition of the client.

[21 April 2008]

68. A social service provider shall ensure:

68.1. the procedures acceptable to a client by which a request regarding the necessity of the relevant social service shall be submitted; and

68.2. the receipt of requests from inhabitants of the administrative territory of the relevant local government.

69. A social service provider shall ensure as short a time period as possible for the taking of a decision and the commencement of a social service.

[21 April 2008]

70. A social service provider shall ensure that a social service – home care – is provided by an employee who is psychologically compatible with the client.

[21 April 2008]

XII. Requirements for a Social Rehabilitation Service Provider who Provides a Social Service for Persons with Impaired Hearing

[21 April 2008]

71. A social rehabilitation service provider, in providing a social service for hearing-impaired persons, shall implement measures that minimise the impact of hearing loss on the social functioning capabilities of a person. The social service shall be provided at the place of residence of the client or at the premises of the social provider.

[21 April 2008]

72. Social rehabilitation services for hearing-impaired persons shall be provided by social work specialists, psychologists, teachers for persons with impaired hearing, sign language interpreters, rehabilitation specialists and other employees who have knowledge and skills in the rehabilitation of the deaf.

[21 April 2008]

73. A social service provider shall develop social rehabilitation programmes and in accordance with the individual social rehabilitation plan of a client shall ensure the following:

73.1. the services of a Latvian sign language interpreter and communication services;

73.2. training in the use of Latvian sign language;

73.3. lessons in communication and creative skills of self-expression;

73.4. training in psychological adaptation; and

73.5. assistance and support in solving social problems of the client

[21 April 2008]

73.¹ A social service provider, in accordance with the social rehabilitation plan of a client, shall ensure individual social rehabilitation services for promotion of social integration (not exceeding 150 hours per year) or a complex of social rehabilitation services for the acquisition of independent functioning skills of the client (not exceeding 150 days per five years). When providing social rehabilitation services to the client; the social service provider shall operate according to the team principle, appointing a person responsible for the progress of the social rehabilitation process.

[21 April 2008]

73.² A social service provider shall create a client file. The following documents shall be included in the client file:

73.² 1. the justification for the provision of the social service;

73.² 2. a contract regarding receipt of the social rehabilitation service, the content and amount of the social service in accordance with a form specified by the social service provider;

73.² 3. the social rehabilitation plan (the plan shall be supplemented and improved during the course of the rehabilitation, indicating the results of the measures implemented);

73.² 4. a report on the content of the social service provided, the time period when the social service was provided, expenses and other information related to the provision of the social service.

[21 April 2008]

74. A social service provider shall ensure the opportunity for persons with impaired hearing to receive a social service in customised and adequately equipped premises if the social service is provided at the social service provider.

[21 April 2008]

XIII. Requirements for Social Rehabilitation Service Providers who Provide Social Services for Persons with Impaired Vision

[21 April 2008]

75. A social rehabilitation service provider, in providing a social service for persons with impaired vision, shall implement measures that minimise the impact of sight loss on the social functioning capabilities of a person. The social service shall be provided at the place of residence of the client or at the premises of the social service provider.

[21 April 2008]

76. Social rehabilitation services for persons with impaired sight shall be provided by social work specialists, psychologists, typhlo-pedagogues and other employees who have knowledge and skills in the rehabilitation of the blind.

[21 April 2008]

77. A social service provider shall develop social rehabilitation programmes and in accordance with the individual social rehabilitation plan of the client shall ensure the following:

77.1. psychological adaptation training;

77.2. acquisition of orientation and movement skills;

77.3. acquisition of self-care skills;

77.4. acquisition of Braille;

77.5. training in the use of typhlotechnique;

77.6. training in the use of specialised computer technologies and communication technologies;

77.7. acquisition of basic physical and intellectual work skills;

77.8. improvement of communication and creative self-expression skills;

77.9. acquisition of adapted sports activities; and

77.10. consultations and support in solving social problems of the client.

[21 April 2008]

77.¹ A social service provider, in accordance with the social rehabilitation plan of the client, shall ensure individual social rehabilitation services for promotion of social integration (not exceeding 300 hours per year) or a complex of social rehabilitation services for the acquisition of independent functioning skills of the client (not exceeding 150 days per five years). When providing social rehabilitation services to the client; the social service provider shall operate according to the team principle, appointing a person responsible for the progress of the social rehabilitation process.

[21 April 2008]

77.² A social service provider shall establish a client file. The following documents shall be included in the client file:

77.² 1. a decision regarding granting of the social service, in which the place for the acquisition of the desired social service (at the place of residence or at the premises of the social service provider) and the amount thereof is indicated;

77.² 2. a written contract with the person regarding receipt of the social rehabilitation service, the content and amount of the social service in accordance with a form specified by the social service provider;

77.² 3. the social rehabilitation plan (the plan shall be supplemented and improved during the course of the rehabilitation, indicating the results of the measures implemented); and

77.² 4. a report on the content of the social service provided, the time period when the social service was provided, expenses and other information related to the provision of the social service.

[21 April 2008]

78. A social service provider shall ensure the opportunity to receive a social service in adapted and adequately equipped premises if the social service is provided at the social service provider. If the social service is being provided as a complex social rehabilitation service programme (with accommodation at the social service provider), the social service provider shall ensure persons with accommodation.

[21 April 2008]

XIV. Closing Provision [27 December 2005]

79. [27 December 2005]

XV. Requirements for Service Apartments [11 August 2009]

80. [11 August 2009]

81. [11 August 2009]

82. [11 August 2009]

83. [11 August 2009]

XVI. Requirements for Social Services for Persons after the Serving of a Prison Sentence

84. Social rehabilitation services for a person after the serving of a prison sentence shall be ensured by a social rehabilitation institution, which ensures accommodation (hereinafter – accommodation institution) or at the place of residence of the person, in order to prevent or reduce the negative consequences caused by imprisonment and to renew social function abilities.

[27 December 2005]

85. Social rehabilitation services shall be provided by social workers, psychologists or psychotherapists. The head of the service provider is entitled to involve other specialists.

[11 August 2009]

86. A social services provider shall ensure for a client the development and implementation of an individual social rehabilitation or correction of social behaviour programme.

87. A social service provider shall establish a client file in which are included at least the following documents:

- 87.1. the justification for receipt of a social service;
- 87.2. information regarding family or near relations; and
- 87.3. a description of the social rehabilitation procedure.

[21 April 2008]

88. The requirements specified in Sub-paragraphs 2.2, 2.3, 2.5 and 2.6 and Paragraphs 5 and 6 of

this Regulation shall not apply to the social service provider at the place of residence of the person.

89. A social service provider at an accommodation institution shall ensure for a client:

- 89.1. sleeping accommodation (not less than 4 m² per person), in which are accommodated not more than six persons;
- 89.2. premises for individual and group activities;
- 89.3. hygiene premises with a shower and hygiene materials;
- 89.4. premises for the preparation of food or holding of meals;
- 89.5. a place for apparel and the washing, drying and ironing of personal clothes;
- 89.6. if necessary – bed clothes, towels and hygiene materials;
- 89.7. catering – at least three times per day if the client stays in the institution for a full day;
- 89.8. [11 August 2009]; and
- 89.9. recreation and hygiene premises for the personnel.

[27 December 2005]

XVII. Requirements for Group Houses (Apartments)

[27 December 2005]

90. A group house (apartment) is intended for adults with disorders of a mental nature.

[27 December 2005]

91. Social services for clients in group houses (apartments) shall be provided by social work specialists. A social service provider is entitled to involve other specialists for the provision of social rehabilitation services.

[21 April 2008]

92. A client in a group house (apartment) shall be ensured with:

- 92.1. a dwelling and support for the resolution of social problems;
- 92.2. supervision, which is ensured by at least one employee per 16 persons;
- 92.3. a room for living (not smaller than 6 m² per person) in which are placed not more than two persons;
- 92.4. a common room with a table and chairs;
- 92.5. a kitchen in which there is:
 - 92.5.1. an electric oven;
 - 92.5.2. an electric stove;
 - 92.5.3. a table or work surface for preparation of meals;
 - 92.5.4. a refrigerator;
 - 92.5.5. a cupboard for crockery and kitchen accessories;

- 92.6. not less than one shower and toilet with a hand washstand per six persons;
- 92.7. a room or place for the washing and drying of a client's personal clothing;
- 92.8. a shower and toilet with basin for washing of hands for personnel;
- 92.9. [11 August 2009]; and
- 92.10. social rehabilitation.

[21 April 2008; 11 August 2009]

93. A service provider shall commence the provision of social services to a client in a group house (apartment) after entering into a contract with the client or his or her legal representative. The contract shall determine the content and amount of the social services to be provided and the procedures for the covering of the expenditures for the provision of the dwelling.

[21 April 2008]

94. A social service provider shall establish for the group house (apartment) a client file in which are included at least the following documents:

- 94.1. justification for receipt of the service;
- 94.2. documents, which certify the necessity for the client to live in the group house (apartment);
- 94.3. the person's need for social services evaluation card;
- 94.4. the contract regarding the type and amount of necessary adaptation and the procedures for the covering of the expenditures for the provision of the dwelling; and
- 94.5. a social rehabilitation plan.

[21 April 2008]

XVIII. Requirements for Specialised Workshops

[27 December 2005]

95. Specialised workshops ensure a workplace and specialist support for persons with impaired vision and persons with disorders of a mental nature.

96. In a specialised workshop, specialists with an appropriate profile for specialised workshops shall work with the clients thereof.

97. In a specialised workshop, in conformity with the client group, work safety regulations shall be developed in an easily understood language or in Braille, or in an audio recording.

98. In a specialised workshop shall be installed:

- 98.1. a work room with equipment appropriate for the requirements of the profile, work safety regulations and hygiene;

98.2. a toilet with basin for washing of hands;

98.3. a shower (except for workshops, which are established as a long-term social care social rehabilitation institution's structural unit);

98.4. a cloakroom or a place for changing clothes;

98.5. a recreation room for clients; and

98.6. premises for the personnel.

99. A social service shall be provided for a client in a specialised workshop after the entering into of a contract with the client or the legal representative thereof. The contract shall determine the content and amount of the service provided.

[21 April 2008]

100. A specialised workshop social service provider shall establish a client file in which are included at least the following documents:

100.1. justification for receipt of the service; and

100.2. documents, which certify the conformity of the person for work in a specialised workshop.

[21 April 2008]

XVIII¹. Requirements for Half-way Houses

[20 March 2007]

100.¹ A half-way house provides social rehabilitation services for clients with disorders of a mental nature, for whom it is not necessary to be located in a long-term social care and social rehabilitation institution in order to acquire the skills for independent life or life in a group house (apartment).

[11 August 2009]

100.² Social services for clients in a half-way house shall be provided by a social worker together with a social rehabilitator or social carer. The head of a half-way house is entitled for ensuring social rehabilitation services to involve other specialists.

[21 April 2008]

100.³ A client in a half-way house shall be ensured:

100.³.1. social rehabilitation and supervision;

100.³.2. a room living in which not more than three clients are placed (not less than 6 m² per person);

100.³.3. a common room with a table and chairs;

100.³.4. a kitchen in which there is:

100.³.4.1. an electric oven;

100.³.4.2. an electric stove;

100.³.4.3. a table or work surface for preparation of meals;

100.³.4.4. a refrigerator;

100.³.4.5. a cupboard for crockery and kitchen accessories;

100.³.5. not less than one shower and toilet with basin for washing of hands per eight persons;

100.³.6. a room or place for the washing and drying of a client's personal clothing; and

100.³.7. bed clothes and towels if necessary.

[21 April 2008]

100.⁴ A service provider shall ensure:

100.⁴ 1. the drawing up of a social rehabilitation plan of the client. The goals to be achieved and the anticipated time period for achievement thereof shall be determined, as well as the acquisition of the following domestic and self-care skills shall be provided for:

100.⁴.1.1 the planning of personal spending;

100.⁴ 1.2 food preparation;

100.⁴ 1.3 cleaning of the living quarters and territory;

100.⁴ 1.4. washing and ironing of his or her clothes and shoe care; and

100.⁴ 1.5 self-care and hygiene;

100.⁴ 2. the development of a programme for acquisition of domestic skills and educating of the client on the following topics (record-keeping of attendance of lessons shall be performed and results shall be reflected):

100.⁴ 2.1. awareness of the role of work in the life of a person, work relationships and work remuneration;

100.⁴ 2.2. orientation in the surrounding environment;

100.⁴ 2.3. interaction with peers;

100.⁴ 2.4. fire safety, electrical safety and personal safety;

100.⁴ 2.5. health and hygiene;

100.⁴ 2.6. rights, obligations and responsibility;

100.⁴ 2.7. human sexuality; and

100.⁴ 2.8. leisure time activities;

100.⁴ 3. evaluation of the rehabilitation process at least once every six months;

100.⁴ 4. regular informing of the local government social service regarding implementation of the social rehabilitation plan, particularly providing information regarding implementation of the social rehabilitation plan during the first month after commencement of the social service and two months prior to completion of social rehabilitation.

[21 April 2008]

100.⁵ When ending a social rehabilitation course in a half-way house, the service provider shall prepare a summary regarding the course of the fulfilment of the social rehabilitation plan and if the client is suitable for life in a group house (apartment), shall submit the following documents to the social service provider of a group house (apartment):

100.⁵ 1. the statement of a family doctor regarding the level of severity of functional disorders and the absence of medical contra-indications;

100.⁵ 2. a psychiatric opinion regarding the absence of special (mental) contra-indications;

100.⁵ 3. an opinion from the service provider of the half-way house and the social service or an opinion of the commission for evaluation of skills and abilities of the client regarding the suitability of the client for residence in a group house (apartment).

[21 April 2008]

100.⁶ A social service provider in a half-way house shall establish a client file in which are included at least the following documents:

100.⁶.1. a document, which certifies the necessity for the client to live in a half-way house;

100.⁶.2. the client social rehabilitation plan and a description of the implementation thereof;

100.⁶.3. an opinion regarding the suitability of the client for independent life or life in a group house (apartment);

100.⁶.4. a co-operation contract between the client and the social service provider;

100.⁶.5. a certification signed by the client regarding familiarisation with the internal procedure regulations; and

100.⁶.6. an application from the client.

[21 April 2008]

XVIII². Requirements for Social Service Providers who Provide Social Services for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

[21 April 2008]

100.⁷ The social service provider shall ensure:

100.⁷.1. the development of a specialist commission by-law;

100.⁷.2. the development of procedures for taking of special commission decisions;

100.⁷.3. the getting of the client to the social service provider if the client cannot do it independently;

100.⁷.4. a safe shelter and client accommodation, if necessary, co-operating with law enforcement institutions;

100.⁷.5. protection of client confidentiality and data;

100.⁷.6. the development of a client rehabilitation plan, determining the necessary amount of social services and the length of receipt of social services;

100.⁷.7. psycho-social assistance and individual specialist consultations (for example, social worker, psychologist, lawyer, medical practitioners) in conformity with the rehabilitation plan;

100.⁷.8. support for the client during criminal proceedings and, if necessary, also afterwards;

100.⁷.9. catering, possibilities to spend free time, as well as the possibility of the client to acquire or to improve self-care and self-service skills;

100.⁷.10. the involvement of the client in training and education programmes, which facilitate the reintegration of the client into society;

100.⁷.11. if necessary, five free of charge consultations for the client after the end of the social service course; and

100.⁷.12. the following appropriately installed premises:

100.⁷.12.1. living rooms;

100.⁷.12.2. recreation premises;

100.⁷.12.3. premises for individual consultations;

100.⁷.12.4. sanitary premises;

100.⁷.12.5. dining premises; and

100.⁷.12.6. premises and equipment for the washing and storage of clothing and bed clothes.

[21 April 2008]

100.⁸ The service provider shall co-operate with State security institutions, as well as during the period of the provision of services assist in the implementation of the representation of the victim in criminal proceedings if the client authorises him or her.

[20 March 2007]

100.⁹ The social services at the social service provider institution shall be provided by a social work specialist and psychologist. The head of the institution is entitled for ensuring social rehabilitation services to involve other specialists.

[21 April 2008]

100.¹⁰ The social service provider shall co-operate with the client local government social service office and other institutions, ensuring exchange of information.

[21 April 2008]

XVIII³. Requirements for Social Service Providers who Provide Social Services for Children and Adults Dependent upon Psycho-active Substances

[21 April 2008]

100.¹¹ A social service provider shall ensure:

100.¹¹.1. individual and group psycho-correction activities for the development of mental processes in individual children up to 14 years of age, children from 14 to 18 years of age and adult clients;

100.¹¹.2. active recreation and sports activities;

100.¹¹.3. the possibility acquire and improve self-care and self-service skills;

100.¹¹.4. qualitative catering for children in conformity with age, health condition and

dietary standards not less than four times per day, adult clients – not less than three times per day;

100.¹¹.5. for children – the possibility to acquire an appropriate general education programme, adult clients – in co-operation with the State Employment Agency, employers, educational institutions and other institutions – the possibility to become involved in measures facilitating employment; and

100.¹¹.6. the following appropriately installed premises:

100.¹¹.6.1. living rooms;

100.¹¹.6.2. premises for individual activities and group psycho-correction activities for the development of mental processes;

100.¹¹.6.3. recreation premises;

100.¹¹.6.4. sanitary premises;

100.¹¹.6.5. dining premises;

100.¹¹.6.6. premises and equipment for the washing and storage of clothing and bed clothes;

100.¹¹.6.7. premises appropriate for sports activities and sports inventory; and

100.¹¹.6.8. soft inventory (for example, bedding, bed clothes, towels) and necessary hygiene items.

[21 April 2008]

100.¹² A social service provider shall ensure services for a child for a time period of up to 18 months, observing the following requirements:

100.¹².1. motivation or initial adaptation shall be ensured for up to four months in accordance with an individual programme. The main tasks during the motivation period shall be as follows:

100.¹².1.1. segregation of the child from the environment of users of psycho-active substances;

100.¹².1.2. acquainting the child with the essentials of the social rehabilitation institution regulations and programme;

100.¹².1.3. evaluation of the mental and somatic condition of the child, as well as evaluation of rehabilitation potential;

100.¹².1.4. drawing up of a rehabilitation plan. The plan shall include:

100.¹².1.4.1. environmental therapy (for example, regimen, daily routine);

100.¹².1.4.2. activities, work therapy;

100.¹².1.4.3. group therapy;

100.¹².1.4.4. individual psycho-correction for mental process development;

100.¹².1.4.5. sports activities and other alternative activities;

100.¹².1.4.6. cultural activities;

100.¹².1.4.7. acquisition of general education (secondary and primary education) in conformity with the general education school programmes, if necessary, individually tailoring them to the child;

100.¹².1.4.8. psychologist work (for example, diagnostic tests); and

100.¹².1.4.9. psycho-active substance screening tests (if necessary, using chemical toxicity investigations);

100.¹².1.5 involvement of the child in the rehabilitation process; and

100.¹².1.6. strengthening of motivation in order that the child is capable of refusing the use of psycho-active substances.

100.¹².2. basic rehabilitation shall be ensured from six to ten months in accordance with the individual programme. The main tasks during basic rehabilitation are the following:

100.¹².2.1. inclusion of the child in the regime and collective of the social rehabilitation institution, gradually attaining a positive development of his or her personality and the acquisition of social norms;

100.¹².2.2. implementation of correctional and socio-therapeutic methodology (technology);

100.¹².2.3. ensuring of a social rehabilitation programme for the child's individual recovery process, developing and stabilising his or her life skills;

100.¹².2.4. improvement of the child's psychological and somatic health condition, assisting in freeing him or her from the consequences of the use of psycho-active substances; and

100.¹².2.5. gradual development of re-socialisation skills; and

100.¹².3. stabilisation shall be ensured from two to four months in accordance with the individual programme. The main tasks during stabilisation are the following:

100.¹².3.1. with the assistance of psycho-therapeutic and socio-therapeutic methodology (technology) the practical strengthening of acquired skills in problem situations;

100.¹².3.2. gradual reduction of the restrictive regime and the preparation of the child in order to end the rehabilitation process;

100.¹².3.3. the practical development of independent decision taking and action skills; and

100.¹².3.4. the stabilisation personality traits, behavioural norms in order that the child is capable of refusing the use of psycho-active substances.

[21 April 2008]

100.¹³ The social service provider shall ensure social services for an adult client for a time period of up to 12 months, observing the following requirements:

100.¹³.1. motivation or initial adaptation shall be ensured from ten days up to 1.5 months in accordance with an individual programme. The main tasks during the motivation period shall be as follows:

100.¹³.1.1. stabilisation of motivation in order that the client is capable of refusing the use of psycho-active substances and voluntarily takes a decision to receive social rehabilitation in a social rehabilitation institution;

100.¹³.1.2. acquainting him or her with the essentials of the social rehabilitation programme; and

100.¹³.1.3. commencement of motivation stabilisation utilising socio-therapeutic methodology;

100.¹³.2. basic rehabilitation shall be ensured from two to 2.5 months in accordance with the

individual programme. The main tasks during basic rehabilitation are the following:

100.¹³.2.1. segregation of the person from the environment of users of psycho-active substances and attitudes and integration into the group;

100.¹³.2.2. formation and implementation of a self-help plan, ensuring the correction of individual somatic and psychological problems;

100.¹³.2.3. acquainting him or her with the essentials of the social rehabilitation programme and social rehabilitation institution regulations;

100.¹³.2.4. evaluation of the mental and somatic condition of the person, as well as evaluation of rehabilitation potential;

100.¹³.2.5. involvement in the social rehabilitation process;

100.¹³.2.6. drawing up of an individual rehabilitation plan, including in the plan:

100.¹³.2.6.1. environmental therapy (for example, regimen, daily routine);

100.¹³.2.6.2. measures facilitating employment;

100.¹³.2.6.3. work therapy;

100.¹³.2.6.4. group therapy;

100.¹³.2.6.5. individual psycho-therapy;

100.¹³.2.6.6. sports activities and other alternative activities;

100.¹².2.6.7. cultural activities;

100.¹².2.6.8. psychologist consultations; and

100.¹².2.6.9. psycho-active substance screening tests (if necessary, using chemical toxicity investigations);

100.¹³.2.7. strengthening of motivation in order that the person is capable of refusing the use of psycho-active substances:

100.¹³.2.8. specification of therapy;

100.¹³.2.9. motivation stabilisation utilising socio-therapeutic methodology;

100.¹³.2.10. participation of the person in ergotherapy;

100.¹³.2.11. individual correction of the person's behaviour;

100.¹³.2.12. psychologically renewing social circumstances in a group;

100.¹³.2.13. participation in individual psychological therapy; and

100.¹³.2.14. participation in group psychological activities (for example, group therapy, socio-drama, art therapy).

100.¹³.3. stabilisation shall be ensured for up to six months in accordance with the individual programme. The main tasks during stabilisation are the following:

100.¹³.3.1. inclusion of the person in the regime and group of the social rehabilitation institution, gradually facilitating a positive development of his or her personality and the acquisition of social norms;

100.¹³.3.2. somatic, clinical psychological intervention and implementation of socio-therapeutic

methodology (technology);

100.¹³.3.3. ensuring a rehabilitation programme for the individual therapy of the person;

100.¹³.3.4. therapy and supervision; and

100.¹³.3.5. gradual development of re-socialisation skills;

100.¹³.4. social adaptation shall be ensured for up to two months in accordance with the individual programme. The main tasks during stabilisation are the following:

100.¹³.4.1. practical use of re-socialisation skills in a social environment;

100.¹³.4.2. analysis of personality traits, mental development and social behaviour;

100.¹³.4.3. with the assistance of psycho-metric and socio-metric methodology (technology) the practical strengthening of acquired skills in problem situations;

100.¹³.4.4. continuation of clinical biological condition stabilisation;

100.¹³.4.5. the practical development of independent decision taking and action skills; and

100.¹³.4.6. stabilisation; and

100.¹³.5. finally ensure:

100.¹³.5.1. the strengthening of the world feelings and value system of the person;

100.¹³.5.2. with the assistance of psycho-therapeutic and socio-therapeutic methodology (technology) the practical strengthening of acquired skills in problem situations; and

100.¹³.5.3. the stabilisation personality traits and behavioural norms, as well as practical use in a social environment.

[21 April 2008]

100.¹⁴ Social services in the social service provider institution shall be provided by a social worker and psychologist. The head of the institution is entitled for ensuring social rehabilitation services to involve other specialists.

[21 April 2008]

100.¹⁵ In order to successfully reintegrate the client into society, the social service provider shall cooperate with the client local government social service office of the place of residence and other institutions ensuring exchange of information, as well as with the members of the client's family and persons who live with the client in one household, if necessary, involving the referred to persons in the social rehabilitation process.

[21 April 2008]

XVIII⁴. Requirements for Social Service Providers who Provide Vocational Rehabilitation Social Services

[21 April 2008]

100.¹⁶ A social service provider shall ensure:

100.¹⁶.1. the possibility to acquire a vocational primary education, professional education, vocational secondary education or level one professional higher education, ensure professional improvement and continuing education possibilities, as well as the possibility to renew work capacity, combining individual social rehabilitation with medical rehabilitation elements in conformity with the functional disorders, capacities and level of development of the client in order to achieve the vocational education goals specified in State vocational education standards and profession standards;

100.¹⁶.2. individual social rehabilitation programmes, taking into account the different types and expressions of disablement (for example, necessity for a sign language interpreter, use of Braille in the training process, use of technical aids, adaptation of workplaces, consultations and assistance in the resolving of social problems);

100.¹⁶.3. qualified teaching personnel, social teachers, social workers, psychologists, occupational therapists and medical personnel depending upon the number of recipients of the social services, the level of seriousness of their functional disorders and the nature thereof;

100.¹⁶.4. access to premises for clients with movement difficulties;

100.¹⁶.5. catering and service hostel social services;

100.¹⁶.6. possibilities of spending quality leisure time;

100.¹⁶.7. preparatory courses for clients to strengthen previous knowledge and improvement of communication skills, for whom during the evaluation period prior to the acquisition of a vocational education has been determined an insufficient level of basic knowledge necessary for the acquisition of the profession;

100.¹⁶.8. consultative support for clients who have received a vocational rehabilitation course, but due to functional disorders have difficulty in permanently integrating into the labour market;

100.¹⁶ 9. the development and implementation of the social rehabilitation plan of a client; and

100.¹⁶ 10. compiling of the documents of the client, creating a client file, which includes the following documents:

100.¹⁶ 10.1. a submission of the client or lawful representative thereof;

100.¹⁶ 10.2. a justification for the receipt of the social service; and

100.¹⁶ 10.3. the social rehabilitation programme of the client.

[21 April 2008]

100.¹⁷ In order to ensure the effectiveness of the social services provided and the involvement of the client in the labour market, the social service provider shall co-operate with employers, State Employment Agency, relatives of the client, public organisations, which represent the interests of the disabled, and the local governments in the administrative territory of which the clients has declared his or her place of residence.

[21 April 2008]

XIX. Closing Provisions

[25 June 2009]

101. Social service providers who have commenced the provision of service up to 7 June 2003 shall ensure the implementation of the requirements referred to in Paragraph 5 of this Regulation by 1 January 2014.

[21 April 2008]

102. The social service providers referred to in Annex to this Regulation, which conform to the mandatory requirements specified in the regulatory enactments regarding medical treatment institutions and their structural units, shall ensure the implementation of the requirements referred to in Sub-paragraphs 29.1, 29.2, 30.4, 30.5 and Paragraph 36 of this Regulation by 1 July 2012.

[25 June 2009]

103. Until 31 December 2012 a social service provider shall, every three years (not every year), ensure the raising of qualification referred to in Sub-paragraph 2.4 of this Regulation to employees who work with clients.

[11 August 2009]

104. Social service providers shall not apply Sub-paragraph 2.4, Paragraphs 7 and 8.¹, Sub-paragraphs 42.⁴ 1 and 42.⁴ 2, Sub-paragraphs 92.5, 92.6, 92.7 and 92.8, as well as Sub-paragraphs 100.³ 4, 100.³ 5 and 100.³ 6 of this Regulation until 31 December 2012.

[23 March 2010]

Prime Minister E. Repše

Acting for the Minister for Welfare,

Minister for Education and Science K. Šadurskis

[25 June 2009]

Annex
Cabinet Regulation No.291
3 June 2003

Social Service Providers

1. State limited liability company “Rīgas psihiatrijas un narkoloģijas centrs” [Riga Centre of Psychiatry and Addiction Disorders].
2. State limited liability company “Straupes narkoloģiskā slimnīca” [Straupe Narcological Hospital].
3. State limited liability company “Slimnīca “Ģintermuiža”” [Ģintermuiža Hospital].
4. State limited liability company “Daugavpils psihoneiroloģiskā slimnīca” [Daugavpils Psychoneurological Hospital].
5. State limited liability company “Bērnu psihoneiroloģiskā slimnīca “Ainaži”” [Children’s Psychoneurological Hospital “Ainaži”].
6. State limited liability company “Aknīstes psihoneiroloģiskā slimnīca” [Aknīstes Psychoneurological Hospital].
7. State limited liability company “Piejūras slimnīca” [Piejūras Hospital].

Prime Minister,
Minister for Children, Family and
Social Integration Affairs V. Dombrovskis

Minister for Welfare U. Augulis