

## Changes relating to deductions from the debtor's salary

On 20 June 2024, [amendments to the Civil Procedure Law](#) were adopted in relation to permissible deductions from the debtor's salary. To eliminate the risks of the shadow economy and ensure an efficient debt collection process, the model for calculating the amount of deductions has been changed.

In particular, the requirement of a certain amount to be compulsorily retained has been abolished and it is permitted to direct recovery to the debtor's salary to a reasonable extent, even if the salary does not exceed the state minimum wage. According to the amendments, the main changes are as follows:

- the debtor retains remuneration and payments equivalent thereto in the amount of 50 per cent of the minimum monthly wage and, in addition, for each dependent minor child – funds in the amount of 15 per cent of the minimum monthly wage, but not more than 50 per cent of the minimum monthly wage in total;
- deductions shall be made in the amount of 30 per cent from the amount exceeding the amount *to be retained* as calculated above;
- if recovery is made simultaneously based on several orders, deductions from the amount exceeding the amount *to be retained* as calculated above shall be made in the amount of 40 percent.



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It should be noted that these provisions of the Civil Procedure Law apply to the execution of deductions based on an order of a sworn bailiff to the employer in connection with the enforcement of a court decision against a debtor. On the other hand, deductions based on the employer's own claims against the employee are subject to the regulation contained in the Labor Law.