National Report on the implementation of the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (PoA) and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)

Latvia
English
SUBMITTED

Section 1: National coordination infrastructure

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
	National Coordination Body/Mechanism			
[PoA II.4]	1.1. Has your country established a National Coordination Body/Mechanism or other body that includes SALW control in its core tasks? [if no, go to 1.2]		\checkmark	
	a) Name of body/mechanism:			
	b) Address:			
	c) Contact details:			
	[Mr/Ms.]			
	i) Contact person:			
	*** T. I.			
	ii) Telephone:			
	iii) Email:			
	iii) Liitaii.			
	d) Composition:			
	i) Number of men:			
	ii) Number of women:			
	National Point of Contact			
[PoA II.5, 24]	1.2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small			
	Arms (PoA)? [if no, go to 1.2.3]			
	1.2.1. Details:			
	[Mr./Ms.]			
	a) Name:			
	Arms Control Division of the Security Policy Department			
	b) Organization or agency:			
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia			
	c) Address:			

	K.Valdemara iela 3, Riga, LV-1395, Latvia		
	d) Telephone:		
	+371 67016217		
	e) Email:		
	ansisgusts.rasa@mfa.gov.lv		
[ITI 25]	1.2.2. Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?		
[ITI 25]	1.2.3. If the answer to Question 1.2.2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?		
	If yes, provide details:		
	[Mr/Ms.]		
	a) Name:		
	b) Organization or agency:		
	c) Address:		
	d) Telephone:		
	e) Email:		
	National Action Plan		
[RevCon3 outcome II.A.5.60]	1.3. Does your country have a National Action Plan on SALW? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]		
	National targets		
	1.4. Has your country set national targets relating to the implementation of the PoA and ITI?		
	1.4.1. If so, describe		
	Target year:		

Section 2: Manufacture

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
	2.1. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 2.2]		\checkmark
[PoA II.2]	2.1.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? [if no, go to 2.1.2]		
	2.1.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country:		
	2.1.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?		
[PoA II.3]	2.1.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?		
	Marking and manufacture		
[PoA II.7: ITI 8a]	2.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 2.3]		
[ITI 8a]	2.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer		
	b) Country of manufacture		
	c) Serial number		
	d) Year of manufacture		
	e) Weapon type/model		
	f) Caliber		
	g) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
[ITI 10a]	2.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?		
	2.2.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?		
	2.2.3.1. If so, describe:		
	Record-keeping by manufacturers		
[PoA II.9: ITI 11]	2.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? [if no, go to $2.4.4$]		
[ITI 12a]	2.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW manufactured		

	b) Type or model of SALW manufactured	
	c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW	
	d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)	
	e) Other:	
	[if other, please explain]	
[ITI 12a]	2.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?	
	[if other, please explain]	
	Actions taken during the reporting period	
[PoA II.6]	2.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged	
	in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. craft manufacturing)? [if no, go to 2.5]	
	2.4.1. Details (e.g. prosecution): [if yes]	
	International assistance	
[PoA III.6]	2.5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? [if no, go to 3.1]	~
	2.5.1. If yes, what kind of assistance do you require?	
	2.5.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?	
	[possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	

Section 3: International transfers

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
[PoA II.2, 12]	3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise		
	effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to	\checkmark	
	3.2]		
[PoA II.11]	3.1.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective		
	control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.		
	Since April 10, 2019 the Law on Circulation of Weapons and Special Means		
	(December 27, 2011) has been replaced by Law on Circulation of Weapons. The		
	Law fully implements the norms of the European Parliament and Council Directive		

The Law sets norms for acquisition, possession, carriage and use of weapons; collection of weapons and munitions; regulates shooting sports and training; civil control over the weapons owned by the Police and the Armed Forces; rights of other nationals, diplomats and foreign security services to carry weapons; transferring arms and ammunition across the State borders; licensing of weapons, as well as manufacturers and brokers; marking and certification of weapons; trade in weapons, munitions, explosives and pyrotechnic products; restrictions on acquisition, possession and carriage of weapons; manufacturing (repairs) of weapons, munitions,

2017/853/EU of 17 May, 2017 amending the European Union (EU)Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons. Provisions regarding definition of firearms, making as well as tracing of weapons,

are transposed by the Law.

explosives and pyrotechnic products.

Law on the Circulation of Goods of Strategic Significance (July 19, 2007). The Law was introduced to ensure control over circulation of strategic goods in accordance with national and international requirements regarding their export, import, transfer and transit. The Law defines division of authority among institutions involved in controlling strategic goods, their responsibilities and cooperation; the competency of Strategic Goods Control Committee in assessing license applications as well as sets; the competency of Strategic Goods Control Committee in assessing license applications as well as sets examination and identification procedures for certain goods.

Law on International Sanctions and National Sanctions of the Republic of Latvia (March 1, 2016). The sanctions imposed by the United Nations or the European Union are implemented in Latvia by Regulations of the EU or the Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers of Latvia. The Cabinet of Ministers has a broad authority to determine necessary measures for implementing the sanctions in the Republic of Latvia.

The sanctions may be implemented by applying any of the three types of implementation measures recognized by the Law, i.e., financial restrictions, transaction (contractual) restrictions and travel restrictions. Law on Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (June 11, 2004).

The Law brings into effect the Protocol in the Republic of Latvia. Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 210 - Regulations Regarding Weapons and Ammunition Circulation (June 15, 2019). The Regulation sets procedures for legal and individual persons for purchase, register, storage, transfer, transport, use of weapons, ammunition, their spare parts, as well as gas pistols and pneumatic guns. Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.

536 - Handling of Weapons, Ammunition and Special Means (November 19, 2019). The Regulation establishes procedures for merchants for manufacturing, purchasing, registering, storing, transferring, transporting, importing, exporting, using and repairing weapons, ammunition, and special means, as well as spare parts of weapons and ammunition Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.182 - Marking of Weapons and Ammunition (April 30, 2019).

The Regulations also establishes procedures for marking of weapons, ammunition etc. Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.188 – Regulations on Issuing Licenses for Commercial Activity concerned with Arms, Ammunition and Special Means. The Regulations stipulates norms for arms brokers concerning license acquiring, license renewal etc. (Currently no arms broker licenses have been issued by the State Police in the Republic of Latvia.

) Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.657 - Procedures by Which Licenses and Other Documents of the Control of Strategic Goods Are Issued or Denied (July 20, 2010). The regulation sets procedures for issuance, denial or annulment of import, export, transfer or transit licenses of military or dual use goods, as well as of end use certificates, international import certificates and delivery verification.

It also contains provisions set out in the EU Council Regulation 428/2009 and the EU Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. The regulation has been amended in 2012 in order to implement the provisions of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2009/43/EC and the European Commission Directive 2010/80/EU. Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.656 - Regulations on Duties for Issuing of export certificates, end use certificates, international import certificates, delivery verification and import, export, transfer or transit licenses (July 20, 2010).

The regulations set the rates of duties for each type of document as well as determines procedure for them to be paid. Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 866 - Regulation on the Control Committee of Strategic Goods (August 4, 2009). The regulations determine functions and responsibilities of the Committee. Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 495 - Regulations on Requirements to be met on Issuing, Suspending and Annulling Prior Consent Documents for the Movement of Firearms, Ammunition or Explosives between European Union Member States.

The Regulations provide the list of documents which must be submitted to the State Police or the Ministry of Defense by an individual person or a legal entity involved in strategic goods circulation, in order to obtain documents of approval for transfer of firearms and ammunition in the territory of EU Member states. The regulations also set out procedures by which documents are issued. The regulations contain norms of the EU Council Directive 91/477/EEC of June 18, 1991 on Control of the acquisition and possession of weapons and Council Directive 2014/28/EU of February 26, 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses (recast) Text with EEA relevance

Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 645. Regulations on The National List of Goods and Services of Strategic Significance (September 25, 2007). The regulations provide the list of goods to be controlled in addition to those included in the EU Council Regulation 428/2009 and the EU Common Military List. According to current regulations, the list is approved by government, contrary to the previous procedure by which the Strategic Goods Control Committee held the authority.

Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No.117. Procedures for Categorization of Weapons, Munitions by the State police (June 1, 2019). The Code for Administrative Violations: Article 181. - Violation of the Procedures for the Circulation of Weapons, Munitions, Special Devices and Pyrotechnic Products. Article 201.10 - Violation of the Regulations regarding the Performance of the Customs Regime.

Article 183. - Violation of the Regulations Regarding Commercial Handling of Weapons, Munitions, Special Devices, Explosives, Explosive Devices, and Pyrotechnic Products. The Criminal Law: Article 233 - Unauthorized manufacture, repair, acquisition, storage, carrying, transportation, conveyance and sale of ammunition, high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives and explosive devices, and violation of selling regulations.

Article 236 - Unauthorized Storage, Carrying, Transportation and Forwarding of Firearms, Essential Components of Firearms, Firearm Ammunition, High-powered Pneumatic Weapons, Explosives and Explosive Devices, by Violating Laws and Regulations. Article 237 - Violation of the Conditions or Procedures for the Use or Utilization of Firearms and High-powered Pneumatic Weapons, and Violation of the Procedures for Utilization of Explosives or Explosive Devices.

Article 237.1 - Violation of the Provisions for the Circulation of Goods of Strategic Significance. The State Border Guard Order No. 1298 (26 September 2016) on the Provisions for the Circulation of Arms in the State Border Guard, which provide the methodological guidelines for the safekeeping of the keys of armories and armory cabinets as well as for the circulation of arms under emergency circumstances during a temporary absence of the designated officer in charge at the State Border Guard central or regional headquarters.

The State Border Guard Internal Regulation No. 27 (12 October 2017) on the Circulation of Arms during International Events, which provide the rules for transporting the arms of the State Border Guard and the State Border Guard College for the participation in international events outside of the territory of the Republic of Latvia.

Licensing and authorisation

[PoA II.11]	3.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?	\subseteq	
	Licensing and authorisation		
[PoA II.3]	3.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?		
	Licensing and authorisation		
[PoA II.11]	3.4. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?		
[PoA II.12]	a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country. [if no, go to 3.4 b]		

	i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?		
	1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology	\checkmark	
	2) Contract number or order reference and date	\checkmark	
	3) Final destination country		
	4) Description of the end-use of the SALW	\subseteq	
	5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)	\subseteq	
	6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)	\subseteq	
	7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction	\subseteq	
	8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user	V	
	9) Date of issue	\subseteq	
	10) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	b) Other types of end-user documentation:		
	,		
	An end-user certificate (EUC) issued by the relevant institution in the importing country		
	Licensing and authorisation		
PoA II.12]	3.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? [if no, go to 3.6]	\square	
	3.5.1. Details: [if yes]		
	Yes, they are checked in cooperation with state security services		
	Licensing and authorisation		
	3.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?	\checkmark	
	3.6.1. Details: [if yes]		
	By signing the documents to obtain an export licence applicant confirms that all the information submitted is correct and up to date, otherwise applicant is held responsible for giving misleading information in accordance with administrative and criminal legislation in force		
	Post-delivery controls		
	3.7. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State?	riangle	
	Post-delivery controls		
	3.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?	\checkmark	
	3.8.1. Details: [if yes]		

If necessary

	Post-delivery controls		
	3.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?	\checkmark	
	Marking at import		
[ITI 8b]	3.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? [if no, go to 3.11]		
	3.10.1. Who is responsible for marking the SALW?		
	According to the Law on Circulation of the Weapons of 2019, any handling of non-classified, non-marked firearms is prohibited in Latvia. Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.182 - Marking of weapons and ammunition (April 30, 2019) contains procedure for marking weapons and ammunition for circulation in Latvia in accordance with norms of European Parliament and Council Directive 2017/853/EU of 17 May, 2017, amending the European Union (EU) Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons.		
	Regulation No. 182. stipulates that weapons imported in the Republic of Latvia are additionally marked with the letters "LV" and with numbers representing the year when the weapon had been imported. Weapons in possession of the Latvian National Armed Forces are marked according to the Internal Regulation of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Latvia: " All weapons, including those subject to destruction, are marked and registered in a special database of the Logistics Command.		
	n .		
	3.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Country of import		
	b) Year of import	\checkmark	
	c) Other:	\checkmark	
	[if other, please explain]		
	Country code, year of production, name of the producer serial number. Additionally, weapons imported in the Republic of Latvia are marked with the letters "LV" and with numbers representing the year when the weapon had been imported.		
	3.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?		\subseteq
	3.10.3.1. If so, describe:		
	3.10.4. If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a unique marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking?	\checkmark	
	3.10.4.1. Details: [if yes]		
	see section 3.10.1		

Record keeping

[PoA II.9: ITI 12]	3.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 3.12]	\subseteq	
	3.11.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW traded	\checkmark	
	b) Type or model of SALW traded		
	c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW	\subseteq	
	d) Transactions	\subseteq	
	i) Identity of buyer/seller	\subseteq	
	ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from	\subseteq	
	iii) Date of delivery	\subseteq	
	e) Other:	\subseteq	
	[if other, please explain]		
	After a firearm has been registered, information on the firearm and its owner is recorded into the Official Arms Register of the Ministry of Interior. This provision applies to civilian possession of arms both by State agencies and individual persons.		
	3.11.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?		
	Other		
	[if other, please explain]		
	5 years		
	Diversion		
[RevCon3 outcome II. A.1(c)20]	3.12. Does your country collect information on domestic incidents of diversion related to international transfers?		
	3.12.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to international transfers:		
	3.12.1.1. Details:		
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
[PoA II.6]	3.13. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)		
	3.13.1. Details:		
	International assistance		
[PoA III.6]	3.14. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 4.1.]		
	3.14.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		

3.14.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?	_	_
[possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]		

Section	4.	Dwal	l-
Section	4.	DIO	Ker me

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
[PoA II.14]	4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? [if no, go to 4.2]		
	4.1.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.		
	Law on Circulation of Weapons adopted in 2019 stipulates the definition of a "arms broker" and sets regulations for commercial activity conducted by an arms broker. The Law regulates norms related to special authorisations (licences) for the commercial handling of weapons, munition and their components. The Law on the Circulation of Goods of Strategic Significance. According to the Law, a broker is a mediator for transactions with goods of strategic significance an individual person or a legal entity, a merchant registered in the Commercial Register or a commercial company or undertaking registered in a foreign country by a citizen or long-term resident of the Republic of Latvia, that performs intermediary transactions with goods of strategic significance (i.		
	e. military or dual-use goods). Brokering – any intermediary transaction with goods of strategic significance that is associated with the transfer of goods of strategic significance, including the transfer from one third country to another. According to the Law a permit issued by the Ministry of Defense is required for commercial activities with goods, listed in the Common Military List of the European Union, including small arms and light weapons, specified.		
	The Law provides that the merchant shall hold an import, export, transfer, as well as a transit licence issued by Committee for Control of Goods of Strategic Significance in cases when parties of small arms and light weapons are transferred outside the Customs borders of Latvia. Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.188 – Regulations on issuing Licenses for commercial activity concerned with arms, ammunition and special means.		
	The Regulations stipulates norms for arms brokers concerning license acquiring, license renewal etc. (Currently no arms broker licenses have been issued by the State Police in the Republic of Latvia.)		
	4.1.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	\checkmark	
	4.1.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?	\checkmark	
GGE Report para 44	4.2. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	\checkmark	
	4.2.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Acting as dealers or agents	\checkmark	
	b) Providing technical assistance	\checkmark	
	c) Training	\checkmark	
	d) Transport	\square	

	e) Freight forwarding	\subseteq	
	f) Storage	\square	
	g) Finance	\subseteq	
	h) Insurance	\subseteq	
	i) Maintenance	\subseteq	
	j) Security	\square	
	k) Other services:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
RevCon3			
outcome II. A.1(c)20	4.3. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?		
	4.3.1. Details: [if yes]		
	International assistance		
[PoA III.6]	4.4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no, go to 5.1]		\subseteq
	4.4.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	4.4.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?		
	[possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]		

Section 5: Stockpile management

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
[PoA II.17]	5.1. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW? [if no, go to 5.2]	\checkmark	
[PoA II.17]	5.1.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	\subseteq	
	b) Physical security measures	\subseteq	
	c) Control of access to stocks	\subseteq	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	\subseteq	
	e) Staff training	\subseteq	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel	\subseteq	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	\subseteq	
	h) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	Surplus		
[PoA, II.18]	5.2. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Officially declare as surplus	\subseteq	
	b) Take out of service	\subseteq	
	c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number	\subseteq	
	d) Store separately	\subseteq	
	e) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	Surplus		
[PoA, II.18]	5.3. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Destruction	\checkmark	
	b) Sale to another State		
	c) Donation to another State		

	e) Sale to civilians		
	f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)		
	g) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	Diversion		
[RevCon3			
outcome II. A.1(c)20]	5.4. Does your country collect information on incidents of diversion related to national stockpile management?		
	5.4.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to stockpile management:		
	5.4.1.1. Details:		
	Actions taken during the reporting period		
[PoA II.19]	5.5. During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? [if no, go to 5.4]	\checkmark	
	5.5.1. How many SALW were destroyed?		
	i) First reporting year (2018)		
	1420		
	ii) Second reporting year (2019)		
	1030		
[RevCon3			
outcome II. A.3(b)46]	5.5.2. Any good practice regarding destruction (e.g. detatils on method of destruction [burning, melting, cutting, crushing, others: specify])?		
	Figures include outdated and illegal SALW's. All SALW's were destroyed by melting.		
	International assistance		
[PoA II.29: III.6]	5.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? [if no, go to 5.5]		\subseteq
	5.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	5.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?		
	International assistance		
[PoA III.6: 14]	5.7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? [if no, go to 6.1]		\subseteq
	5.7.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		

5.7.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?	
[possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	

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Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Collection		
[RevCon3			
Outcome II.		\subseteq	
B.1]	6.1. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW ? [if no, go to 6.2]		
	6.1.1. How many SALW were collected? [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]		
	i) First reporting year (2018)		
	1420		
	ii) Second reporting year (2019)		
	1030		
	6.1.1.1. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected? Provide		

6.1.1.1. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected? Provide numbers of weapons collected. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

	SALW collected			
Year	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)		
6.1.1. Collected	1420	1030		
6.1.1. Action taken				
a) Marked				
b) Recorded				
c) Destroyed				
d) Trace request issued				
e) Other action [specify]:				
f) No action taken (only stored)				

6.1.1.2. If further breakdown of collected SALW is available, specify and provide numbers: [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)
a) How many SALW were seized?		
b) How many SALW were surendered?		
c) How many SALW were found?		

6.1.1.3 What action was taken with respect to the SALW seized, surrendered or found? Specify and provide numbers. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

	SALW seized		SALW surrendered		SALW found	
Year	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)
6.1.1.2. seized / surrendered / found						
6.1.1.3 Action taken						
a) Marked						
b) Recorded						
c) Destroyed						
d) Trace request issued						
e) Other action: [specify]						
f) No action taken (only stored)						

6.1.1.4. Details (e.g. types of weapons) [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

International assistance

[PoA III.6]	6.2. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for collection of the illicit SALW? [if no, go to 7.1]6.2.1. What kind of assistance do you require?	\subseteq
	6.2.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	

Section '	7:	Making	and	record-keeping
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Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Marking		
[ITI 8d]	7.1 Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked? [if no, go to 7.2]		
	7.1.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.		
	According to the Law on Circulation of the Weapons of 2019, any handling of non-classified, non-marked firearms is prohibited in Latvia. Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.182 - Marking of weapons and ammunition (April 30, 2019) contains procedure for marking weapons and ammunition for circulation in Latvia in accordance with norms of European Parliament and Council Directive 2017/853/EU of 17 May, 2017, amending the European Union (EU) Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons.		
	Regulation No. 182. stipulates that weapons imported in the Republic of Latvia are additionally marked with the letters "LV" and with numbers representing the year when the weapon had been imported. The Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 76 (February 4, 2020) on Arms Registry regulations establish procedures for record keeping of marked weapons. Weapons in possession of the Latvian National Armed Forces are marked according to the Internal Regulation of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Latvia: "		
	All weapons, including those subject to destruction, are marked and registered in a special database of the Logistics Command."Addittional orders establish specific measures, such as accounting of used gun parts.		
[ITI 8c]	7.1.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?		
	Marking		
[ITI 8e]	7.2. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?		\square
	7.2.1. Details: [if yes]		
	Marking		
[RevCon3 II.A.4]	7.3. In its marking practice, does your country take into account developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design (e.g. modular weapons, the use of new materials and 3D printing)?		
	7.3.1 Details: [if yes]		

Information on national marking practice

[ITI 31]	7.4. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the following information, updating it when necessary: a) National marking practices related to markings used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.		
	See sections 3.1. and 7.1.		
[RevCon3 outcome III.E.20]	Such information should be shared with INTERPOL to be included in relevant databases (www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases).		
	Record keeping		
[PoA II.9]	7.5. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 7.6]	\subseteq	
	7.5.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)?		
	Information on marked weapons and their owners is recorded into the Official Arms Register of the Ministry of Interior. According to the relevant Regulations, the Official Arms Register includes information on: firearms held by Stated agencies; firearms held by individual persons and legal entities, as well as information of imported, exported arms and arms in transit; firearms held, bought or sold by merchants who have the relevant licence for entrepreneurship in the field of arms circulation.		
[ITI 12 a,b]	7.5.2. How long does the government keep such records? [please detail]		
	20 years		
[ITI 13]	7.5.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?	V	
	International assistance		
[PoA III.6, ITI 27]	7.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping? [if no, go to 8.1]		
	7.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	7.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]		

Section 8: International tracing

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
[PoA II.10: ITI 14, 24]	8.1. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [if no, go to 8.2]	\checkmark	
	Tracing requests		
[ITI 25: 31a]	8.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?		
	It is responsibility of The National Division of Interpol, which is part of the International Cooperation Bureau of Central Criminal police department. Latvia has issued an international tracing request regarding SALW.		
	Tracing requests		
[ITI 17]	8.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)		
	a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found	\checkmark	
	b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit	\checkmark	
	c) The intended use of the information being sought	\checkmark	
	d) Any markings on the SALW	\checkmark	
	e) Type/calibre of SALW	\checkmark	
	f) Other:		
	[if other, please explain]		
	Technologies for tracing		
[RevCon3			
outcome III.F.25]	8.4. Has your country made use of technologies to improve tracing of illicit SALW?		
	Cooperation with INTERPOL		
[PoA II.37: ITI 33]	8.5. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?		\checkmark
	International assistance		
[PoA III.9]	8.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? [if no, go to 9.1]		\subseteq
[PoA II.36: III.6:ITI 27]	8.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	8.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]		

Section 9: International cooperation and assistance

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Assistance requested/received/provided		
[PoA III.3, 6]	9.1. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI? [if no, go to 10.1]		extstyle ext
	9.1.1. If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?		
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact and National Action Plan		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
c) Description of the assistance activity:
d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
d. Law enforcement
a) Nature of the assistance:
i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
c) Description of the assistance activity:
d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
e. Customs and borders
a) Nature of the assistance:
i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
c) Description of the assistance activity:
d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
f. Research
a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
c) Description of the assistance activity:
d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
g. Gender considerations / women, men, girls and boys
a) Nature of the assistance:
i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
o) . Income of assistance provided and the first transfer provided and transfer provided and the first transfer provided and transfe
c) Description of the assistance activity:
c) Description of the assistance activity.
Donation of the secietary and defending to
d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
h. Awareness-raising
a) Nature of the assistance:
i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
c) Description of the assistance activity:
d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

a) Nature of the assistance:
i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
c) Description of the assistance activity:
d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
j. Other
Specify:
a) Nature of the assistance:
i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
c) Description of the assistance activity:
d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

Section 10: Gender and additional information

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Gender considerations		
[RevCon3 outcome]	10.1. Does your country take into account gender considerations? [If yes, click where applicable]	\subseteq	
[RevCon3 II.B.2.73]	10.1.1. Increase understanding of the gender-specific impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (training, workshops, gender-analysis)		
[RevCon3 II.B.2.74]	10.1.2. Promote the meaningful participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the implementation of the PoA, including their participation in national small arms commissions		
[BMS6.I.61]	10.1.3. Seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys		
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76]	10.1.4. Mainstream gender dimensions into your implementation efforts		
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76]	10.1.5. Exchange national experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the mainstreaming gender dimensions into policies and programmes		
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.65]	10.1.6. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national small arms authorities with other national authorities working on gender equality		
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75]	10.1.7. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national authorities and women's civil society groups		
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75]	10.1.8. Others. Specify:		
	Gender - equality and the inherently resulting equal representation of women and men across all sectors, including security and defense, is deeply embedded in the Constitution of Latvia and hence is the foundation of the nation and the Latvian identity. Statistical data on the participation of women in the State Police and the National Armed Forces, albeit not specifically SALW related, can attest to this assertion.		
	Gender considerations		
[RevCon3 outcome	10.0 D		\subseteq
II.B.2.79]	10.2. Does your country collect disaggregated data on gender and SALW? 10.2.1 Details:		

Additional information - Key challenges and opportunities

- ITI 31 10.3. Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including key challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of PoA and ITI, and national laws, regulations and administrative procedures?
 - a) Details
 - b) Please upload/attach additional files (e.g. views on the implementation of the PoA and ITI, a national action plan, project proposals, a list of projects implemented and financial contributions provided):