



Latvia

2012

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources National Coordination Agency

PoA II.4 1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?

Sources National Point of Contact

PoA II.5, 24 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)?

2.1. Details:

- a) Name : Arms Control and Non-proliferation Division of Security Policy Department
 b) Organization or agency : Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia
 c) Address : K.Valdemara Street 3, Riga, LV1395, Latvia
 d) Telephone number(s) : +371 67016456
 e) Fax number : 37167227226
 f) Email : evija.rimsane@mfa.gov.lv

ITI 25 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)?

GGE Report para 63(ix) 3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2 4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?

International assistance

PoA III.6 5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2, 12 6. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

PoA II.11 6.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.

- Law on Circulation the Weapons and Special Means of December 27, 2011. The Law fully implements norms of European Parliament and Council Directive 2008/51/EC of 21 May 2008 amending of EU Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons. Provisions regarding definition of firearms, marking as well as tracing of weapons, are transposed by the new Law. The law sets norms for acquisition, possession, carrying and use of arms; collections of arms and ammunition; firing training and competitions; civil control of Police and Armed Forces weapons; rights of other nationals, diplomats and foreign security services to carry arms; moving arms and ammunition across State borders; licensing of arms and manufacturers and brokers; marking and certification of arms; ballistic collections of bullets; trade in arms, ammunition, explosives and pyrotechnic products; restrictions on acquisition, possession and carrying of arms; manufacture (repairs) of arms, ammunition, explosives and pyrotechnic products. - - Law on the Circulation of Goods of Strategic Significance of July 19, 2007 The Law is designed to ensure control over the circulation of strategic goods in accordance with national and international requirements for monitoring their export, import, transfer and transit. The Law defines division of authority among institutions involved in strategic goods control,

their responsibilities and co-operation, as well as terms used in the law, including brokering. The Law defines the competency of Strategic Goods Control Committee regarding assessing license applications as well as procedure of expertise and identification of certain goods. - Law on Implementation of Sanctions of International Organizations of January 3, 2007. The sanctions imposed by the United Nations Organization or the European Union are implemented in Latvia by Regulations of the European Union or the Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers of Latvia. The Cabinet of Ministers has broad authority to determine measures necessary to implement the sanctions and their duration in the Republic of Latvia. The sanctions may be implemented by applying any of the three types of implementation measures recognized by the Law on Implementation of Sanctions of International Organizations, i.e., financial restrictions, transactional (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 of June 11, 2004 - brings into effect of the aforesaid Protocol for the Republic of Latvia. -Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No.1001 of December, 2011 "Procedure for purchase, register, recording, storage of Firearms and Heavy Pneumatic Weapons" The Regulations provide the procedures for legal and natural persons for purchase, register, storage, transfer, transport, use of weapons, ammunition, and their spare parts as well as gas pistols and pneumatic guns. -Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No.928 of December 6, 2011 on Handling of weapons, ammunition and special means and of marking weapons and ammunition. The Regulations provide the procedures for merchants for manufacture, purchase, register, storage, transfer, transport, import, export and use, reparation of weapons, ammunition, and special means, as well as spare parts of weapons, and ammunition. The Regulations also provide the procedure for marking of weapons, ammunitions, guns e.t.c. -Cabinet of Ministers Regulation of July 20, 2010, No.657 "Procedures by Which Licenses and Other Documents of the Control of Strategic Goods Are Issued or Denied" set down procedures of issuance, denying 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 verifications. It contains also provisions set out in EU Council Regulation 428/2009 and EU Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. -Cabinet of Ministers Regulation of July 20, 2010 No.656 "Regulations on Duties for Issue of export certificates, end use certificates, international import certificates, delivery verifications and import, export, transfer or transit licenses" contains provisions on the amount of duties for each type of document as well as determines procedure when and how the duty should be paid. -Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 866 of August 4, 2009, "Regulation on the Control Committee of Strategic Goods" determines functions and responsibilities of the Committee. New regulations have been adopted due to some structural changes in different institutions involved in the control process. -Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No.736 of October 11, 2007 "Procedure by Which the Documents of Prior Consent are Issued by State Police for Transfer of Firearms and Ammunition or Explosives in the Territory of EU Member States". The regulations provide the list of documents a natural person or legal entity involved in strategic goods circulation must submit to the State Police to obtain documents of approval for transfer of firearms and ammunition in the territory EU Member states as well as procedure by which documents are issued. The regulations contain norms of EU Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons and Council Directive 93/15/EEC of 5 April 1993 on the harmonization of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses. -Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 645 of September 25, 2007, "Regulations on The National List of Goods and Services of Strategic Significance". The new regulations provide the list of goods to be controlled additional to those included in the EU Council Regulation 428/2009 and Common Military List of the EU. 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. Regulations have been amended on November 24, 2009 by provisions on surveillance cameras used in operational activities performed by law enforcement institutions. - The Code for Administrative Violations -Article 181. Violation of the procedure for circulation of arms, ammunition, special devices and pyrotechnic products. Cases of violation of Regulations on the acquisition, registration, possession, transporting, moving, carrying, use, import into the Republic of Latvia and export from the Republic of Latvia of firearms, ammunition and special devices committed by natural persons holding appropriate permits shall be fined up to LVL 250,00 (two hundred and fifty Lats) or cancellation of the right to possess and carry firearms for period of one to three years. Cases of violation of Regulations on the acquisition, registration, possession, transporting, moving, carrying, use, import into the Republic of Latvia and export from the Republic of Latvia of firearms, ammunition and special devices committed by legal entities holding appropriate permits shall be fined from fifty up to three hundred fifty LVL or cancellation of the right to possess and carry firearms from one to three years. In cases of violation of regulations or procedure for the use of guns or heavy pneumatic weapons a fine may be imposed of up to LVL 250,00 (two hundred and fifty Lats), or permission to acquire, keep and carry a gun or a heavy pneumatic weapon may be withdrawn for a period of one to three years. -Article 201.10. Violation of Customs regime regulations. Provides fines for violations of the Law on the Circulation of Goods of Strategic Significance up to 10 000 LVL with or without confiscation of the goods. -Article 183. Violation of regulations of commercial circulation of arms, ammunition, special means, explosives, dynamite equipment and pyrotechnic products. In cases of violation of regulations of commercial circulation of arms, ammunition, special means, explosives, dynamite equipment and pyrotechnic products committed by a legal entity holding a special permit (licence) or registration certificate to perform certain commercial operations - a fine may be imposed of up to LVL 350,00 (three hundred and fifty Lats) or permission to acquire, keep and carry a gun or a high-power pneumatic weapon may be withdrawn for a period of one to three years. - The Criminal Law Article 233. Unauthorised manufacture, repair, acquisition, storage, carrying, transportation, conveyance and sale of ammunition, high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives and explosive devices, and violation of selling regulations. (1) For selling firearms, firearm ammunition, high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives or explosive devices to a person who does not have the relevant permits or special permits (licences), or for other violations of selling regulations committed repeatedly during the period of one year if committed by a person who has the relevant permits or special permits (licences), the applicable sentence is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years, or a fine not exceeding eighty times the minimum monthly wage, with or without deprivation of the right to engage in specific activities for a period not exceeding five years. (2) For a person who commits manufacturing, repair, acquiring, storing, carrying, transporting, conveying or selling of firearms, firearm ammunition, high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives or explosive devices, without the relevant licence, the applicable sentence is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years or custodial arrest, with or without deprivation of the right to engage in specific forms of entrepreneurial activity for a term of not less than two and not exceeding five years. (3) For a person who commits the acts provided for by Paragraph two of this Section, if commission thereof is in an organised group, the applicable sentence is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five and not exceeding fifteen years, with confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years, and with police supervision for a term not exceeding three years. Article 236. Negligent storage, carrying, transport and conveyance of firearms and ammunition. (1) For a person who commits negligently storing, carrying, transporting or conveying firearms, firearm ammunition, high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives or explosive devices in violation of the provisions, which regulate the circulation of weapons, if an opportunity for another person to acquire such weapons or ammunition is caused thereby, the applicable sentence is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years, or custodial arrest, or a fine not exceeding fifty times the minimum monthly wage, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific forms of entrepreneurial activity for a term not exceeding three years. (2) For a person who commits the same acts, if serious consequences result therefrom, the applicable sentence is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years, or a fine not exceeding one hundred times the minimum monthly wage, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific forms of entrepreneurial activity for a term not exceeding five years. Article 237. Violation of provisions and procedures regarding use of firearms For violation of provisions or procedures regarding the use of firearms, if committed by a person authorized to acquire, store or carry firearms and serious consequences are caused by such violation, the applicable sentence is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years, or custodial arrest, or compulsory labor, or a fine not exceeding one hundred times the minimum monthly wage. Article 237 .1. Violation of Provisions on Circulation of Strategic Goods For violation of provisions on circulation of strategic goods, if it has caused significant harm, and for violation of provisions on circulation of equipment for operational activities, the applicable sentence is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or arrest, or compulsory labor, or a fine not exceeding one hundred times the minimum monthly wage, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific activities for a period not exceeding five years.

Licensing and authorisation

PoA II.11	6.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.3	6.3. 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?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>

PoA II.11	<p>6.4. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorisation. EU Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP On EU Contribution to Combating the Destabilizing Accumulation and Spread of Small Arms and Light Weapons, EU Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technologies and equipment, EU Council Directive 2008/51/CE of 21 May 2008 on Control of the Acquisition and Possession of Weapons; EU Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the Control of Arms Brokering and Council Joint Action 2008/230/CFSP on support for EU activities in order to promote the control of arms exports and the principles.</p>	
PoA II.12	<p>6.5. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country? a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country b) Other types of end-user documentation An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country.</p>	--- Select ---
PoA II.12	<p>6.6. When exporting, does your country places any restriction on re-export of SALW?</p>	--- Select ---
PoA II.12	<p>6.7. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? 6.7.1 Details: Yes, they are checked by Security police as well.</p>	Yes
	<p>6.8. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?</p>	No
	<p>6.9. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?</p> <p>6.9.1 If so, under what circumstances?</p> <p>a) Peacekeeping <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Temporary exports <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c) Equipment needed for training exercises <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d) Equipment needed for repair <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e) Delivery of spare parts <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>f) Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Only if the cargo is being transferred in transit through our country and no Latvian company is involved (non-Latvian carriers) – we ask for an export license from exporting country and import license from importing country. When licenses received – we can make a decision to allow the transfer (nori</p>	Yes

Post-delivery controls

	<p>6.10. 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?</p>	Yes
	<p>6.11. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?</p> <p>6.11.1 Details If necessary.</p>	Yes
	<p>6.12. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?</p>	Yes

Sources Marking at import

ITI 8b	<p>6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?</p> <p>6.13.1. Who is required to mark the SALW? No extra marking is done at the time of import. However, according to the Law on Circulation of the Weapons and Special Means of 2011, any handling of non-classified, non-marked firearms is prohibited in Latvia. The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations no 928 on Circulation of Weapons, Ammunition, Special Devices and Marking of Weapons and Ammunition of 2011 contains procedure for marking weapons and ammunitions for circulation in Latvia in accordance with norms of EU Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 1991 and European Parliament and Council Directive 2008/51/EC of 2008. The Regulations provide that a merchant in possession of an appropriate licence is obliged to mark weapons for circulation in Latvia. Weapons in possession of Latvian National Armed Forces are marked according to the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Latvia Order Nr. 3 issued in January 7, 2004. "On the establishment of the identity marking sign in the National Armed Forces of the Republic of Latvia. All weapons, including those subject to destruction, are marked and registered in a special database of the Logistics Command.</p> <p>6.13.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)? a) Country of import <input type="checkbox"/> b) Year of import <input type="checkbox"/> c) Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6.13.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?</p> <p>6.13.4. 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? 6.13.4.1 Details: See section 6.13.1.</p>	Yes
		--- Select ---
		Yes

Sources Record Keeping

PoA II.9; ITI 12	<p>6.14. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? <input type="text" value="Yes"/></p> <p>6.14.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Quantity of SALW traded <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Type or model of SALW traded <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d) Transactions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i) Identity of buyer/seller <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iii) Date of delivery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e) Other Immediately after a firearm has been registered information on the firearms and its owner is entered into the Official Arms Register of the Ministry of Interior by an office of State Police. This provision applies to civilian possession of arms both by government service and natural persons. Accord</p> <p>6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept? <input type="text" value="-- Select --"/></p>
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Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6	<p>6.15. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)? <input type="text" value="Yes"/></p> <p>6.15.1 Details.</p> <p>According to Article 233 of the Criminal Law "Unauthorised manufacture, acquisition, storage and sale of weapons, ammunition and explosives" 6 criminal procedures have been brought in 2010, whereas 7 criminal procedures in 2011. In total, 22 firearms were seized as the result.</p>
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International assistance

PoA III.6	<p>7. 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? <input type="text" value="No"/></p>
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SECTION 4: BROKERING

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.14	<p>8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? <input type="text" value="Yes"/></p> <p>8.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.</p> <p>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 - a natural person or 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 Defence 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.</p> <p>8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system? <input type="text" value="Yes"/></p> <p>8.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers? <input type="text" value="Yes"/></p> <p>8.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction? <input type="text" value="Yes"/></p> <p>8.3.1. Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorisation considered for approval on a case-by-case basis? <input type="text" value="Yes"/></p> <p>8.3.2. Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorisation for a brokering transaction? <input type="text" value="No"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">8.3.2.1. Details (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials)</p> <p>8.3.3. What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorisation?</p> <p>Licences for commercial activities with goods are issued if there is no information at the disposal of the State security services that the activities of the relevant merchant are directed against the security of the Republic of Latvia or that this merchant violates the restrictions incorporated in international treaties or prescribed by international organisations, and brokers conform to the following requirements: 1) they are citizens of the Republic of Latvia or citizens of a European Union Member State, or citizens of a European Economic Area State who have reached the age of at least 21; 2) they have not been sentenced for the committing of a criminal offence – at least one year after a conviction being extinguished or removed; 3) a psychiatrist's opinion that they have not been diagnosed with mental disorders is available; 4) a narcologist's opinion that they have not been diagnosed with addiction to alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic or toxic substances is available; 5) within the period of the last year they have not been administratively sanctioned for violations committed under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic or toxic substances; 6) the State police, the public prosecutor or State security institutions have no information that would attest to their affiliation to prohibited military or armed groups, public organisations (parties) or the unions thereof; 7) they have a</p>
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- declared place of residence; 8) they have not been convicted for the intentional committing of a criminal offence.
- 8.4 **Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?**
- 8.4.1 **Describe those measures.**
Committee for Control of Goods of Strategic Significance has the right to verify the validity of documentation when assessing the licence application. This is done with the help of the Security Police.
- 8.5 **Is it a criminal offence in your country to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation?**
- 8.6 **Does your country allow for sharing with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration?**
- 8.7 **Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?**
- 8.7.1 **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
 - b) Providing technical assistance
 - c) Training
 - d) Transport
 - e) Freight forwarding
 - f) Storage
 - g) Finance
 - h) Insurance
 - i) Maintenance
 - j) Security
 - k) Other services

8.8 What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?

Article 237 .1 of the Criminal Law on Violation of Provisions on Circulation of Strategic Goods provides for violation of provisions on circulation of strategic goods, if it has caused significant harm, and for violation of provisions on circulation of equipment for operational activities, the applicable sentence is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or arrest, or compulsory labor, or a fine not exceeding one hundred times the minimum monthly wage, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific activities for a period not exceeding five years. The Code for Administrative Violations also provide liability for offences committed with regard to arms brokering.

Sources	Actions taken during the reporting period
	8.9 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)? <input type="text" value="No"/>

International assistance
PoA III.6 9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? <input type="text" value="No"/>

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures
PoA II.17	10. 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? <input type="text" value="Yes"/>
PoA II.17	10.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	b) Physical security measures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	c) Control of access to stocks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	d) Inventory management and accounting control <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	e) Staff training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	h) Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Sources	Surplus
PoA II.18	<p>10.2. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police and other authorised entities to identify surplus or obsolete SALW? <input type="text" value="Yes"/></p> <p>10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted? There is no surplus in civilian possession or firearms in government. In Armed Forces reviews of stocks are done on regular basis.</p>
PoA II.18	<p>10.4. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Officially declare as surplus <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Take out of service <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d) Store separately <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e) Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10.5. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Destruction <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Sale to another State <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c) Donation to another State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d) Transfer to another state agency <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e) Sale to civilians <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>g) Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Sources	Actions taken during the reporting period
PoA II.19	10.6. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? <input type="text" value="Yes"/>
PoA II.20	<p>10.6.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction. In 2010 there were 11 firearms destroyed that were in possession of the State Police, in 2011 - there were 3 guns destroyed that were in possession of the State Police. In the reporting period</p>
PoA II.20	<p>10.6.2 Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public? <input type="text" value="No"/></p> <p>10.6.3. Any further comments regarding destruction? None.</p>

International assistance	
PoA II.29; III.6	11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? <input type="text" value="No"/>
PoA III.6; 14	12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? <input type="text" value="No"/>

SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

Sources	Confiscation and seizure
PoA II.23 a	13. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction? <input type="text" value="Yes"/>
PoA II.23a	<p>13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated? According to Article 233 of the Criminal Law "Unauthorised manufacture, acquisition, storage and sale of weapons, ammunition and explosives" 6 criminal procedures have been brought in 2010, whereas 7 criminal procedures in 2011.</p>

In total, 22 firearms were seized as the result. In 2010 136 weapons were confiscated and in 2011 - 129 weapons were confiscated.

PoA II.16 13.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seize or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Stored securely pending further action
- b) Marked
- c) Registered or recorded
- d) Destroyed
- e) Other

Sources Collection

14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?

No

International assistance

PoA III.6 16. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?

No

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

Sources Marking

PoA II.8 17. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?

Yes

17.1. Details

According to the Law on Circulation of the Weapons and Special Means of 2011, any handling of non-classified, non-marked firearms is prohibited in Latvia. The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations no 928 on Circulation of Weapons, Ammunition, Special Devices and Marking of Weapons and Ammunition of 2011 contains procedure for marking weapons and ammunitions for circulation in Latvia in accordance with norms of EU Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 1991 and European Parliament and Council Directive 2008/51/EC of 2008. The Regulations provide that a merchant in possession of an appropriate licence is obliged to mark weapons for circulation in Latvia. The Criminal Police is in charge of measures to ensure compliance with those norms.

ITI 8d 18. 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?

Yes

18.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.

According to the Law on Circulation of the Weapons and Special Means of 2011, any handling of non-classified, non-marked firearms is prohibited in Latvia. The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations no 928 on Circulation of Weapons, Ammunition, Special Devices and Marking of Weapons and Ammunition of 2011 contains procedure for marking weapons and ammunitions for circulation in Latvia in accordance with norms of EU Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 1991 and European Parliament and Council Directive 2008/51/EC of 2008. The Regulations provide that a merchant in possession of an appropriate licence is obliged to mark weapons for circulation in Latvia. Weapons in possession of Latvian National Armed Forces are marked according to the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Latvia Order Nr. 3 issued in January 7, 2004. "On the establishment of the identity marking sign in the National Armed Forces of the Republic of Latvia. All weapons, including those subject to destruction, are marked and registered in a special database of the Logistics Command.

ITI 8c 18.2. 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?

--- Select ---

ITI 8e 19. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?

No

Record-keeping

PoA II.9 20. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?

Yes

20.1. 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 the firearms and its owner is entered into the Official Arms Register of the Ministry of Interior by an office of State Police. This provision applies to civilian possession of arms both by government service and natural persons. According to the same Regulations, the Official Arms Register includes information on: - firearms in possession of government; - firearms in possession of natural persons and legal entities as well as information of arms imported, exported and in transit provided by the State Police and Customs. - firearms in possession of businesses involved in

reporting of arms.

- ITI 12 a,b 20.2. How long does the government keep such records?
Data in the Register is kept for 20 years.
- ITI 13 20.3. 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?

International assistance

- PoA III.6, ITI 27 21. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

- PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24 22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?

Sources Tracing requests

- ITI 25; 31a 22.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?
- ITI 17 22.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?
The National Bureau of Interpol, that operates under supervision of the International Cooperation Department of Central Criminal police department. Latvia has not issued an international tracing request regarding SALW. If it were to, all information of section 22.3 was to be included in such a request.
- ITI 17 22.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)
- a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found
 - b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit
 - c) The intended use of the information being sought
 - d) Any markings on the SALW
 - e) Type/calibre of SALW
 - f) Other
- ITI 15 22.4. When receiving information related to SALW as a result of your country's tracing request, does your country have procedures in place to ensure that all restrictions placed on its use are respected, and the confidentiality of such information is guaranteed?

Sources Responses for tracing requests

- 22.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country?
The National Bureau of Interpol, that operates under supervision of the International Cooperation Department of Central Criminal police department.
- 22.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?
Approximately 20.
- ITI 22 22.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?
- Delayed
 - Restricted
 - Refused

Sources Cooperation with INTERPOL

- PoA II.37; ITI 33 23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ?

International assistance

PoA II.36;
III.6;ITI 27

24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?

PoA III.10;
ITI 28

25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

Sources Assistance requested / received / provided

PoA III.3, 6

26. 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?

Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?

[Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:](#)