### SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

**National Coordination Agency**

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?**

   - No

**National Point of Contact**

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)?**

   - Yes

   **Details:**
   - **Name:** Arms Control Division of Security Policy Department
   - **Organization or agency:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia
   - **Address:** K.Valdemara Street 3, Riga, LV-1395, Latvia
   - **Telephone number(s):** +371 67016217
   - **Email:** elina.cepite@mfa.gov.lv

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)?**

   - Yes

### SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

3. **Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?**

   - No

### SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

4. **Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?**

   - No

5. **Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?**

   - Yes

   **Laws, regulations and administrative procedures**
   - **Law on Circulation of Weapons and Special Means (December 27, 2011).**
     The Law fully implements the norms of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2008/51/EC of 21 May 2008 amending the European Union (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 Law. 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, 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 co-operation.
The Law defines the competency of Strategic Goods Control Committee in assessing license applications as well as sets examination and identification procedures for certain goods. - Law on Implementation of Sanctions of International Organizations (January 3, 2007). 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 the implementation in Latvia. The sanctions may be implemented by applying any of the three types of implementation measures recognized by the Law, i.e., financial restrictions, transactional (contractual) restrictions and travel restrictions. - Law on Protocol against the Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, and Possession of Collections of Weapons (December 27, 2011). The Regulation set procedures for legal and individual persons for purchase, register, storage, transfer, transport, use of weapons, ammunition, spare parts, as well as gas pistols and pneumatic guns. - Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.928. Handling of weapons, ammunition and special means, and, in particular, weapons (September 6, 2011). The Regulation establishes handling procedures for marking of weapons, ammunition and special means, and, in particular, weapons. - Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.657. Procedures by Which Licenses and Other Documents of the Control of Strategic Goods Are Issued or Denied (July 10, 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 international import certificates and documentation. 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, and use certificates, international import certificates, delivery verifications and import, export, transfer or transit licenses (July 20, 2010). The regulations set the rates for duties for each type of document as well as determines procedure for them to be paid. - Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 866. Registration of the Commencement of Strategic Goods (August 4, 2009). The regulations determine functions and responsibilities of the Committee. - Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No.736. Procedure by Which Documents of Prior Consent are Issued by State Police for Transfer of Weapons and Ammunition or Explosives in the Territory of the EU Member States to the citizens of the EU Member States. The regulations provide the list of documents which require police control for transfer of weapons and ammunition or explosives in the Territory of the EU Member States. - Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.117. Procedures for Categorization of Weapons, Munitions and High Energy Pneumatic Weapons by the State police (February 21, 2012). - Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No.294. Procedures for Procurement and Distribution of Weapons and Special Devices by State and Municipal Institutions (April 29, 2012). - The Code of Conduct on Preventing or Administrative Violations During the Circulation of Weapons, Munitions, Special Devices and Pyrotechnic Products. In the cases of violation of the procedures for the acquisition, registration, storage, transporting, transport, delivery, carriage and importation into the Republic of Latvia of munitions, high-energy airguns and silencers, or in the case of a legal person, holding a relevant permit a fine shall be imposed up to 700 Euro or suspension of the right to obtain, store and carry firearms for period of one year to three years. In the case of violation of the procedures for the acquisition, registration, storage, transport, delivery, carriage and importation into the Republic of Latvia, export from the Republic of Latvia, or use of high-energy airgun or silencer, by a legal person, who has a relevant permit a fine shall be imposed in amount of up to 1400 Euro or suspension of the right to obtain, store and carry firearms from one year to three years. Article 201.10. Violation of the Regulations Regarding the Performance of the Customs Regime. In the case of violation of the regulations regarding the import, export, movement and transit of goods of strategic significance a fine shall be imposed up to 1 400 Euro, with or without confiscation of the relevant goods. Article 183. Violation of the Regulations Regarding Commercial Handling of Weapons, Munitions, Special Devices, Explosives, Explosive Devices, and Pyrotechnic Products. In the case of violation of the regulations regarding commercial handling of weapons, munitions, special devices, explosives, explosive devices or pyrotechnic products, committed by a legal person to which a special permit (licence) or registration certificate for the relevant commercial activities has been issued -- a fine may be imposed of suspension of the right to obtain and store high-energy airgun for a time period from 1 up to 3 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, is a criminal offense. - Article 234. Sale and distribution of ammunition, high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives or explosive devices to a person who does not have the relevant permits or special permits (licences), 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 one year, or a fine, or community service. (2) For a person who commits the acts provided for by Paragraph two of this Section, if in the case of violation of the regulations regarding the import, export, movement and transit of goods of strategic significance a fine shall be imposed up to 1400 Euro, with or without confiscation of the relevant goods, the applicable sentence is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year, or a fine, or community service. (3) For a person who commits the acts provided for by Paragraph two of this Section, if in the case of violation of the regulations regarding the import, export, movement and transit of goods of strategic significance a fine shall be imposed up to 1400 Euro, with or without confiscation of the relevant goods, the applicable sentence is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year, or a fine, or community service. (4) For a person who commits the acts provided for by Paragraph two of this Section, if in the case of violation of the regulations regarding the import, export, movement and transit of goods of strategic significance a fine shall be imposed up to 1400 Euro, with or without confiscation of the relevant goods, the applicable sentence is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year, or a fine, or community service.
| PoA II.11 | 5.2. 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 ▼ |
| PoA II.3 | 5.3. 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 ▼ |
| PoA II.11 | 5.4. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country? | Yes ▼ |
| PoA II.12 | a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country | Yes ▼ |
| PoA II.12 | i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)? |  |
| PoA II.12 | 1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology | ✔ |
| PoA II.12 | 2) Contract number or order reference and date | ✔ |
| PoA II.12 | 3) Final destination country | ✔ |
| PoA II.12 | 4) Description of the end-use of the SALW | ✔ |
| PoA II.12 | 5) Exporter’s details (name, address and business name) | ✔ |
| PoA II.12 | 6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature) | ✔ |
| PoA II.12 | 7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction | ✔ |
| PoA II.12 | 8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user | ✔ |
| PoA II.12 | 9) Date of issue | ✔ |
| PoA II.12 | 10) Other | |
| PoA II.12 | b) Other types of end-user documentation | Yes |
| PoA II.12 | An end-user certificate (EUC) issued by the relevant institution in the importing country. | |
| PoA II.12 | 5.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? | Yes ▼ |
| PoA II.12 | 5.5.1 Details: | |
| PoA II.12 | Yes, they are checked in cooperation with state security services. | |
| PoA II.12 | 5.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation? | Yes ▼ |
| PoA II.12 | 5.6.1 Details: | |
| PoA II.12 | 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. | |
| PoA II.11 | 5.7. 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? | Yes ▼ |
| PoA II.11 | 5.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided? | Yes ▼ |
| PoA II.11 | 5.8.1 Details | |
| PoA II.11 | If necessary. | |
| PoA II.11 | 5.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery? | Yes ▼ |
| ITI 8b | 5.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? | Yes ▼ |
| ITI 8b | 5.10.1 Who is required to mark the SALW? | |
| ITI 8b | 5.10.2 What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)? | |
| ITI 8b | a) Country of import | |
| ITI 8b | b) Year of import | |
| ITI 8b | c) Other | ✔ |
5.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW? No

5.10.4. 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? Yes

5.10.4.1 Details: See section 5.10.1.

5.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? Yes

5.11.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?
- a) Quantity of SALW traded
- b) Type or model of SALW traded
- c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW
- d) Transactions
  - i) Identity of buyer/seller
  - ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from
  - iii) Date of delivery
- e) Other 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.

5.11.2. How long must records of transfers be kept? 5 years

5.12. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)? --- Select ---

7. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? Yes

7.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.

7.1.1. Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system? --- Select --- Yes

7.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers? Yes

7.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction? Yes

7.4. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW? Yes
### 7.4.1. 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

### 7.5. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?

--- Select ---

### 8. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?

No

### SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

### 9. 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?

Yes

#### 9.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles ✓
- b) Physical security measures ✓
- c) Control of access to stocks ✓
- d) Inventory management and accounting control ✓
- e) Staff training ✓
- f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel ✓
- g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss ✓
- h) Other

### 9.2. 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 ✓
- b) Take out of service ✓
- c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number ✓
- d) Store separately ✓
- e) Other
9.3. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Destruction
- b) Sale to another State
- c) Donation to another State
- d) Transfer to another state agency
- e) Sale to civilians
- f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)
- g) Other

**Sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions taken during the reporting period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>9.4.</strong> During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9.4.1.</strong> How many SALW were destroyed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014 - 4 firearms were destroyed that were in possession of the State Police, in 2015 - 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9.4.2.</strong> Any further comments regarding destruction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None.</td>
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</tbody>
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**Sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International assistance</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>10.</strong> Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11.</strong> Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?</td>
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**SECTION 6: COLLECTION**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Collection</th>
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<tr>
<td>12. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?</td>
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</table>

**SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marking</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14. 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?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

According to the Law on Circulation of the Weapons and Special Means (2011), handling of non-marked weapons is prohibited in Latvia. The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 928 (2011) on Circulation of Weapons, Ammunition, Special Devices and Marking of Weapons and Ammunition establish procedures for marking of weapons, munitions for...

ITI 8c 14.2. 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 15. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings? No ▼

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24 18. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? Yes ▼

ITI 25; 31a 18.1. 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 not issued an international tracing request regarding SALW.

ITI 17 18.2. 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 □

PoA II.37; ITI 33 19. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ? No ▼
2420. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?  

No

2521. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?  

No

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

2622. 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?  

No

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

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

SECTION 10: INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

2823. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:

a) National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.

See sections 5.10. and 14.1.

Additional information such as images and illustrations may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

Note: Relevant information might have been provided in questions 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 18.1 in this report.