



# UN Programme of Action

## National Reporting Tool

Latvia

2016

### 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 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, LV-1395, Latvia  
 d) Telephone number(s) : +371 67016217  
 f) Email : elina.cepite@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)?

### SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

#### Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

- PoA II.2 3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?

#### Sources International assistance

- PoA III.6 4. 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 5. 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 5.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.

- 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 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, 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 (June 11, 2004). The Law brings into effect the Protocol in the Republic of Latvia. - Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.1001. Regulations Regarding the Acquisition, Registration, Recording, Possession, Transportation, Conveyance, Carrying, Sale of Weapons 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, their spare parts, as well as gas pistols and pneumatic guns. - Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.928. Handling of weapons, ammunition and special means, and marking weapons and ammunition (December 6, 2011). The Regulation establish 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. The Regulations also establish procedures for marking of weapons, ammunitions etc. - 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 verifications. 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 verifications 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 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 (October 11, 2007). The regulations provide the list of documents which must be submitted to the State Police 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 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 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. 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 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 for Administrative Violations: Article 181. Violation of the Procedures for 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 or export from the Republic of Latvia of firearms, munitions, high-energy airguns and silencers by an individual 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 utilisation of a firearm, munitions, a 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 14 000 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 in amount up to 1400 Euro or suspension of the right to obtain and store a firearm or 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, 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), 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 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 three years, or a fine, or community service. (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 not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property, 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 forwarding firearms or firearm ammunition, or negligently storing, transporting or forwarding or high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives or explosive devices, in violation of regulatory enactments, which regulate the circulation of weapons, if an opportunity for another person to acquire such firearms, firearm ammunition, high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives or explosive devices is caused by such an offence, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine. (2) For a person who commits the same acts, if serious consequences result therefrom, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine. Article 237. Violation of provisions and procedures regarding use of firearms For a person who commits a violation of the conditions or procedures for use or utilisation of a firearm or high-powered pneumatic weapon or a violation of the procedures for utilisation of explosives or explosive devices, if it has been committed by a person permitted to acquire, store or carry a firearm or high-powered pneumatic weapon or who has the right to utilise explosives or explosive devices, and if substantial financial losses have been caused or serious consequences have been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine. Article 237.1. Violation of Provisions on Circulation of Strategic Goods (1) For a person who commits the violation of the provisions for the circulation of goods of strategic significance, if substantial harm has been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine. (2) For a person who commits the violation of the prohibition of the circulation of equipment, devices or instruments or the components thereof specially created or adapted for investigatory operational measures to be performed by a specific method, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment for a period not exceeding five years.

## Sources Licensing and authorisation

|           |   |       |
|-----------|---|-------|
| 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?  |       |
| PoA II.12 | <p>a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country</p> <p>i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2) Contract number or order reference and date <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3) Final destination country <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4) Description of the end-use of the SALW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9) Date of issue <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10) Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Other types of end-user documentation</p> <p>An end-user certificate (EUC) issued by the relevant institution in the importing country.</p> | Yes ▾ |
| PoA II.12 | <p>5.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?</p> <p>5.5.1 Details:</p> <p>Yes, they are checked in cooperation with state security services.</p>  | Yes ▾ |
|           | <p>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?</p> <p>5.6.1 Details:</p> <p>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.</p>   | Yes ▾ |

## Sources Post-delivery controls

|  |   |       |
|--|---|-------|
|  | 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 ▾ |
|  | 5.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?   | Yes ▾ |
|  | 5.8.1 Details   |       |
|  | If necessary.   |       |
|  | 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 ▾ |

## Sources Marking at import

|        |   |   |
|--------|---|---|
| ITI 8b | 5.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?   | Yes ▾   |
|        | <p>5.10.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?</p> <p>No extra marking is done at the time of import. However, according to the Law on Circulation of the Weapons and Special Devices 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 a relevant licence is obliged to mark weapons for circulation in Latvia. Weapons in possession of the Latvian National Armed Forces are marked according to the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Latvia Order No. 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> |   |
|        | 5.10.2. 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | Country code, year of production, name of the |

producer,  
serial  
number.

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.

## Sources Record-keeping

PoA II.9; ITI 12

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?

Other ▾

5 years

## Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6

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

--- Select --- ▾

## Sources International assistance

PoA III.6

6. 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?

No ▾

## SECTION 4: BROKERING

## Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.14

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.

-- 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 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. - Cabinet of Ministers regulation No.939. The Procedures for the Issuance of a Special Authorisation (Licence) for the Commercial Handling of Goods, Listed in the Common Military List of the European Union.

8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system?

--- Select --- ▾

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 ▾

8.4. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?

--- Select --- ▾

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

**Sources**      **Actions taken during the reporting period**

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

--- Select --- ▼

**Sources**      **International assistance**

PoA III.6      8. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?

No ▼

**SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT**

**Sources**      **Laws, regulations and administrative procedures**

PoA II.17      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 ▼

PoA II.17      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

**Sources**      **Surplus**

PoA II.18      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 Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.19 9.4. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? Yes

PoA II.20 9.4.1. How many SALW were destroyed?  
In 2014 - 4 firearms were destroyed that were in possession of the State Police, in 2015 - 8.

9.4.2. Any further comments regarding destruction?  
None.

## Sources International assistance

PoA II.29; III.6 10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? No

PoA III.6; 14 11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? No

## SECTION 6: COLLECTION

## Sources Collection

12. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW? --- Select ---

## Sources International assistance

PoA III.6 13 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

ITI 8d 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? Yes

## 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

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 state that a merchant in possession of the relevant licence is obliged to mark weapons for circulation in Latvia. The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1012 (2011) on Procedures for Unified Record Keeping of Weapons, High Energy Pneumatic Weapons and Gas Pistols establish procedures for record keeping of marked weapons. Weapons in possession of the 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. Additional orders establish specific measures, such as accounting of used gun parts.

- 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 ▾

### Record-keeping

- PoA II.9 **16. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?** Yes ▾
- 16.1. 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 **16.2. How long does the government keep such records?**  
Data in the Register is kept for 20 years.
- ITI 13 **16.3. 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?** Yes ▾

### Sources International assistance

- PoA III.6, ITI 27 **17. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?** No ▾

## SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

### Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

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

### Sources Tracing requests

- 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

### Sources Cooperation with INTERPOL

- 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 ▾

## Sources International assistance

PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27 2420. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?

&n

PoA III.10; ITI 28 2521. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?

&n

### SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

## Sources Assistance requested / received / provided

PoA III.3, 6 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?

&n

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

## Information on national marking practice

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.