

**FOURTH PERIODIC REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 1966 UNITED NATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL COVENANT  
ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS  
FOR THE PERIOD  
FROM 1 JANUARY 2014 TO 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**ANNEXES**

ANNEX 1.....	2
ANNEX 2.....	6
ANNEX 3.....	13
ANNEX 4.....	14
ANNEX 5.....	18
ANNEX 6.....	37
ANNEX 7.....	61
ANNEX 8.....	63
ANNEX 9.....	80
ANNEX 10.....	83
ANNEX 11.....	87
ANNEX 12.....	93
ANNEX 13.....	98
ANNEX 14.....	101
ANNEX 15.....	103
ANNEX 16.....	107
ANNEX 17.....	108
ANNEX 18.....	115

### Budget and posts of the Office of the Ombudsperson by year (2017-2020)

Office of the Ombudsperson	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total budgetary expenditure	1 344 645	1 489 808	1 538 953	1 541 103
Average number of posts per year	46	51	51	51

Table 1. Source: the Office of the Ombudsperson

Main functions of the Ombudsperson of the Republic of Latvia
Examination of individual complaints alleging discrimination.
Assistance to the victims (e.g. legal consolations).
Legal preparation and representation at the court.
Recommendations to the Parliament, the Cabinet of Ministers, and local governments and other institutions on amendments to domestic legal framework.
Applications before the Constitutional Court.
Conduct of independent researches on discrimination.
Publishing independent reports.
Informing and educating about the right not to be discriminated against.

Table 2. Source: the Office of the Ombudsperson

### Studies conducted by the Office of the Ombudsperson (2014-2019)

Year	Name of study
2014	Right of the children of incarcerated persons to contact their parents.
2014	Bilingual education.
2014	The case law of the Constitutional Court regarding direct application of Article 92, Sentence three of the Constitution in the context of the liability of the State.
2014	Study on implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
2015	Prevalence of violence against children in Latvia.
2015	Monitoring of the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2010-2014).
2015	Identification of an anonymous commentator in cases where dignity and honour of a person has been violated by such comment.
2015	Children's rights behind closed doors. Human rights of children deprived of their liberty: Enhancement of monitoring mechanisms.
2016	Efficiency of rehabilitation of children with disabilities in Latvia.
2016	Compliance of the minimum medical care, guaranteed by Latvia, with human rights standards.
2016	Fixation of patients in somatic treatment facilities.
2016	Exclusion of parties from televised pre-election debates due to their insignificance.
2016	Case study on the right of the children of incarcerated persons to contact their parents.

<b>2016</b>	Problematic aspects in the practice of recognising and investigating hate speech and hate crimes in the Republic of Latvia.
<b>2017</b>	Compliance of the regulatory framework of the Republic of Latvia on the removal of human tissues and organs of a deceased person for medical purposes with human rights standards.
<b>2017</b>	Implementation of the right to information on sites of local governments.
<b>2017</b>	Role of the Social Services, the Orphan's and Custody Courts, and branches of the State Employment Agency of Latvian local governments in the process of identifying victims of trafficking in human beings.
<b>2017</b>	Observance of the principle of non-discrimination in employment relationship with regard to parents with young children.
<b>2017</b>	Access to higher education for persons with disabilities.
<b>2017</b>	Good management practice in public and local government authorities.
<b>2018</b>	Municipal assistance in housing matters.
<b>2019</b>	Studies relating to the tax reform.
<b>Available at:</b>	<a href="https://www.tiesibsargs.lv/?s=&amp;resource_category_list%5B%5D=1000">https://www.tiesibsargs.lv/?s=&amp;resource_category_list%5B%5D=1000</a> .

Table 3. Source: the Office of the Ombudsperson

### Number of applications received by the Office of the Ombudsperson (2014-2019)

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Applications submitted with the Office of the Ombudsperson</b>	1877	1775	1893	1738	1716	1623
<b>Those concerning civil and political rights</b>	1088	997	992	953	982	845
<b>i.e., percentage</b>	57.96%	56.17%	52.40%	54.83%	57.23%	52.06%
<b>Those concerning social, economic, and cultural rights</b>	567	549	660	554	494	538
<b>i.e., percentage</b>	30.21%	30.93%	34.87%	31.88%	28.79%	33.15%
<b>Those concerning children's rights</b>	129	204	235	228	233	231
<b>i.e., percentage</b>	6.87%	11.49%	12.41%	13.12%	13.58%	14.23%

Table 4. Source: the Office of the Ombudsperson

### Number of applications received by the Office of the Ombudsperson concerning non-discrimination

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Number of applications concerning non-discrimination</b>	87	82	86	78	86	53

Table 5. Source: the Office of the Ombudsperson

<b>Measures taken by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs in 2014-2019 to encourage naturalization</b>
Information days for everyone aiming to provide visitors with all the necessary information on acquisition of citizenship through naturalization, as well as the opportunity to have their knowledge tested in a practice naturalization exam. Information days are held at regional departments of the OCMA – on a regular basis in Rīga, Liepāja, Daugavpils, and Ventspils. See the number of persons participating in the informative day in Annex 1, Table 7.
Information campaign in 2018 and 2019 by means of informative letters to the parents of non-citizens and stateless persons, encouraging them to submit an application for the recognition of a child as a Latvian citizen, in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 3 <sup>1</sup> of the <i>Citizenship Law</i> – a total of 2249 children born in Latvia under the age of 15.
In 2019, launching of the project “ <i>Enhancement and Development of Information Systems and Related Processes Encouraging Naturalization</i> ” as part of the programme of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (2014-2020), which aims at developing an electronic tool for testing Latvian language skills and the knowledge of the basic provisions of the Constitution, the text of the National Anthem, as well as the history and culture of Latvia, thus encouraging the residents to commence the naturalization process.
Measures to inform those non-citizens residing in Latvia, who have completed a full course in a general education school with Latvian as the language of instruction or a dual-language general education school which leads to lower secondary education or general upper secondary education, about the possibility to acquire Latvian citizenship two years after finishing the school through a naturalization exam.
Identification of those non-citizens of Latvia, who have acquired another citizenship, and deciding on losing the status of a non-citizen of Latvia, accordingly.

Table 6. Source: the Ministry of Interior

### Number of persons participating in the informative days (2014-2019)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>2014</b>	71
<b>2015</b>	86
<b>2016</b>	92
<b>2017</b>	106
<b>2018</b>	109
<b>2019</b>	112

Table 7. Source: the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs

### Number of non-citizens in Latvia (2014-2019)

Year	Latvian citizens	Citizens (%)	Latvian non-citizens	Non-citizens (%)	Others	Others (%)	Total
2014	1 813 466	84	262 622	12.2	84 037	3.8	2 160 125
2015	1 804 392	84.1	252 017	11.8	88 354	4.1	2 144 763
2016	1 796 608	84.4	242 560	11.4	90 152	4.2	2 129 320
2017	1 784 285	84.6	233 393	11	92 064	4.4	2 109 742
2018	1 775 839	84.7	224 670	10.7	95 040	4.6	2 095 549
2019	1 768 480	84.9	216 682	10.4	98 201	4.7	2 083 363

Table 8. Source: the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs

### Number of naturalization applications

Year	Number of naturalization applications	Admitted to Latvian citizenship
2014	1147	939
2015	1257	971
2016	1001	987
2017	1085	915
2018	1137	930
2019	1067	808

Table 9. Source: the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs

### Number of children – non-citizens (under the age of 18)

Year	Children – non-citizens	Children of non-citizens recognised as citizens
2014	7846	551
2015	6914	598
2016	6107	492
2017	5260	508
2018	4383	493
2019	3998	423

Table 10. Source: the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs

## ANNEX 2

## Difference between the average gross hourly earnings of men and women by type of activity (%)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	21.5	14.2	20.5	18.5	-4.1	20.5
<b>Manufacturing industry</b>	20.4	18.9	18.6	18.0	17.0	22.8
<b>Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply</b>	21.9	20.6	20.6	17.5	21.7	1.4
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities</b>	15.4	15.8	18.9	21.8	17.9	16.6
<b>Construction</b>	1.3	3.0	5.3	-0.1	-1.8	5.1
<b>Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	24.4	23.4	20.1	24.2	19.7	27.2
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	5.5	3.5	5.4	1.8	-0.4	13.3
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	14.9	14.1	15.2	7.9	3.6	24.7
<b>Information and communication activities</b>	10.3	10.9	15.0	16.2	10.7	31.5
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	34.8	28.4	25.9	29.8	27.6	32.0
<b>Real estate activities</b>	19.4	18.7	19.2	13.8	18.9	18.4
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	16.0	14.0	7.9	14.6	2.7	27.6
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	14.3	8.7	11.3	6.2	12.5	26.2
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	1.4	-3.8	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.1
<b>Education</b>	2.2	1.2	-4.4	-11.5	-5.0	18.2
<b>Health and social care</b>	22.5	22.1	19.1	17.3	18.4	21.8
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	8.3	17.8	12.4	13.6	5.2	24.5
<b>Others</b>	-	1.8	-	-	-	20.0

Table 1. Source: the Central Statistical Bureau

## Number of employees by gross monthly earnings and gender on average per year (2014-2019)

	Number of employees					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Women</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	446 172	448 897	451 412	449 504	452 773	455 734
<b>With income</b>	407 273	407 839	408 272	406 770	410 865	413 646
<b>Up to 200.00</b>	45 258	39 891	36 564	32 477	28 116	27 027
<b>200.01-400.00</b>	103 717	90 619	79 170	67 059	40 599	37 812
<b>400.01-700.00</b>	112 573	118 421	120 370	117 713	130 926	120 036
<b>700.01-1000.00</b>	74 434	78 802	82 354	84 689	87 679	89 069
<b>1000.01-1500.00</b>	45 005	50 160	56 107	64 116	72 982	79 760
<b>1500.01-2000.00</b>	13 702	15 529	17 587	21 384	25 967	30 240
<b>2000.01-2500.00</b>	5803	6611	7423	8988	11 150	13 021
<b>2500.01-3000.00</b>	2840	3205	3556	4211	5590	6717
<b>3000.01-4000.00</b>	2273	2644	2954	3477	4515	5658

<b>4000.01-5000.00</b>	796	938	1062	1294	1670	2171
<b>5000.01-6000.00</b>	368	427	474	561	700	912
<b>Over 6000.00</b>	505	594	652	800	972	216
<b>With a minimum wage or less</b>	97 044	100 000	92 604	85 172	89 446	83 075
<b>With a minimum wage</b>	16 705	16 920	14 489	13 468	12 980	11 363
<b>Without income</b>	38 899	41 058	43 140	42 735	41 908	42 089
<b>Men</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	406 407	411 213	412 684	413 955	419 655	424 820
<b>With income</b>	380 627	382 385	383 255	386 124	391 846	395 235
<b>Up to 200.00</b>	42 456	37 380	34 389	30 971	26 338	24 951
<b>200.01-400.00</b>	88 129	75 468	64 686	56 875	31 783	29 206
<b>400.01-700.00</b>	87 881	92 989	92 513	91 533	106 693	96 561
<b>700.01-1000.00</b>	71 546	76 564	80 064	79 142	79 148	76 710
<b>1000.01-1500.00</b>	51 180	55 647	61 615	68 268	75 450	82 776
<b>1500.01-2000.00</b>	18 402	20 701	23 169	27 638	33 106	38 032
<b>2000.01-2500.00</b>	8666	9775	10 947	12 888	15 728	18 309
<b>2500.01-3000.00</b>	4504	4975	5695	6749	8457	9937
<b>3000.01-4000.00</b>	4020	4526	5287	6215	7821	9708
<b>4000.01-5000.00</b>	1651	1874	2161	2600	3321	4226
<b>5000.01-6000.00</b>	772	896	1037	1230	1533	1884
<b>Over 6000.00</b>	1418	1590	1693	2015	2469	2937
<b>With a minimum wage or less</b>	85 930	85 634	79 004	74 446	75 976	69 591
<b>With a minimum wage</b>	18 272	18 098	14 782	14 179	12 334	10 684
<b>Without income</b>	25 780	28 829	29 430	27 832	27 809	29 584

Table 2. Source: the Central Statistical Bureau

**Difference between the average earnings of men and women in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter, by year (%)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total</b>	16.2	17.0	15.3	15.2	16.0	16.0	13.1
<b>Private sector</b>	22.0	20.8	19.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	14.6
<b>Public sector</b>	15.2	16.4	14.7	15.1	16.1	16.1	13.8

Table 3. Source: the Central Statistical Bureau

**Difference between the average gross hourly earnings of men and women, by sectors (%)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>TOTAL</b>	17.3	17.0	17.0	15.7	14.1	21.2
<b>Public sector</b>	20.2	19.4	16.9	13.6	13.4	19.7
<b>Private sector</b>	14.3	14.2	14.1	13.4	10.7	19.5

Table 4. Source: the Central Statistical Bureau

### Number of employees in the internal affairs sector by gender

Year	Total number of employees			Proportion of employees holding managerial positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2014	14238	9675 (67.80%)	4593 (32.20%)	1167	805 (68.98%)	362 (31.66%)
2015	14087	9460 (67.15%)	4627 (32.85%)	1175	803 (68.34%)	372 (31.64%)
2016	14060	8955 (63.69%)	5105 (36.31%)	1217	832 (68.36%)	385 (31.64%)
2017	14073.5	8937 (63.51%)	5136.5 (36.49%)	1198	789 (65.86%)	409 (34.14%)
2018	13740	8567 (62.35%)	5173 (37.65%)	995	665 (66.84%)	330 (33.16%)
2019	13326	8159 (61.22%)	5167 (38.78%)	976	651 (66.70%)	325 (33.30%)

Table 5. Source: Personnel data contained in the single information system of the Resource Management System "Horizon" in the Ministry of the Interior

### Ministry of the Interior

Year	Total number of employees			Proportion of employees holding managerial positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2014	138	34 (24.63%)	104 (75.37%)	28	8 (28.57%)	20 (71.43%)
2015	139	34 (22.46%)	105 (75.54%)	33	9 (28.12%)	24 (71.88%)
2016	140	36 (25.71%)	104 (74.29%)	32	9 (28.12%)	23 (71.88%)
2017	138	35 (25.36%)	103 (74.64%)	28	6 (21.43%)	22 (78.57%)
2018	134	32 (23.88%)	102 (76.12%)	26	6 (23.08%)	20 (76.92%)
2019	134	34 (25.38%)	100 (74.62%)	25	5 (20.00%)	20 (80.00%)

Table 6. Source: Personnel data contained in the single information system of the Resource Management System "Horizon" in the Ministry of the Interior

### State Police

Year	Total number of employees			Proportion of employees holding managerial positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2014	7153	4878 (68.20%)	2275 (31.80%)	489	332 (67.89%)	157 (32.11%)
2015	7085	4739 (66.89%)	2346 (33.11%)	495	337 (68.08%)	158 (31.92%)
2016	6984	4188	2796	513	349	164



		(59.97%)	(40.03%)		(68.03%)	(31.97%)
<b>2017</b>	6906	4031 (58.37%)	2875 (41.63%)	515	343 (66.60%)	172 (33.40%)
<b>2018</b>	6698	3822 (57.06%)	2876 (42.94%)	516	346 (67.05%)	170 (32.95%)
<b>2019</b>	6431	3545 (55.12%)	2886 (44.88%)	502	333 (66.33%)	169 (33.67%)

Table 7. Source: Personnel data contained in the single information system of the Resource Management System "Horizon" in the Ministry of the Interior

### Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior

Year	Total number of employed			Proportion of employees holding managerial positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>2014</b>	292	178 (60.95%)	114 (39.05%)	44	34 (77.27%)	10 (22.73%)
<b>2015</b>	279	168 (60.21%)	111 (39.79%)	37	29 (78.37%)	8 (21.63%)
<b>2016</b>	278	168 (60.44%)	110 (39.56%)	45	35 (77.77%)	10 (22.23%)
<b>2017</b>	292	174 (60.00%)	118 (40.00%)	34	25 (73.53%)	9 (26.47%)
<b>2018</b>	291	174 (59.80%)	117 (40.20%)	29	18 (62.07%)	11 (37.93%)
<b>2019</b>	291	156 (59.77%)	105 (40.23%)	28	19 (67.86%)	9 (32.14%)

Table 8. Source: Personnel data contained in the single information system of the Resource Management System "Horizon" in the Ministry of the Interior

### Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs

Year	Total number of employed			Proportion of employees holding managerial positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>2014</b>	682	73 (10.71%)	609 (89.29%)	113	17 (15.04%)	96 (84.96%)
<b>2015</b>	651	73 (11.22%)	578 (88.78%)	113	16 (14.15%)	97 (85.85%)
<b>2016</b>	636	71 (11.17%)	565 (88.83%)	116	16 (13.79%)	100 (86.21%)
<b>2017</b>	644	73 (11.33%)	571 (88.67%)	122	16 (13.11%)	106 (86.89%)
<b>2018</b>	619	67 (10.83%)	552 (89.17%)	53	9 (16.99%)	44 (83.01%)
<b>2019</b>	616	69 (11.21%)	547 (88.79%)	53	10 (18.87%)	43 (81.13%)

Table 9. Source: Personnel data contained in the single information system of the Resource Management System "Horizon" in the Ministry of the Interior

### State Fire and Rescue Service

Year	Total number of employed			Proportion of employees holding managerial positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2014	3018	2727 (90.35%)	291 (9.65%)	285	251 (88.07%)	34 (11.93%)
2015	2956	2658 (89.91%)	298 (10.09%)	282	249 (88.30%)	33 (11.70%)
2016	2998	2686 (89.59%)	312 (10.41%)	283	251 (88.70%)	32 (11.30%)
2017	2834	2732 (96.40%)	102 (3.60%)	270	236 (87.41%)	34 (12.59%)
2018	3049	2734 (89.67%)	315 (10.33%)	162	128 (79.02%)	34 (20.98%)
2019	2987	2664 (89.19%)	323 (10.81%)	165	129 (78.19%)	36 (21.81%)

*Table 10. Source: Personnel data contained in the single information system of the Resource Management System "Horizon" in the Ministry of the Interior*

### Provision State Agency

Year	Total number of employed			Proportion of employees holding managerial positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2014	418	192 (45.94%)	226 (54.15%)	26	17 (65.39%)	9 (34.61%)
2015	423	204 (48.22%)	219 (51.78%)	31	18 (58.07%)	13 (41.93%)
2016	371	192 (51.76%)	179 (48.24%)	45	26 (57.77%)	19 (42.23%)
2017	379	190 (50.13%)	189 (49.87%)	49	25 (51.00%)	24 (49.00%)
2018	383	192 (50.13%)	191 (49.87%)	26	13 (50.00%)	13 (50.00%)
2019	371	186 (50.14%)	185 (49.86%)	27	14 (51.86%)	13 (48.14%)

*Table 11. Source: Personnel data contained in the single information system of the Resource Management System "Horizon" in the Ministry of the Interior*

### State Border Guard

Year	Total number of employed			Proportion of employees holding managerial positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2014	2486	1552 (62.43%)	934 (37.57%)	175	142 (81.14%)	33 (18.86%)
2015	2471	1543 (62.45%)	928 (37.55%)	177	141 (79.66%)	36 (20.34%)
2016	2562	1569	993	175	142	33

		(61.24%)	(38.76%)		(81.14%)	(18.86%)
<b>2017</b>	2568	1545 (60.16%)	1023 (39.84%)	176	141 (80.11%)	35 (19.89%)
<b>2018</b>	2566	1546 (60.25%)	1020 (39.75%)	183	145 (79.24%)	38 (20.76%)
<b>2019</b>	2526	1505 (59.58%)	1021 (40.42%)	176	141 (80.12%)	35 (19.88%)

Table 12. Source: Personnel data contained in the single information system of the Resource Management System "Horizon" in the Ministry of the Interior

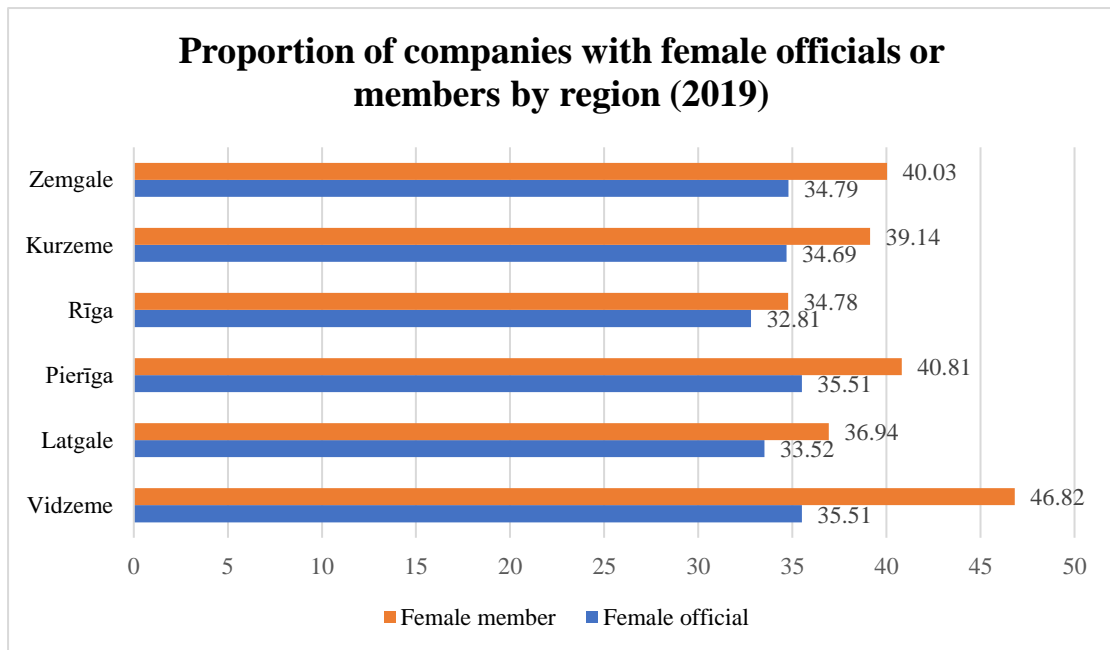


Chart 1. Source: Lursoft

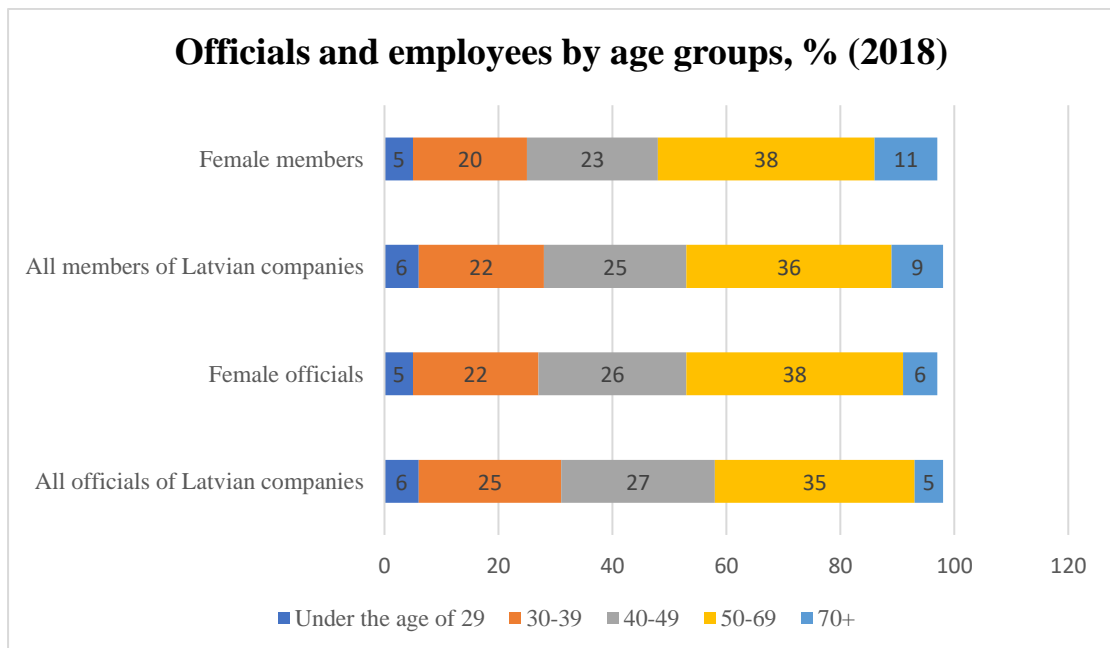


Chart 2. Source: Lursoft

**Difference between the average gross hourly earnings of men and women, by age groups (%)**

Age group, age	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
< 25	14.0	13.0	13.2	13.9	13.5
25-34	14.7	15.8	16.1	17.1	16.5
35-44	22.7	22.8	21.0	19.2	16.9
45-54	14.6	15.9	14.9	14.6	12.8
55-64	14.4	14.8	13.5	12.3	9.9
≥ 65	15.7	16.8	17.1	15.1	11.2

*Table 13. Source: the Central Statistical Bureau*

**Employed men and women by status (%)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (1 <sup>st</sup> quarter)	2019 (1 <sup>st</sup> quarter)
<b>Men</b>						
<b>Employee (worker)</b>	85.6	84.2	84.0	85.0	87.2	87.1
<b>Employer (owner)</b>	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.9	4.7
<b>Women</b>						
<b>Employee (worker)</b>	91.2	90.5	90.1	89.6	90.0	89.3
<b>Employer (owner)</b>	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.6

*Table 14. Source: the Central Statistical Bureau*

<b>Key dimensions of the plan for the promotion of equal rights and opportunities for women and men for 2018-2020</b>
Promotion of economic independence and equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market.
Promotion of equal education opportunities for boys and girls, men and women.
Reduction of the prevalence of gender-based violence.
Strengthening of institutional capacity in matters concerning gender equality.
Building public awareness of gender equality.

*Table 15. Source: the Ministry of Welfare*

**Timeline from 16 March 2020 to 6 April 2021 in regard to the derogations to the Covenant submitted by the Republic of Latvia**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Content of declaration</b>	<b>Articles of the Covenant to which the declaration applies</b>
16 March 2020	Exercise of the right of derogation until 14 April 2020	Articles 12, 17 and 21
16 April 2020	Extension of the emergency situation until 12 May 2020	Articles 12, 17 and 21
14 May 2020	Extension of the emergency situation; Withdrawal of its derogation from Article 21	Articles 12, 17 and 21
9 June 2020	Withdrawal of all derogations	Articles 12 and 17
30 December 2020	Exercise of the right of derogation until 7 February 2021	Article 21
8 February 2021	Extension of the emergency situation until 6 April 2021	Article 21
6 April 2021	Withdrawal of derogation	Article 21
21 October 2021	Exercise of the right of derogation until 11 January 2022	Article 21
15 November 2021	Withdrawal of derogation	Article 21

*Table 1. Source: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

### Statistics on military death rates in 2014-2019

Cause of death	Number of military persons Deaths in different circumstances from 2014 to 2019 (inclusive)
Death in the line of duty	1
Accident (outside of working hours)	1
Illness	8
Road accident (outside of working hours)	2
Suicide (outside of working hours)	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

Table 1. Source: the Ministry of Defence

### Causes of death at a medical treatment facility in the field of psychiatry in 2014- 2019 (in absolute numbers)

ICD-10 code	Cause of death	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>A-Y</b>	<b>Total number of deaths</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>177</b>
A00-B99	Infectious and parasitic diseases	5	12	8	3	4	7
C00-D48	Neoplasms	23	14	14	13	18	17
E00-E88	Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	5	6	2	7	2	4
F01-F99	Mental and behavioural disorders	2	2	3	8	5	4
G00-G98; H60-H93	Disorders of nervous system and the mastoid process	4	3	3	4	6	5
I00-I99	Diseases of the circulatory system	204	211	177	141	158	131
Other causes of death		7	8	6	11	10	9

Table 2. Source: the Latvian Human Cause-of-Death Database

### Number of deaths at medical treatment facilities in the field of psychiatry in 2014- 2019 by gender

Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Woman	128	152	124	107	107	97
Man	122	104	89	80	96	80

Table 3. Source: the Latvian Human Cause-of-Death Database

**Number of deaths at medical treatment facilities in the field of psychiatry,  
in 2014- 2019, by 10-year age groups**

Age group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>0 - 9</b>						
<b>10 - 19</b>						
<b>20 - 29</b>	1	1				4
<b>30 - 39</b>	4	3	4	5	1	2
<b>40 - 49</b>	6	5	7	3	5	4
<b>50 - 59</b>	17	9	10	6	9	5
<b>60 - 69</b>	32	20	27	15	34	27
<b>70 - 79</b>	67	71	47	52	51	36
<b>80 +</b>	123	147	118	106	103	99

Table 4. Source: the Latvian Human Cause-of-Death Database

**Number of deaths in prisons (2014-2019)**

Year	Total number of deaths	Number of deaths regarding which criminal proceedings have been initiated, including:	Due to asphyxia (suicide by hanging)	Biological death (due to an illness)	Due to bodily injuries (intentional self-inflicted harm)	Drug overdose
<b>2014</b>	28	14	5	9	–	–
<b>2015</b>	17	8	2	5	1	–
<b>2016</b>	19	6	3	1	1	1
<b>2017</b>	12	6	3	2	–	1
<b>2018</b>	24	8	2	5	–	1
<b>2019</b>	12	8	3	5	–	–

Table 5. Source: the Prison Administration

**Criminal proceedings instituted in 2014 by prisons**

Prison	Criminal proceedings
<b>Riga Central Prison</b>	6 (3 – suicide; 3 – due to an illness)
<b>Daugavgrīva Prison</b>	2 (due to an illness)
<b>Šķīrotava Prison</b>	1 (due to an illness)
<b>Brasa Prison</b>	1 (due to an illness)
<b>Iļģuciems Prison</b>	1 (due to an illness)
<b>Jelgava Prison</b>	1 (due to an illness)
<b>Olaine Prison</b>	2 (suicide)
<b>Total</b>	14

Table 6. Source: the Prison Administration

### Criminal proceedings initiated in 2015 by prisons

Prison	Criminal proceedings
Riga Central Prison	5 (1 – suicide; 1 – intentional self-inflicted harm (bodily injuries); 3 – due to an illness)
Daugavgrīva Prison	2 (1 – suicide; 1 – due to an illness)
Valmiera Prison	1 (due to an illness)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 7. Source: the Prison Administration

### Criminal proceedings initiated in 2016 by prisons

Prison	Criminal proceedings
Olaine Prison	2 (1 – suicide; 1 – due to bodily injuries)
Riga Central Prison	3 (2 – suicide; 1 – drug overdose)
Daugavgrīva Prison	1 (due to an illness)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 8. Source: the Prison Administration

### Criminal proceedings initiated in 2017 by prisons

Prison	Criminal proceedings
Olaine Prison	1 (suicide)
Liepāja Prison	2 (1 – due to an illness; 1 – suicide)
Daugavgrīva Prison	1 (poisoning)
Jelgava Prison	1 (due to an illness)
Riga Central Prison	1 (suicide)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 9. Source: the Prison Administration

### Criminal proceedings initiated in 2018 by prisons

Prison	Criminal proceedings
Liepāja Prison	1 (1 – suicide; 1 – due to an illness)
Daugavgrīva Prison	4 (1 – drug overdose; 1 – suicide; 2 – due to an illness)
Valmiera Prison	1 (due to an illness)
Riga Central Prison	1 (due to an illness)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 10. Source: the Prison Administration

### Criminal proceedings initiated in 2019 by prisons

Prison	Criminal proceedings
Olaine Prison	3 (due to an illness)
Riga Central Prison	2 (suicide)
Daugavgrīva Prison	2 (1 – due to an illness; 1 – suicide)
Jēkabpils Prison	1 (due to an illness)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 11. Source: the Prison Administration



<b>Topics aimed to educate on in the continuing education programme <i>Prison Security</i> by the Prison Administration Training Centre</b>
Monitoring of compliance with the requirements of the penitentiary regimes.
Respecting the rights of prisoners.
Creation of positive communication.
Compliance with the general rules of conduct.
Communication.
Conflict resolution.
Crime prevention (including prevention of violence).
Dynamic security.
Actions during emergency situations.
Responsible use of special means.

Table 12. Source: the Prison Administration



Chart 1. Source: the Prison Administration

**Number of criminal proceedings related to violence of employees of the State Police (SP) against persons involved in the criminal proceedings**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Disciplinary proceedings initiated for offences related to violence of SP employees against persons involved in the criminal proceedings</b>	<b>Subject to disciplinary actions for offences related to violence of SP employees against persons involved in the criminal proceedings</b>
<b>2014</b>	4	4
<b>2015</b>	0	0
<b>2016</b>	5	1
<b>2017</b>	0	4 (disciplinary proceedings were initiated in 2016)
<b>2018</b>	0	0
<b>2019</b>	0	0

Table 13. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

**The imprisonment sentence for prohibition of torture depending on the severity of consequences**

<b>Severity of consequences</b>	<b>Maximum imprisonment sentence</b>
Without severe consequences	1 year
Slight bodily injuries	3 years
Moderate bodily injuries	5 years
Serious bodily injuries	2-10 years

*Table 1. Source: the Criminal Law*

**Number of cases examined by the courts regarding the violation of the provisions on the prohibition of torture (Article 130<sup>1</sup> of the CL)**

<b>Article of the Criminal Law</b>	<b>Instance</b>	<b>First Instance</b>
	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of cases (examined)</b>
Article 130 <sup>1</sup>	2018	–
	2019	1

*Table 2. Source: the Courts' Administration*

**Number of persons in custody or serving a prison sentence in 2014-2019**

<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Number of persons</b>
Article 125, paragraph 2, Clause 4 of the CL – intentional infliction of serious bodily injury if committed in the nature of torment or torture	5
Article 126, paragraph 2, Clause 2 of the CL – intentional infliction of moderate bodily injury if committed the nature of torment or torture	9
Article 130, paragraph 3, Clause 2 of the CL – intentional infliction of slight bodily injury if committed in the nature of torment or torture	2
Article 230, paragraph 1, of the CL – cruel treatment of animal as results in its death or mutilation, or torture of animals	13
Article 301, paragraph 3, of the CL – compelling a person to give false testimony, explanation, opinion or translation if these acts are related to torture	1

Article 317, paragraph 3, of the <i>CL</i> – exceeding the limits of rights and authority if these acts are related to torture or if they have resulted in serious consequences	1
Total	31

Table 3. Source: the Ministry of Justice

<b>Officials whose alleged criminal offences the Internal Security Bureau detects, investigates, and prevents</b>
Officers and employees of institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Interior (except for the State Security Service).
PA officers when exercising their official functions in prisons, if they involve violence.
Police officers of harbours while exercising their official functions, if they involve violence.
Police officers of local governments while exercising their official functions, if they involve violence.

Table 4. Source: Law on the Internal Security Bureau

**Report on meeting the performance indicators of the operational strategy of the Internal Security Bureau in 2017-2019**

Outcome	Performance indicator	Meeting of the performance indicator in 2017	Plan for the performance indicator in the reporting period in 2018	Meeting the performance indicator in the reporting period
Prevention of criminal offences	Applications and materials examined	978	1232	1335
	Number of preventive measures taken	27	34	30
Detection and investigation of criminal offences	Number of criminal proceedings involving pre-trial investigation	117	145	122
	Completed criminal proceedings (by initiating criminal prosecution, deciding on the termination of criminal proceedings or	101	124	127

	transferring the materials of the criminal proceedings on the basis of jurisdiction)			
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Table 5. Source: the Internal Security Bureau

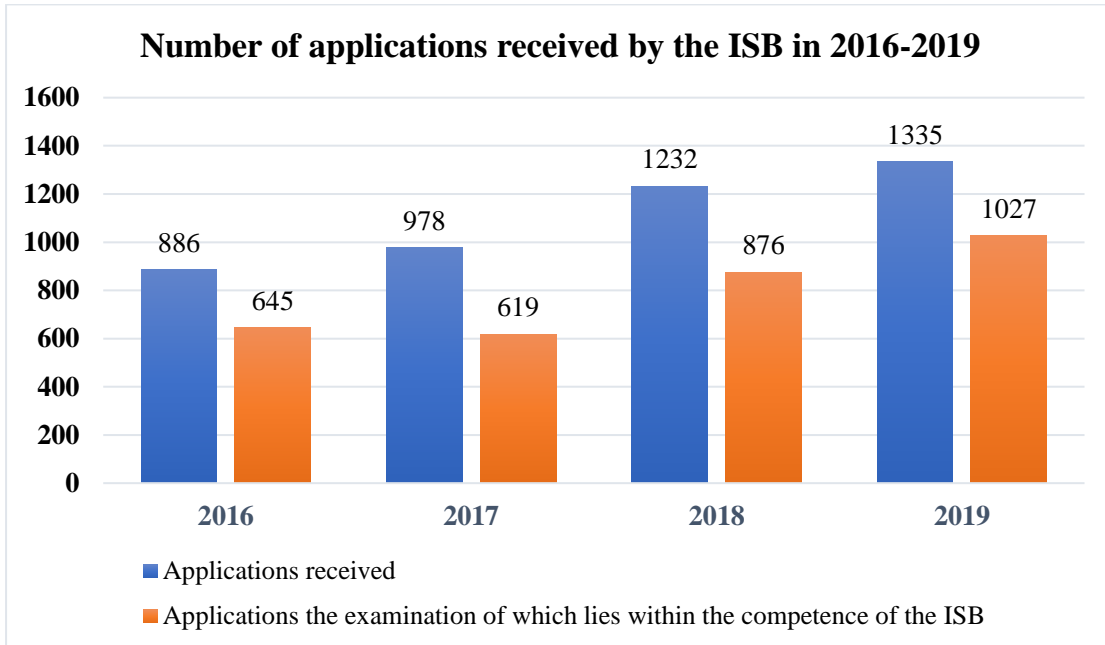


Chart 1. Source: the Internal Security Bureau

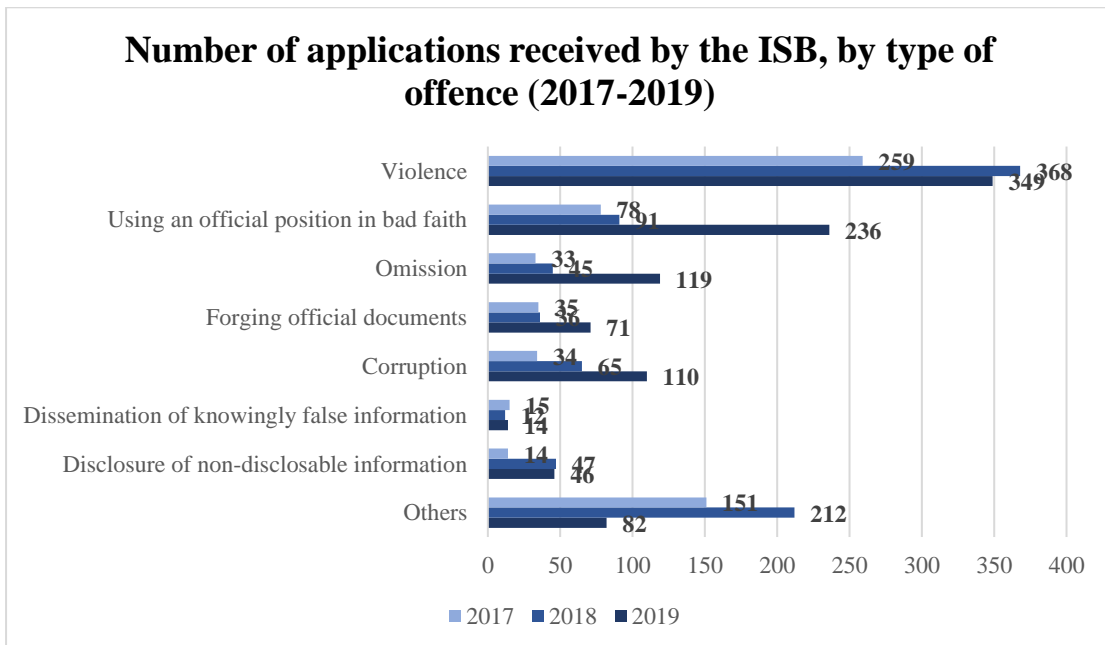


Chart 2. Source: the Internal Security Bureau

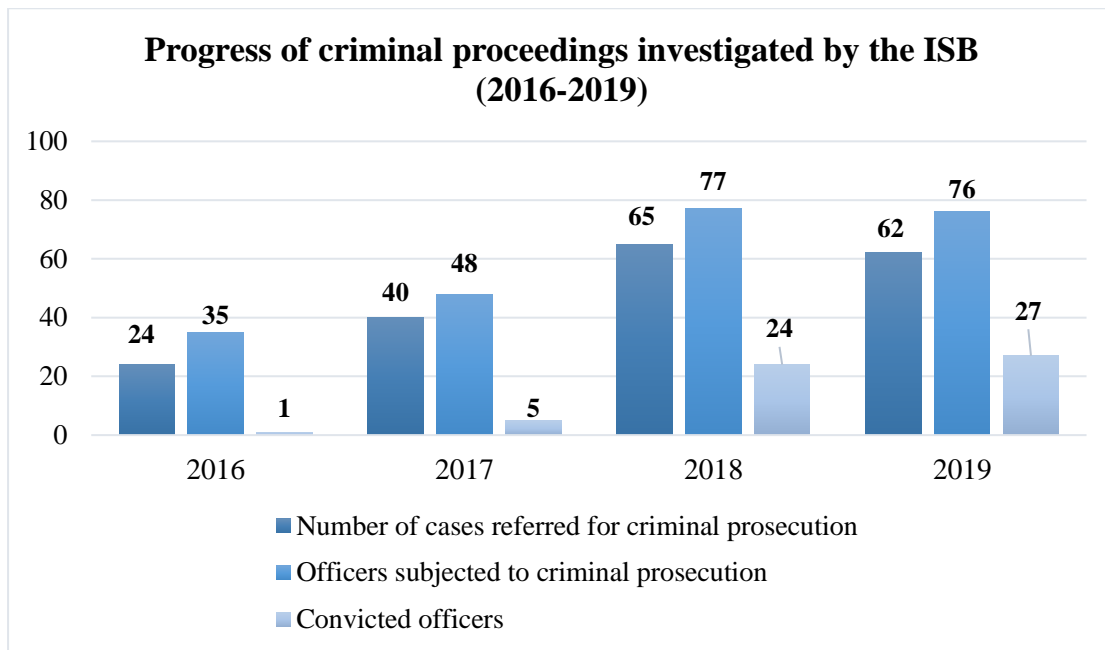


Chart 3. Source: the Internal Security Bureau

**Amendments to the CPL for the implementation of the Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and the Council (Victims' Rights Directive)**

Year	Amendments	Purpose
23 March 2016	Article 95, 96, 99, and 104	Extension of criteria for the recognition as a victim and representative of the victim. Victim's rights in the court of first instance.
1 September 2018	Article 97 <sup>1</sup> and 98	Fundamental rights of a victim in pre-trial criminal proceedings.
25 October 2018	Article 96 <sup>1</sup>	"Specially protected victim". Possibility for a victim, including a person who has suffered from a criminal offence directed against the morality or sexual inviolability of a person, or from trafficking in human beings, and a person who has suffered from violence by a member of the immediate family, to be recognised as a specially protected victim. A specially protected victim may, <i>inter alia</i> , request and receive information regarding release or escape of such detained or convicted person from a place of imprisonment or a place of temporary detention who has inflicted harm to him or her. Also, the initiation of criminal proceedings has been facilitated in several cases, stipulating that criminal proceedings regarding rape and sexual violence may also be initiated without the receipt of a request from the person to whom harm has been inflicted.
1 January 2016	CoM Regulation no.869 "Regulations on Legal Aid Administration" of 15 November 2005	Widening of the functions related to legal aid administration, establishing the obligation to consult persons who have suffered from criminal offences. To fulfil this function, a participation agreement with the association "Skalbes" was concluded. As of 1 January 2016, the free victim support line 116006 operates in Latvia. It was

		introduced to provide emotional support to crime victims, as well as information on their rights and possibilities to execute these rights and competent organizations to turn to.
<p><b>1 January 2018</b></p>	<p>Article 48, 130, 125, 126, and 132<sup>1</sup> of the <i>Criminal Law</i></p>	<p>Completion of the regulatory framework of the <i>Criminal Law</i> regarding prevention of violence (by extending the list of aggravating circumstances, establishing a sufficiently long limitation period which allows to initiate criminal proceedings as soon as the victim has reached the legal age, as well as by establishing criminal liability for persecution of a person, completing the regulatory framework on serious, moderate and slight bodily injuries). Clause 16 has been added to paragraph 1 of Article 48 “Aggravating Circumstances” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>, including a further aggravating circumstance, i.e., a criminal offence related to violence or threats of violence, or an intentional criminal offence against health or morality and sexual inviolability of a person committed at the presence of a minor. A qualifying element has been added to Article 130 “Slight Bodily Injury”, Article 126 “Intentional Moderate Bodily Injury”, and Article 125 “Intentional Serious Bodily Injury” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>, i.e., a criminal offence against a person to whom the perpetrator of a criminal offence is related in the first or second degree of kinship, or against the spouse or former spouse, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of a criminal offence is or has been in non-registered marital relationship, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of a criminal offence has a joint (single) household. Article 132<sup>1</sup> “Persecution” has been added to the <i>Criminal Law</i>. For repeated or lasting tracking and surveillance of another person, expressing threats to such person, or unsolicited communication with such person, if such person has had reasonable grounds to fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her relatives, the applicable punishment is a temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.</p>
<p><b>2016 and 2018</b></p>	<p>Article 96<sup>1</sup> and 151<sup>1</sup> of the <i>CPL</i></p>	<p>As for provisional protection measures, in accordance with Article 96<sup>1</sup>, paragraph 1, Clause 4, of the <i>CPL</i>, a person who has suffered from a criminal offence related to violence or threat of violence shall be recognised as a specially protected victim. A specially protected victim may participate in procedural activities, with a permission of the person directing the proceedings, together with the trusted person, unless it is a person against whom criminal proceedings have been initiated, a detained, a suspect, or an accused. A specially protected victim may request and receive information regarding release or escape of such arrested or convicted person from a place of imprisonment or a place of temporary detention who has inflicted harm to him or her, if there is a threat to the victim and there is no risk of harm to the arrested or convicted person, etc. In accordance with</p>

	<p>Article 151<sup>1</sup> “Special Features of Interrogation of a Specially Protected Victim in Pre-trial Criminal Proceedings” of the <i>CPL</i>, interrogation of a specially protected victim is performed in a separate room appropriate for such purposes or without the presence of persons not related to the particular procedural action. Interrogation of such person who has been recognised as a victim of trafficking in human beings shall be conducted by a performer of an investigative action of the same gender. The above mentioned condition need not be conformed to, if the victim himself or herself or his or her representative agrees thereto.</p>
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Table 6. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

Date	Amendments
<i>The Criminal Law</i>	
14 June 2014	Supplemented Article 48, paragraph 1, Clause 15 of the <i>Criminal Law</i> , which states that the criminal offence against morality and sexual inviolability committed against a person to whom the perpetrator of a criminal offence is related in the first or second degree of kinship, or against the spouse or former spouse, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of a criminal offence is or has been in non-registered marital relationship, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of a criminal offence has a joint (single) household, may be considered to be aggravating circumstances.
14 June 2014	Article 159 of the <i>Criminal Law</i> provides for criminal liability for rape – an act of sexual intercourse taking advantage of the state of helplessness of a victim or an act of sexual intercourse against the will of the victim by means of violence, threats or using trust, authority or exerting other influence over the victim, for which the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a period of four and up to ten years and with probationary supervision for a period up to five years. Aggravated liability arises, <i>inter alia</i> , for a person who commits rape, if serious consequences have been caused thereby. Furthermore, in cases where the rape has occurred in the family and committed by a spouse, the aggravating circumstance referred to in Article 48, paragraph 1, Clause 15, of the <i>Criminal Law</i> shall be taken into account when determining the punishment. Thus, the <i>Criminal Law</i> provides for criminal liability for spousal rape, i.e., such offence shall be qualified in accordance with the respective paragraph of Article 19 of the <i>Criminal Law</i> . However, the provisions laid down in Article 48, paragraph 1, Clause 15, of the <i>Criminal Law</i> , may be recognised as an aggravating circumstance, which shall be taken into account when determining the punishment.
14 June 2014	Amendments to Article 61 of the <i>Criminal Law</i> , stipulating that release prior to completion of sentence shall not be applied, if it has been imposed on a adult for an especially serious crime committed against a person who has not attained the age of sixteen years, and is related to sexual violence, thereby denying the sentenced his or her right to be released prior completion of sentence if he or she has committed an offence against sexual inviolability of a child.

<p><b>14 June 2014</b></p>	<p>The law provides for harsher sentences for rape, sexual violence, acts of sexual nature with a person who has not attained the age of sixteen, leading to depravity and encouraging to involve in sexual acts. For instance, in accordance with Article 159, paragraph 1, of the <i>Criminal Law</i>, for a person who commits such criminal offence, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a period of four and up to ten years and with probationary supervision for a period up to five years. However, prior to these amendments, this paragraph provided for deprivation of liberty for a period of two and up to ten years. the <i>Criminal Law</i> provides for criminal liability for the use of prostitution by a minor.</p>
<p><b>2 December 2015</b></p>	<p>The <i>Criminal Law</i> establishes a sufficiently long limitation period which allows to initiate criminal proceedings as soon as the victim has reached the legal age, i.e., in accordance with Article 56<sup>1</sup>, paragraph 1<sup>1</sup> of the <i>Criminal Law</i>, a person may not be held criminally liable if twenty years have elapsed from the day when the victim of the criminal offence against morality and sexual inviolability of a minor, has attained eighteen years of age, except for the crime for which, in accordance with the Law, life imprisonment may be adjudged. In accordance with Article 56, paragraph 4, of the <i>Criminal Law</i> the issue of application of a limitation period to a person who has committed a crime for which life imprisonment may be adjudged, shall be decided by a court, if from the day of committing the crime or from the day when the victim of a crime against morality and sexual inviolability of a minor, has attained eighteen years of age, thirty years have elapsed.</p>
<p><b>2 December 2015</b></p>	<p>The probationary period referred to in Article 159, 160, and 162 of the <i>Criminal Law</i> has been increased from three to five years.</p>
<p><b>1 January 2018</b></p>	<p>Clause 9 has been added to Article 125, paragraph 2, of the <i>Criminal Law</i>, Clause 7 to Article 126, paragraph 2, of this Law, and Clause 6 to Article 130, paragraph 3, of this Law, including a qualifying circumstance – offences “against a person to whom the perpetrator of a criminal offence is related in the first or second degree of kinship, or against the spouse or former spouse, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of a criminal offence is or has been in non-registered marital relationship, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of a criminal offence has a joint (single) household”.</p>
<p><b>1 January 2018</b></p>	<p>Article 48 of the <i>Criminal Law</i> has been amended. Prior to these amendments to Article 48 of the <i>Criminal Law</i>, it provided for an aggravating circumstance for a criminal offence committed against a person who has not attained sixteen years of age. However, from now on, the <i>Criminal Law</i> provides for an aggravating circumstance for a criminal offence committed against a person who has not attained eighteen (and not sixteen) years of age, accordingly.</p>
<p><b>1 January 2018</b></p>	<p>A criminal offence related to violence or threats of violence, or an intentional criminal offence against health or morality and sexual inviolability of a person committed at the presence of a minor has been recognised as an aggravating circumstance. A person shall be held liable for such crimes, which, when committed at the presence of a minor, may have negative impact on the minor (physical or sexual violence, forced marriage, forced abortion, etc.).</p>
<p><b>1 January 2018</b></p>	<p>Three types of criminal offences have been added to Article 56, paragraph 1<sup>1</sup> of the <i>Criminal Law</i>, i.e., serious bodily injury related to genital mutilation or loss of reproductive capacity, trafficking in human beings, and compelling commission of an abortion.</p>
<p><b>1 January 2018</b></p>	<p>Article 132<sup>1</sup> has been added to the <i>Criminal Law</i>, stipulating that a person shall be held liable for repeated or lasting tracking and surveillance of another person, expressing threats to such person, or unsolicited communication with such person,</p>



	if such person has had reasonable grounds to fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her relatives.
<b>23 May 2018</b>	Article 48, paragraph 1., Clause 15; Article 125, paragraph 2, Clause 9; Article 126, paragraph 2, Clause 7, and Article 130, paragraph 3, Clause 6 of the <i>Criminal Law</i> have been reworded to replace the term “non-registered marital relationship” with “continuous intimate relationship”.
<b><i>The Law on the Procedures for the Coming into Force and Application of the Criminal Law</i></b>	
<b>1 January 2018</b>	With amendments to the <i>Law on the Procedures for the Coming into Force and Application of the Criminal Law</i> , gradation of psychological disorders has been determined, stipulating that mental disorders or traumas that have been caused as a result of mental or mechanical, thermal, electrical, acoustic, radiation, chemical, biological or other effects shall also be equivalent to bodily injury. Furthermore, the <i>Law</i> stipulates that serious bodily injuries are also such bodily injuries, which have been the reason for mental disorder with a chronic course or mental trauma with permanent consequences which affects the social adaptation of a person significantly. Moderate bodily injuries are also a mental disorder or mental trauma affecting the social adaptation of a person on a long-term basis. Female genital mutilation is also considered a serious bodily injury.
<b><i>The Criminal Procedure Law</i></b>	
<b>25 June 2014</b>	Article 14, paragraph 4, of the <i>CPL</i> stipulates that criminal proceedings regarding a criminal offence which is related to violence committed by a person upon whom the minor victim is financially or otherwise dependent, or regarding a criminal offence against morality or sexual inviolability, wherein the victim is a minor, shall have preference, in comparison with similar criminal proceedings wherein victims are persons of legal age, in ensuring of a reasonable term. Criminal proceedings against a minor shall have preference, in comparison with similar criminal proceedings against a person of legal age, in the ensuring of a reasonable term.
<b>2 December 2015</b>	A chief prosecutor as the person conducting the proceedings has the obligation to request an evaluation report from the State Probation Service regarding a person who has been accused of committing a criminal offence against morality and sexual inviolability.
<b>23 March 2016</b>	The part concerning criminal offences, for which criminal proceedings shall be initiated only after receipt of an application from the person to whom harm has been inflicted, has been excluded from Article 7, paragraph 2, of the <i>CPL</i> . The amendments stipulate that the criminal proceedings may be initiated also without receiving an application from the person who has been a victim of criminal offences referred to in Article 159, paragraph 1 (rape), Article 160, paragraph 1 (sexual violence), and Article 130, paragraph 3 (intentional infliction of slight bodily injuries) of the <i>Criminal Law</i> .
<b>23 March 2016</b>	Through the implementation of Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA, the <i>CPL</i> has been supplemented, establishing a further category of victims, i.e., “specially protected victim”, and including new mechanisms for the protection of the rights of victims and special features of interrogation. In accordance with Article 96 <sup>1</sup> of the <i>CPL</i> , the following victims shall be included in the category of specially protected victims: a minor; a person who is not able to completely exercise his or her procedural rights due to a mental or other health deficiencies; a person who has suffered from a criminal offence directed against the morality or sexual inviolability of a person, or from trafficking in human beings; a person who has suffered from a criminal offence

	<p>related to violence or threat of violence and committed by a member of the immediate family, former spouse of the victim or by a person with whom the victim has been in a continuous intimate relationship; a person who as a result of a criminal offence has been, possibly, inflicted serious bodily injuries or mental impairments; a person who has suffered from a criminal offence, allegedly committed due to racial, national, ethnic, or religious reasons. In accordance with Article 96<sup>1</sup>, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the <i>CPL</i>, a specially protected victim may participate in procedural activities, with a permission of the person conducting the proceedings, together with the trusted person, unless it is a person against whom criminal proceedings have been initiated, a detained, a suspect, or an accused. Also, a specially protected victim may request and receive information regarding release or escape of such detained or convicted person from a place of imprisonment or a place of temporary detention who has inflicted harm to him or her, if there is a threat to the victim and there is no risk of harm to the detained or convicted person. This way, the victim is warned about the fact that the person is no longer at the place of imprisonment, thus preventing the possibility of recurring danger, as far as possible.</p>
<b>23 March 2016</b>	<p>Article 151<sup>1</sup> has been added to the <i>CPL</i>, stipulating that interrogation of a specially protected victim is performed in a separate room appropriate for such purposes or without the presence of persons not related to the particular procedural action. Furthermore, the interrogation of such person who has been recognised as a victim of violence committed by a person upon whom the victim is dependent financially or otherwise, a victim of trafficking in human beings, or a criminal offence directed against morality or sexual inviolability of the person, shall be conducted by an investigator of the same gender. The above mentioned condition need not be conformed to, if the victim himself or herself or his or her representative agrees thereto. If the victim of a criminal offence directed against morality or sexual inviolability of a person and the person who has the right to defence is of the same gender and if it is requested by the victim or his or her representative, the interrogation shall be performed by an investigator of the opposite gender.</p>
<b>23 March 2016</b>	<p>Article 152, paragraph 1, of the <i>CPL</i> stipulates that the course of interrogation of a minor shall be recorded in an audio and video recording, if it is in the best interests of the minor and if it is necessary for achieving the objective of criminal proceedings. The course of interrogation of a minor who has been recognised as a victim of violence committed by a person upon whom the victim is dependent financially or otherwise, a victim of trafficking in human beings, or a criminal offence directed against morality or sexual inviolability of the person, shall be recorded in an audio and video recording, except when it is contrary to the best interests of the minor or hinders the achievement of the objective of criminal proceedings.</p>
<b>25 October 2018</b>	<p>The conditions for closed court hearings referred to in Article 450 of the <i>CPL</i> have been extended, i.e., the amendments stipulate that a criminal case regarding a criminal offence against the morality and sexual inviolability, and regarding a criminal offence committed by a minor or against a minor, and also a criminal case in which the protection of the State or adoption secret is necessary shall be tried in a closed court hearing.</p>

Table 7. Source: the Ministry of Justice

**Temporary protection against violence under Chapter 30<sup>5</sup> of the  
*Civil Procedure Law***

<b>A victim of violence - the persons entitled to ask the court to order provisional measures</b>	<b>Provisional measures which could be ordered by the court</b>
Spouses or former spouses	Obligation for the defendant to leave the dwelling where the claimant lives and a prohibition to return and stay there
Persons between whom children and parent relations exist, guardianship or other out-of-family care relations exist/existed	Prohibition for the defendant to be closer to the dwelling, where the claimant lives, than a certain distance
Persons between whom kinship or affinity relations exist	Prohibition for the defendant to organise a meeting or communication of any kind with the claimant by using an intermediary
Persons who are living or have lived in one household	Prohibition for the defendant to use the claimant's personal data
Persons who have or are expecting a child together, regardless of whether such persons have ever been married or lived together	Other prohibitions and obligations imposed on the defendant by a court to ensure provisional protection of the claimant
Persons between whom close personal or intimate relations exist/existed	
In case of a child – one of the child's parents, guardian, the Orphan's Court, the prosecutor, if the offence involves violence against a child	

*Table 8. Source: the Civil Procedure Law*

**Statistics on applications for provisional protection against violence examined by courts of general jurisdiction**

Instance	Year of the application	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
	Outcome of the application	Number of applications	Number of applications	Number of applications	Number of applications	Number of applications	Number of applications	Number of applications
First Instance	Not indicated	3	9	17	19	26	19	93
	Application rejected	59	198	303	382	374	400	1716
	Application upheld	203	500	606	864	961	1021	4155
	Materials returned to the applicant	3	1		1		1	6
	Refusal to accept the application	4	3	4	3	6	4	24
	Application withdrawn	2	3	3	9	8	5	30
	Application left without consideration	1	1	3	1		1	7
	Application partly upheld	62	152	194	264	285	318	1275
	Proceedings on the application terminated	16	44	56	65	59	53	293
	Application considered as not submitted		1		2	4	3	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>353</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>1723</b>	<b>1825</b>	<b>7609</b>
Appellate court	Application rejected		2	3		1	2	8
	Application upheld		4	1	1		2	8
	Refusal to accept the application						1	1
	Application partly upheld			2			1	3
	Application considered as not submitted				1			1
<b>Total</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>353</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>1612</b>	<b>1724</b>	<b>1831</b>	<b>7630</b>

*Table 9. Source: the Ministry of Justice*

**Information about the number of individuals receiving social rehabilitation for perpetrators of violence**

	Number of adults receiving social rehabilitation services			Including					
				Rehabilitation in form of individual consultations			Rehabilitation in group sessions		
	Number of persons	Male	Female	Number of persons	Male	Female	Number of persons	Male	Female
<b>2015</b>	99	40	59	22	13	9	77	27	50
<b>2016</b>	304	141	163	131	72	59	173	69	104
<b>2017</b>	417	184	233	180	106	74	237	78	159
<b>2018</b>	448	213	235	212	137	75	236	76	160
<b>2019</b>	509	236	273	275	159	116	234	77	157

*Table 10. Source: the Ministry of Welfare*

**Information about the number of persons receiving rehabilitation services**

	Number of children receiving social rehabilitation services			Including					
				Social rehabilitation services at an institution			Social rehabilitation services at the place of residence		
	Number of persons	Boys	Girls	Number of persons	Boys	Girls	Number of persons	Boys	Girls
<b>2014</b>	2800	1481	1319	1542	799	743	1258	682	576
<b>2015</b>	2473	1261	1212	1237	606	631	1236	655	581
<b>2016</b>	2293	1201	1092	1157	599	558	1136	602	534
<b>2017</b>	1888	969	919	1071	534	537	817	435	382
<b>2018</b>	1953	1018	935	891	444	447	1082	576	506
<b>2019</b>	1946	909	1037	968	420	548	978	489	489

*Table 11. Source: the Ministry of Welfare*

	Number of adults receiving social rehabilitation services			Including					
				Social rehabilitation services at an institution			Social rehabilitation services at the place of residence		
	Number of persons	Men	Women	Number of persons	Men	Women	Number of persons	Men	Women
<b>2015</b>	181	12	169	121	8	113	60	4	56
<b>2016</b>	255	9	246	93	1	92	162	8	154
<b>2017</b>	434	10	424	108	4	104	326	6	320
<b>2018</b>	596	15	581	97	2	95	499	13	486
<b>2019</b>	583	21	562	119	3	116	464	18	446

*Table 12. Source: the Ministry of Welfare*

### Informative reports on domestic violence

Year	Information report
2018	On supported solutions for the improvement of the practice in handling sexual offences and treating children who have suffered from violence in criminal proceedings
2017	On cases of violence against women and domestic violence, their prevalence and dynamics in 2015
2016	On accession of Latvia to the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence
	On the effects of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence of 11 May 2011 on the system of regulatory enactments of the Republic of Latvia
	On cases of violence against women and domestic violence, their prevalence and dynamics in 2014

Table 13. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

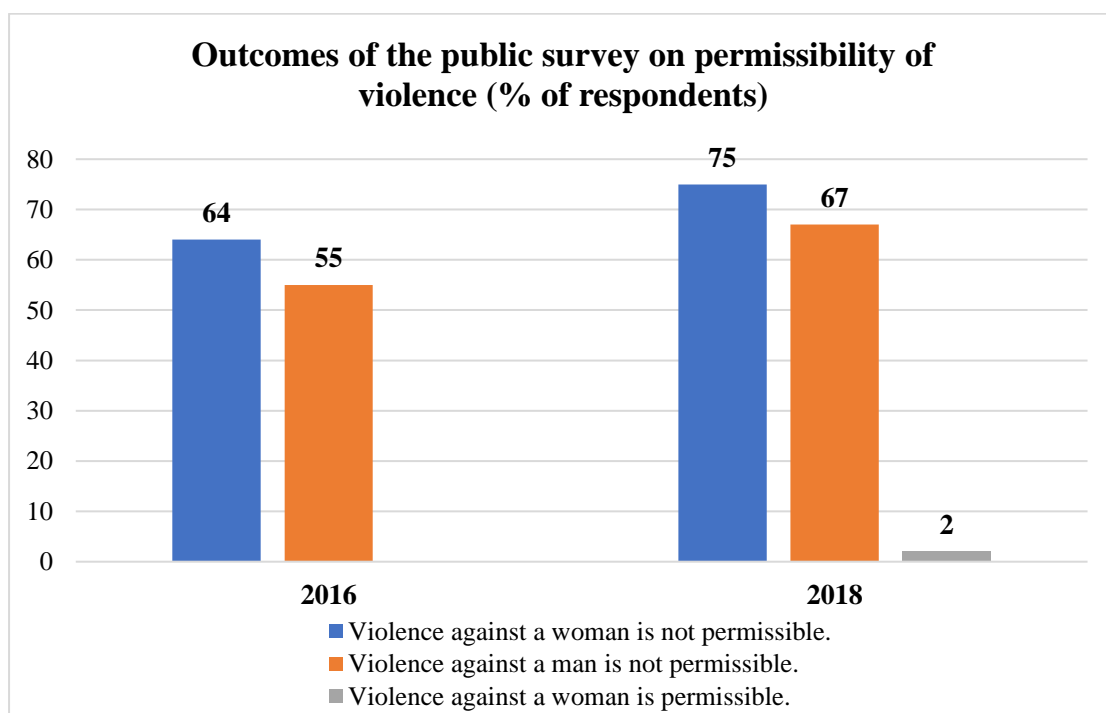


Chart 4. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

THE STATE POLICE		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
		CV**	CO***	CV	CO	CV	CO	CV	CO	CV	CO	CV	CO
<b>Criminal proceedings initiated</b>													
<b>Violence</b>	<b>Article 159 of the CL – Rape</b>	<b>92</b>	95	<b>69</b>	74	<b>82</b>	84	<b>79</b>	80	<b>71</b>	72	<b>83</b>	84
	<b>Article 130, paragraph 3, Clause 6, of the CL – Intentional slight bodily injury (domestic)*</b>	<b>67</b>	67	<b>42</b>	43	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	<b>Article 174 of the CL – Cruelty towards and violence against a minor</b>	<b>136</b>	144	<b>138</b>	147	<b>165</b>	168	<b>132</b>	143	<b>99</b>	135	<b>119</b>	124
<b>Subject to criminal prosecution</b>													
	<b>Article 159 of the CL – Rape</b>	<b>32</b>	38	<b>28</b>	35	<b>32</b>	33	<b>23</b>	25	<b>19</b>	19	<b>36</b>	39
	<b>Article 130, paragraph 3, Clause 6, of the CL – Intentional slight bodily injury (domestic)*</b>	<b>30</b>	30	<b>14</b>	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	<b>Article 174 of the CL – Cruelty towards and violence against a minor</b>	<b>61</b>	77	<b>58</b>	65	<b>61</b>	65	<b>57</b>	71	<b>56</b>	93	<b>64</b>	70
<b>Criminal proceedings terminated</b>													
	<b>Article 159 of the CL – Rape</b>	<b>57</b>	58	<b>34</b>	34	<b>64</b>	66	<b>47</b>	47	<b>51</b>	51	<b>43</b>	43

<b>Article 130, paragraph 3, Clause 6, of the CL – Intentional slight bodily injury (domestic)*</b>	<b>32</b>	32	<b>16</b>	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Article 174 of the CL – Cruelty towards and violence against a minor</b>	<b>106</b>	110	<b>82</b>	82	<b>87</b>	95	<b>65</b>	66	<b>51</b>	54	<b>63</b>	63	

\* Article 130, paragraph three, Clause 6, of the *CL* entered into force on 1 January 2018.

\*\*CV – criminal violations (a less severe form of a criminal offence).

\*\*\*CO – criminal offences

*Table 14. Source: the Ministry of the Interior*



<b>Qualification of a criminal offence</b>
Article 125, paragraph 2, Clause 9 and paragraph 3, of the <i>CL</i> – Intentional serious bodily injury.
Article 126, paragraph 2, Clause 7, of the <i>CL</i> – Intentional Moderate Bodily Injury.
Article 130, paragraph 3, Clause 6, of the <i>CL</i> – Intentional Slight Bodily Injury (domestic).
Article 168 <sup>1</sup> of the <i>CL</i> – Failure to comply with a ruling on the protection against violence.
Article 130 <sup>1</sup> of the <i>CL</i> – Torture.
Article 174, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the <i>CL</i> – Cruelty towards and violence against a minor.
Article 124, paragraph 2, of the <i>CP</i> – Leading to suicide.
Article 132 <sup>1</sup> of the <i>CL</i> – Persecution.
Article 132 of the <i>CP</i> – Threatening to commit murder or to inflict serious bodily injury.
Article 116 of the <i>CP</i> – Murder.
Article 117 of the <i>CP</i> – Murder committed in aggravating circumstances.
Section 119 of the <i>CP</i> – Murder of a newborn child.
Article 120 of the <i>CP</i> – Murder committed in a state of extreme mental agitation.
Article 121 of the <i>CP</i> – Murder committed exceeding the limits of necessary self-defence.
Article 159, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the <i>CP</i> – Rape.
Article 160 of the <i>CP</i> – Sexual violence.
Article 161 of the <i>CP</i> – Acts of sexual nature with person who has not attained the age of sixteen years.
Article 162 of the <i>CP</i> – Leading to depravity.
Article 162 <sup>1</sup> of the <i>CP</i> – Encouraging to involve in sexual acts.
Article 164 of the <i>CP</i> – Involvement of a person in prostitution and use of prostitution.
Article 165 of the <i>CP</i> – Living on the avails of prostitution.
Article 165 <sup>1</sup> of the <i>CP</i> – Sending a person for sexual exploitation.
Article 166 of the <i>CP</i> – Violation of provisions regarding the demonstration of a pornographic performance, restriction of entertainment of intimate nature and handling of a material of pornographic nature.

Table 15. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

### Measures to combat domestic violence (2014-2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Court decisions on provisional protection against violence recorded by the State Police	337	891	1180	1681	2098	2485
– those received by the State Police in the respective year	337	554	631	817	897	942
–failure to enforce court decisions have been established	91	278	258	365	448	503

Police decisions on separation made by the State Police officers	91	72	184	695	788	679
–failure to enforce police decisions on separation have been established	11	14	24	47	56	71

Table 16. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

### Courses organised by the State Police College in 2014-2019

Year	Activity	Number of activities per year
2014	Protection of the rights of the child.	3
	Protection of the rights of the child – 2 .	6
	Psychological and legal aspects of the actions by police officers in cases involving sexual violence.	5
	Psychological characteristics of interrogation of a victim.	1
	Human rights in the law enforcement.	3
2015	Protection of the rights of the child.	8
	Protection of the rights of the child – 2.	3
	Psychological and legal aspects of the actions by police officers in cases involving sexual violence.	1
	Psychological characteristics of interrogation of a victim.	2
	Human rights in the law enforcement.	8
	Police officer’s liability for infringement of rights while performing his or her duties in ensuring public order and detaining and escorting persons.	3
2016	Protection of the rights of the child.	5
	Protection of the rights of the child – 2 .	5
	Psychological and legal aspects of police officers in cases involving sexual violence.	1
	Psychological characteristics of interrogation of a victim.	5
	Human rights in the law enforcement.	5
	Trafficking in human beings nowadays: Forms, prevention, and remediation.	2
	Actions of police officers in cases related to domestic violence.	1
2017	Actions of police officers in cases related to domestic violence.	2
	Treatment of victims I and II.	9
	Protection of the rights of the child.	6
	Protection of the rights of the child – 2.	6
	Psychological and legal aspects of police officers in cases involving sexual violence.	1
	Legal and practical aspects of actions by officials with special ranks employed in temporary detention centres of the State Police.	4
	Human rights in the law enforcement.	6
	Police officer’s liability for infringement of rights while performing his or her duties in ensuring public order and detaining and escorting persons.	1

	Trafficking in human beings nowadays: Forms, prevention, and remediation.	2
2018	Actions of police officers in cases related to domestic violence.	1
	Trafficking in human beings nowadays: Forms, prevention, and remediation.	1
	Treatment of victims I and II.	3
	Protection of the rights of the child.	8
	Protection of the rights of the child – 2 .	5
	Psychological and legal aspects of the actions by police officers in cases involving sexual violence.	1
	Human rights in the law enforcement.	8
	Police officer’s liability for infringement of rights while performing his or her duties in ensuring public order and detaining and escorting persons.	3
2019	Actions of police officers in cases related to domestic violence.	1
	Trafficking in human beings nowadays: Forms, prevention, and remediation.	1
	Treatment of victims I and II.	1
	Protection of the rights of the child.	9
	Protection of the rights of the child – 2.	8
	Human rights in the law enforcement.	9

Table 17. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

**Measures taken by the State Police and the State Police College and cooperation in preventing violence against women**

Date	Measure
28 February 2014	<b>Cooperation agreement with the resource centre for women “Marta”</b> which involves organisation of regular joint training and exchange visits for police officers and students regarding domestic violence and violence against women.
2014	The State Police College, in collaboration with the Embassy of the United States of America in the Republic of Latvia and the resource centre for women “Marta”, organised training “Coordinated Response of Institutions to Domestic Violence”.
2016	The State Police College conducted a scientific study “Prejudices and Attitude of State Police Officers Towards Women who Have Suffered from Sexual Violence”, which was published in the collection of articles of international scientific conferences held in the Faculty of Social Sciences of Daugavpils University, as well as presented at the international conference “Efficient –No Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence” organised by the Ministry of Welfare and held on 24 November 2016.
2016	The State Police College published a scientific study „Представления о жертвах насилия у полицейских с разным типом веры в справедливый мир” in the Russian Journal of Criminology.
12 December 2018	The State Police College, in collaboration with the Ministry of Welfare and the resource centre for women “Centrs MARTA”,

	organised a seminar for students “Coordinated and Efficient Response to Cases Involving Domestic Violence”, which took place as part of the project “One Step Closer: Joint Response by the Community to Cases Involving Violation against Women” co-funded by the European Commission.
<b>2019</b>	The Ministry of Welfare and the Embassy of Sweden organised a seminar “Risk Assessment and Management Process in Cases Involving Domestic Violence” for students and State Police officials.
<b>2015</b>	The State Police conducted a study “Attitude Towards and Awareness of Domestic Violence from the Perspective of Police Officers and Candidates”. The outcomes of the study were published on the intranet of the State Police, as well as presented at the conference “Recent Developments in Legal Psychology in Latvia” organised by Latvian Association of Legal Psychology and at the conference “Free and Safe Life” organised by the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Interior.

*Table 18. Source: the Ministry of the Interior*

**Participation of the State Police officials in the events organised by the foundation “Centrs Dardedze”**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Number of SP officials participating in the event</b>
<b>2018</b>	Interrogation of children who have suffered from sexual violence.	7
<b>2018</b>	Sexual violence against a child – recognition and action.	1
<b>2018</b>	Interinstitutional cooperation: sexual offender.	15
<b>2019</b>	Model of child’s home.	14

*Table 19. Source: the Ministry of the Interior*

## Restriction of prostitution in Latvia

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Number of persons convicted for violations referred to in Article 174<sup>4</sup> of the <i>Latvian Administrative Violations Code</i> (violation of the regulations restricting)</b>	108 persons	174 persons (incl. 4 from third countries)	152 persons (incl. 13 from third countries)	41 persons (incl. 1 from third countries)	45 persons (incl. 8 from third countries)	97 persons (incl. 34 from third countries)
<b>Number of detected cases on violation of restrictions on prostitution</b>	156 administrative violations	291 administrative violations	187 administrative violations	52 administrative violations	65 administrative violations	107 administrative violations

Table 1. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

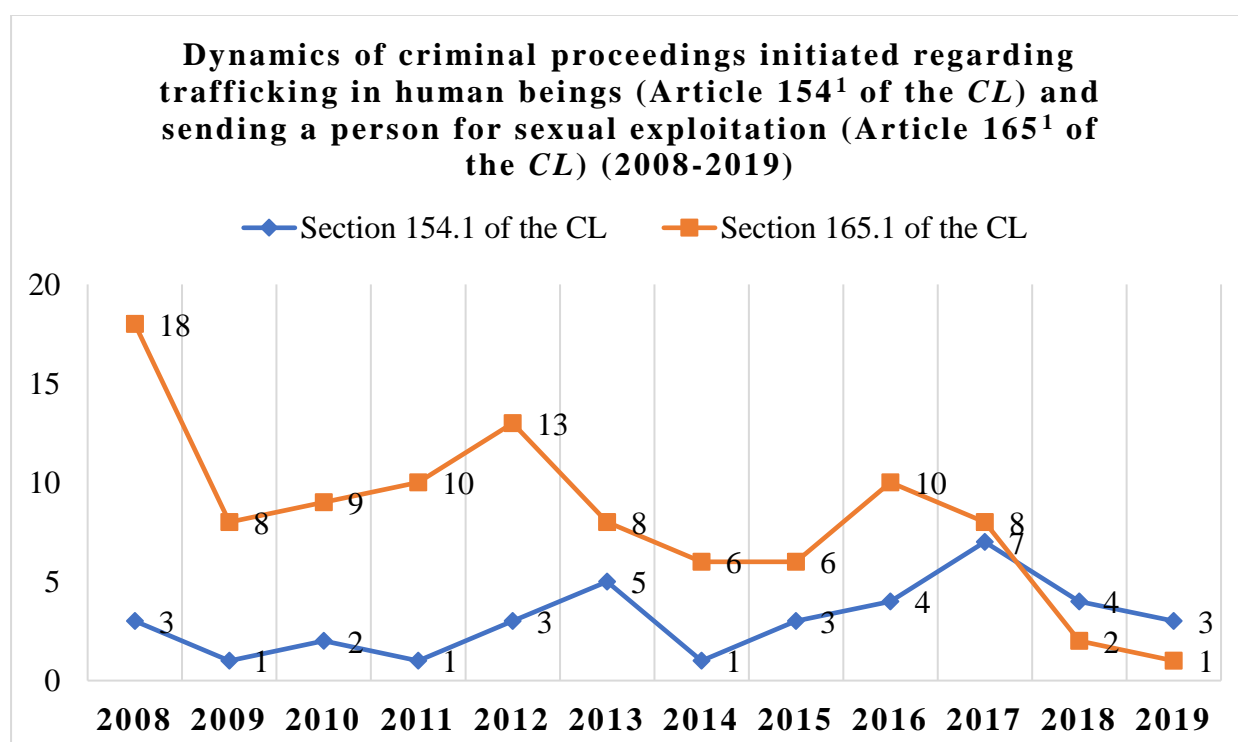


Chart 1. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

**Number of criminal proceedings initiated and number of persons recognised as suspects in criminal proceedings in accordance with Article 154<sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in**

**Human Beings” and Article 165<sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the CL**

Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>			Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	
	Number of criminal proceedings initiated/ type of exploitation	Number of suspects	Number of criminal proceedings initiated	Number of suspects
<b>2014</b>	1 1 forced marriage of convenience + sexual abuse + labour exploitation (cross-border)	14 (10 men, 4 women)	6	3 (2 men, 1 woman)
<b>2015</b>	3 2 forced marriages of convenience 1 sexual abuse (domestic)	5 persons (4 men, 1 woman)	6	7 (2 men, 5 women)
<b>2016</b>	4 3 forced marriages of convenience (cross-border) 1 labour exploitation (domestic)	3 (2 men, 1 woman)	10	8 persons (4 men, 4 women)
<b>2017</b>	7 1 labour exploitation (domestic) 1 sexual abuse (domestic) 3 labour exploitation (cross-border) 2 forced marriages of convenience (cross-border)	4 (3 men, 1 woman)	8	7 (3 men, 4 women)
<b>2018</b>	4 2 forced marriages of convenience (cross-border) 2 sexual abuse (domestic)	12 (7 men, 5 women)	2	4 (3 men, 1 woman)
<b>2019</b>	3 1 labour exploitation (cross-border) 1 sexual abuse (domestic) 1 forced marriage of convenience (cross-border)	3 (2 men, 1 woman)	1	1 man

*Table 2. Source: the Ministry of the Interior*

### Criminal proceedings on trafficking in human beings initiated in 2016-2019

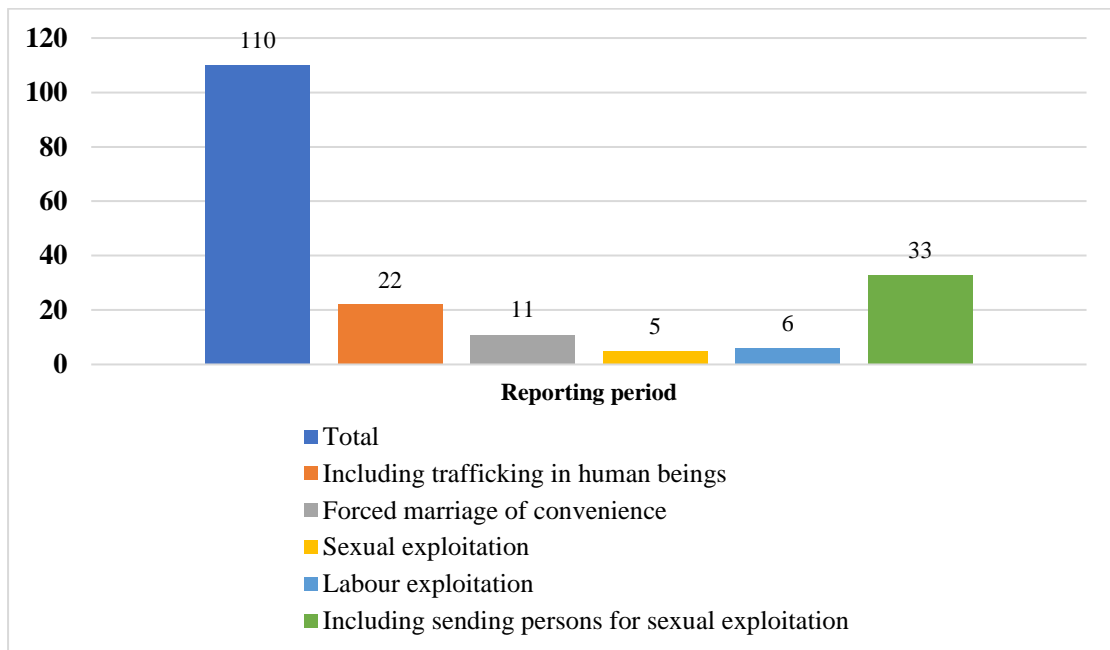


Chart 2. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

**Identified and presumed victims of trafficking in human beings by gender, age, nationality, form and type of exploitation, and formal identifier**

		<b>Total number of victims</b>	<b>Number of victims by gender</b>	<b>Number of victims by age</b>	<b>Number of victims by nationality</b>	<b>Number of victims by form of exploitation</b>	<b>Number of victims by place of exploitation: domestic or cross-border</b>	<b>Number of victims by formal identifier</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>Identified</b>	34	26 women 8 men	34 adults	34 Latvia	22 forced marriages of convenience 11 forced labour/labour exploitations 1 forced crime	34 cross-border	7 – police 27 – provider of social services
<b>2014</b>	<b>Presumed</b>	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>2015</b>	<b>Identified</b>	11	10 women 1 man	5 minors 6 adults	10 Latvia 1 Lithuania	4 sexual exploitations 5 forced marriages of convenience 2 forced crimes	11 cross-border	4 – police 7 – provider of social services
<b>2015</b>	<b>Presumed</b>	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>2016</b>	<b>Identified</b>	19	15 women 4 men	6 minors 13 adults	19 Latvia	14 sexual exploitations 4 forced labour/labour exploitations 1 forced marriage of convenience	14 domestic 5 cross-border	7 – police 12 – provider of social services
<b>2016</b>	<b>Presumed</b>	14	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	Provider of social services



<b>2017</b>	<b>Identified</b>	25	17 women 8 men	3 minors 22 adults	23 Latvia 2 Tajikistan	8 sexual exploitations 8 forced labour/labour exploitations 8 forced marriages of convenience 1 slavery	5 domestic 20 cross- border	9 – police 16 – provider of social services
<b>2017</b>	<b>Presumed</b>	17	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	Provider of social services
<b>2018</b>	<b>Identified</b>	23	12 women 11 men	23 adults	23 Latvia	6 sexual exploitations 11 forced labour/labour exploitations 5 forced marriages of convenience 5 forced criminal offences	5 domestic 18 cross- border	12 – police 11 – provider of social services
<b>2018</b>	<b>Presumed</b>	4	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	Provider of social services
<b>2019</b>	<b>Identified</b>	39	16 women 23 men	1 minor 22 adults	15 Latvia 1 India 15 Tajikistan 8 Uzbekistan	7 sexual exploitations 28 forced labour/labour exploitations 3 forced marriages of convenience 1 slavery	5 domestic 34 cross- border	3 – police 36 – provider of social services
<b>2019</b>	<b>Presumed</b>	1	1 woman	1 adult	1 Latvia	1 forced marriage of convenience	1 exploitation abroad	Provider of social services

*Table 3. Source: the Ministry of the Interior*

**Number of criminal cases sent for trial and number of accused persons in accordance with Article 154<sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” and Article 165<sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the CL**

	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>		Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>		
		Number of criminal cases/ type of exploitation	Number of accused persons	Number of criminal cases	Number of accused persons
<b>2014</b>	0	0	0	8	11 (6 men, 5 women)
<b>2015</b>	3	1 sexual exploitation 1 forced marriage of convenience 1 forced marriage of convenience + sexual exploitation	8 (5 men, 3 women)	3	3 women
<b>2016</b>	4	A total of 4	11 (6 women, 5 men)	4	4 (2 women, 2 men)
<b>2017</b>	2	1 labour exploitation (domestic) 1 forced marriage of convenience (cross-border)	3 (1 woman, 2 men)	4	5 (2 women, 3 men)
<b>2018</b>	1	1 labour exploitation (domestic)	1 man	1	1 man
<b>2019</b>	3	1 sexual exploitation (domestic) 2 forced marriages of convenience (cross-border)	3 (2 women, 1 man)	3	4 (1 woman, 3 men)

*Table 4. Source: the Ministry of the Interior*

**Number of convicted persons in accordance with Articles 154<sup>1</sup> and 165<sup>1</sup> of the CL**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Legal provision</b>	<b>Number of convicted persons</b>	<b>Number of convicted persons by gender</b>	<b>Number of convicted persons by age</b>	<b>Number of convicted persons by nationality</b>
<b>2014</b>	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	1	1 man	1 (aged 30-49)	Latvia
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	14	6 men, 8 women	1 (aged 18-24) 4 (aged 25-29) 8 (aged 30-49) 1 (aged 50 +)	Latvia
<b>2015</b>	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	0	0	0	0
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	9	3 men, 6 women	3 (aged 18-24) 1 (aged 25-29) 5 (aged 30-49)	Latvia
<b>2016</b>	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	4	2 men, 2 women	1 (aged 18-24) 3 (aged 30-49)	Latvia
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	12	9 men, 3 women	1 (aged 18-24) 2 (aged 25-29) 9 (aged 30-49)	10 Latvia 1 Cuba 1 Germany
<b>2017</b>	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	4	1 man, 3 women	2 (aged 18-24) 2 (aged 30-49)	Latvia
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	6	3 men, 3 women	1 (aged 18-24) 1 (aged 25-29) 4 (aged 30-49)	Latvia
<b>2018</b>	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	1	1 man	1 (aged 30-49)	Latvia
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	1	1 man	1 (aged 50 and older)	Latvia
<b>2019</b>	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	2	2 men	2 (aged 30-49)	Latvia
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	7	6 men, 1 woman	1 (aged 25-29) 6 (aged 30-49)	Latvia

*Table 5. Source: the Ministry of the Interior*

**Number of sentences imposed in accordance with Articles 154<sup>1</sup> and 165<sup>1</sup> of the CL**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Legal provision</b>	<b>Number of convicted persons</b>	<b>Type and duration of sentence</b>	<b>Actual/suspended</b>
<b>2014</b>	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	1	1 (deprivation of liberty, 5-10 years inclusive)	Actual
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	14	1 (imprisonment, 5-10 years inclusive) 11 (suspended imprisonment) 2 community service	3 actual 11 suspended
<b>2015</b>	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	0	x	x
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	9	2 (imprisonment for up to 1 year) 5 (imprisonment, 1-3 years inclusive) 1 (imprisonment, 3-5 years inclusive) 1 (community service) 2 (additional sentence – confiscation of property)	3 actual 6 suspended
<b>2016</b>	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	4	4 (suspended imprisonment) 2 (confiscation of property)	4 suspended
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	12	2 (imprisonment for up to 1 year) 10 (suspended imprisonment)	2 actual 10 suspended
<b>2017</b>	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	4	3 (suspended imprisonment) 1 (fine)	3 suspended
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	6	6 (suspended imprisonment)	6 suspended
<b>2018</b>	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	1	1 (suspended imprisonment for 5 years)	1 suspended
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	1	1 (suspended imprisonment for 1 year)	1 suspended
<b>2019</b>	Article 154 <sup>1</sup> “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	2	2 (imprisonment: 5 years, 2 months) 2 (probation for 3 years)	2 actual

	Article 165 <sup>1</sup> “Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation” of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	7	2 (imprisonment: 6 years, 6 months) 3 (confiscation of property) 2 (probation: 1 years, 6 months) 4 (imprisonment: 2 years, 3 years, 3 years and 6 months, 4 years suspended)	3 actual  4 suspended
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*Table 6. Source: the Ministry of the Interior*

**Number of cases involving trafficking in human beings examined by the courts in 2014**

Trafficking in Human beings	Article of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	Instance	First Instance	Appellate court	Court of cassation
		Article (with the respective paragraph in parenthesis)			
Trafficking in Human beings	<b>Article 154<sup>1</sup></b>	154-1(2)		2	
		154-1(3)	1		3
	<b>Article 165<sup>1</sup></b>	165-1(1)	2		
		165-1(2)	7	1	
		165-1(3)	3	1	
Other articles related to trafficking in human beings	<b>Article 161</b>	161	15	4	2
	<b>Article 162</b>	162(1)	4		
		162(2)	23	13	6
	<b>Article 162<sup>1</sup></b>	162-1(1)			
		162-1(2)			
	<b>Article 164</b>	164(2)			
		164(3)	1	1	1
	<b>Article 165</b>	165(1)	2	1	
		165(2)	3		
		165(3)	3	3	
	<b>Article 166</b>	166(2)	15		1
		166(3)		1	1
		166(4)	1	1	
	<b>Article 285<sup>1</sup></b>	285-1(2)			
		285-1(3)			
<b>Article 285<sup>2</sup></b>	285-2(1)				
	285-2(2)	3			

*Table 7. Source: the Courts' Administration*

**Number of cases involving trafficking in human beings examined by the courts in 2015**

Trafficking in Human Beings	Article of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	Instance	First Instance	Appellate court	Court of cassation	
		Article (with the respective paragraph in parenthesis)				
Trafficking in human beings	Article 154 <sup>1</sup>	154-1(2)	1			
		154-1(3)	2	1		
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup>	165-1(1)	1			
		165-1(2)	4	1		
		165-1(3)	2			
Other articles related to human trafficking	Article 161	161	26	5	1	
	Article 162	162(1)	8	3	1	
		162(2)	13	9	8	
	Article 162 <sup>1</sup>	162-1	1	1		
		162-1(1)	1	3		
	Article 164	164(2)				
		164(3)				
	Article 165	165(1)	1		1	1
		165(2)	4			1
		165(3)	8		2	
	Article 166	166(2)	9		2	
		166(3)	3			
		166(4)	3		1	1
	Article 285 <sup>1</sup>	285-1(2)				
		285-1(3)				
Article 285 <sup>2</sup>	285-2(1)					
	285-2(2)		3	1		

*Table 8. Source: the Courts' Administration*

**Number of cases involving trafficking in human examined by the courts in 2016**

Trafficking in Human Beings	Article of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	Instance	First Instance	Appellate court	Court of cassation
		Article (with the respective paragraph in parenthesis)			
Trafficking in human beings	Article 154 <sup>1</sup>	154-1(2)		2	
		154-1(3)			
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup>	165-1(1)	1		
		165-1(2)	6		
		165-1(3)	3	1	
Other article related to human trafficking	Article 161	161	23	3	1
	Article 162	162(1)	10	3	
		162(2)	7	5	3
	Article 162 <sup>1</sup>	162-1	3	1	
		162-1(1)	3		
	Article 164	164(2)			
		164(3)		1	
	Article 165	165(1)	2		1
		165(2)	2	1	
		165(3)	3	2	1
	Article 166	166(2)	18	2	
		166(3)	2		
		166(4)	4	2	2
	Article 285 <sup>1</sup>	285-1(2)	5		
		285-1(3)	1		
Article 285 <sup>2</sup>	285-2(1)				
	285-2(2)	2			

*Table 9. Source: the Courts' Administration*



**Number of cases involving trafficking in human beings examined by the courts in 2017**

Human trafficking	Article of the <i>Criminal Law</i>	Instance	First Instance	Appellate court	Court of cassation	
		Article (with the respective paragraph in parenthesis)				
Trafficking in human beings	Article 154 <sup>1</sup>	154-1(1)	1			
		154-1(2)	2		1	
		154-1(3)				
	Article 165 <sup>1</sup>	165-1(1)				
		165-1(2)	4			
		165-1(3)	1			
Other article related to human trafficking	Article 161	161	31	4	2	
	Article 162	162	1			
		162(1)	5	3	3	
		162(2)	9	6	3	
	Article 162 <sup>1</sup>	162-1				
		162-1(1)	1	1	1	
	Article 164	164(2)				
		164(3)				1
	Article 165	165(1)	3			
		165(2)	2			
		165(3)	1			
	Article 166	166(1)	2			2
		166(2)	30	4	1	
		166(3)	1	1		
		166(4)	4	1	1	
Article 285 <sup>1</sup>	285-1(2)	2				
	285-1(3)					

	<b>Article 285<sup>2</sup></b>	285-2(1)			
		285-2(2)	7		

Table 10. Source: the Courts' Administration

**Number of cases involving trafficking in human beings examined by the courts in 2018**

Trafficking in Human beings	Article of the Criminal Law	Instance	First Instance	Appellate court	Court of cassation
		Article (with the respective paragraph in parenthesis)			
Trafficking in human beings	<b>Article 154<sup>1</sup></b>	154-1(1)	1		
		154-1(2)		1	
		154-1(3)	1		
	<b>Article 165<sup>1</sup></b>	165-1(1)			
		165-1(2)	2	1	
		165-1(3)	1		
Other articles related to human trafficking	<b>Article 161</b>	161	27	2	1
	<b>Article 162</b>	162			
		162(1)	3		1
		162(2)	13	5	3
	<b>Article 162<sup>1</sup></b>	162-1	1		
		162-1(1)	1		
		162-1(2)	1		
	<b>Article 164</b>	164(2)	1	1	
		164(3)			
	<b>Article 165</b>	165(1)			
		165(2)	1		
		165(3)	3		
<b>Article 166</b>	166(1)				

		166(2)	31	3	5
		166(3)	2	1	1
		166(4)	5	5	1
	<b>Article 285<sup>1</sup></b>	285-1(2)	3		
		285-1(3)			
	<b>Article 285<sup>2</sup></b>	285-2(1)	2		
285-2(2)		6			

Table 11. Source: the Courts' Administration

### Number of cases involving trafficking in human beings examined by the courts in 2019

Trafficking in Human Beings	Article of the Criminal Law	Instance	First Instance	Appellate court	Court of cassation	
		Article (with the respective paragraph in parenthesis)				
Trafficking in human beings	<b>Article 154<sup>1</sup></b>	154-1(1)	1			
		154-1(2)				
		154-1(3)		1	1	
	<b>Article 165<sup>1</sup></b>	165-1(1)				
		165-1(2)	2	1	2	
		165-1(3)	1	1	1	
Other articles related to human trafficking	<b>Article 161</b>	161	25	12	4	
	<b>Article 162</b>	162				
		162(1)	3		1	
		162(2)	11	6	7	
	<b>Article 162<sup>1</sup></b>	162-1				
		162-1(1)	4			
		162-1(2)	2	1		
	<b>Article 164</b>	164(2)		1	1	

		164(3)			
	<b>Article 165</b>	165(1)			
		165(2)	1	1	
		165(3)	5	1	
		166(1)			
	<b>Article 166</b>	166(2)	42	2	2
		166(3)	2		
		166(4)	7	2	2
		166(5)	1		
		<b>Article 285<sup>1</sup></b>	285-1(2)	2	1
	285-1(3)				
	<b>Article 285<sup>2</sup></b>	285-2(1)			
		285-2(2)	2		

*Table 12. Source: the Courts' Administration*

### Residence permits issued to the victims of trafficking in human beings

	Number of victims	Number of victims by gender	Number of victims by age	Number of victims by nationality	Number of victims by form of exploitation
<b>2014</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2015</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2016</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2017</b>	2 (permanent residence permit based on the refugee status)	1 woman 1 man	1 minor 1 adult	2 Tajikistan	2 sexual exploitation
<b>2018</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2019</b>	9 (temporary residence permit for 1 year based on employment)	9 men	9 adults	9 Tajikistan	9 labour exploitation

Table 13. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

### Waiting period granted to the victims of trafficking in human beings

	Number of persons granted the waiting period	Number of victims by gender	Number of victims by age	Number of victims by nationality	Number of victims by form of exploitation
<b>2014</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2015</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2016</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2017</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2018</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2019</b>	22	22 men	22 adults	14 Tajikistan 8 Uzbekistan	22 labour exploitation

Table 14. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

### Activities conducted in 2014 -2016 on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and the prevention and combating thereof

Type of activities	Number of activities
training activities	73
conferences	6
educational activities	187

Table 15. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

**Number of sectoral experts trained in 2017-2019 on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and the prevention and combating thereof**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of sectoral experts</b>
2017-2018	over 2385
2019	over 1884

*Table 16. Source: the Ministry of the Interior*

**Number of persons participating in different educational events organised by the Ministry of the Interior on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and the prevention and combating thereof**

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>The State Police officers</b>				127		109
<b>The State Border Guard officers</b>		690		1531		1400 (112 – first time; 1400 – repeatedly)
<b>Judges</b>		369 judges and law enforcement officers		46 judges, 43 assistant judges and court staff, 6 representatives of the Supreme Court		67
<b>Prosecutors</b>		186		70		49
<b>Municipal police officers</b>				105		
<b>Staff of educational institutions</b>		2972				
<b>Sworn attorneys</b>				42 attorneys and other legal practitioners		41 attorneys
<b>Other public institutions</b>				16 representatives of the Office of the Ombudsperson 39 representatives of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs		18 representatives (the State Labour Inspectorate, the Office of the Ombudsperson, the State Employment Agency, the Financial Intelligence Unit, the Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments, and the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs)

<b>Social workers</b>		13 mentors – social workers of the association “Red Cross”	
<b>Consular officials</b>			29
<b>Labour inspectors</b>		100	
<b>Representatives of local governments</b>		227 representatives of local governments, including police officers, social workers, teachers, representatives of non-governmental organizations, etc.	15 representatives of non-governmental organizations 114 specialists of local governments
<b>Psychologists</b>		20	
<b>Representatives of enterprises (businesses)</b>			11
<b>Representatives of mass media</b>			9
<b>Sectoral ministries</b>			22
<b>TOTAL</b>	4217	2385	1884

Table 17. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

<b>Topics of educational activities in which officials dealing with the prevention and combating of trafficking in human beings were able to participate</b>
Concept, factors, recognition, and identification of trafficking
Rights of persons who have suffered from trafficking or are victims of trafficking
A specially protected victim and his/her rights
Interinstitutional cooperation in dealing with trafficking
Social rehabilitation services, compensation, and other services

Table 18. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

### **Examples of sources defining the SBG’s procedures to recognise victims of trafficking in human beings and checking sham marriages**

<b>Sources used by the SBG to recognise victims of trafficking</b>
Characteristics and procedures defined in the regulatory framework
Guidelines of the training programme of the SBG College
Indicators and criteria outlined in the FRONTEX manual <i>Anti-Trafficking Training for Trainers</i>
<b>SBG’s internal legal acts of 2018 prescribing the actions to be taken by SBG officials in charge of immigration control in cases where checks of marriages of convenience are planned and conducted</b>
Internal Regulations <i>Procedures for Conducting Checks of Marriages of Convenience by State Border Guard Officials</i>
<i>Recommendations for State Border Guard Officials on Conducting Checks of Marriages of Convenience</i>

Table 19. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

<b>Main activities to tackle and reduce trafficking in human beings according to the <i>Plan for Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings for 2021-2023</i></b>
To prepare a draft law on national cooperation and coordination mechanism for prevention of trafficking in human beings
To develop draft Cabinet of Ministers regulations on procedures for the implementation of cooperation and exchange of information in recognising victims of trafficking in human beings, providing assistance and support, protection, and referring victims to social services

Table 20. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

**Persons eligible for social rehabilitation services and support services for victims in criminal proceedings for trafficking in human beings and the possible social rehabilitation services and support services**

<b>Persons eligible for social rehabilitation services and support services</b>
A person recognised as a victim within the scope of criminal proceedings regarding alleged trafficking in human beings
A person recognised as a witness, if this person does not wish to be recognised a victim, and it is confirmed by a statement issued by a law enforcement authority
<b>Social rehabilitation services and support services</b>
State-ensured legal aid – assistance in preparing legal documents and, if necessary, representation in court (not exceeding 150 hours per year over a period of 3 years)
Services of an interpreter
Psychosocial assistance – a individual consultations of a lawyer, social worker, psychologist
A safe shelter and accommodation, if necessary, together with his/her children
Material support for acquisition or improvement of self-care, self-service or social skills
Receipt of essential goods and services (food, household goods, medicine, clothing, footwear or funds for their purchase, access to medical professionals, coverage of transportation expenses <i>e.g.</i> , to get to the State Employment Agency).
Material support for the renewal or translation of confiscated/lost documents

Table 21. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

**State compensations granted to persons recognised as victims of criminal offences involving trafficking in human beings**

	<b>Number of victims</b>	<b>Number of victims by gender</b>	<b>Number of victims by age</b>	<b>Number of victims by nationality</b>	<b>Compensations</b>	<b>Amount (EUR)</b>
2014	2	n/a	n/a	Latvia	The State compensation	996
		n/a	n/a	Latvia	The State compensation	996
2015	1	n/a	n/a	Latvia	The State compensation	1260
2016	3	1 woman	1 minor	Latvia	The State compensation	1260
		2 men	2 adults	Latvia	The State compensation	1295 1295



					The State compensation	
2017	1	1 man	1 adult	Latvia	The State compensation	1295
2018	4	1 man 1 woman	2 adults	Latvia	The State compensation The State compensation	1330 1330
		1 woman	1 adult	Latvia	The State compensation	1330
		1 woman	1 adult	Latvia	The State compensation	1505
2019	4	1 woman	1 adult	Latvia	The State compensation	1505
		1 woman	1 minor	Latvia	The State compensation	1935
		1 man	1 adult	Latvia	The State compensation	1935
		1 woman	1 adult	Latvia	The State compensation	1935

Table 22. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

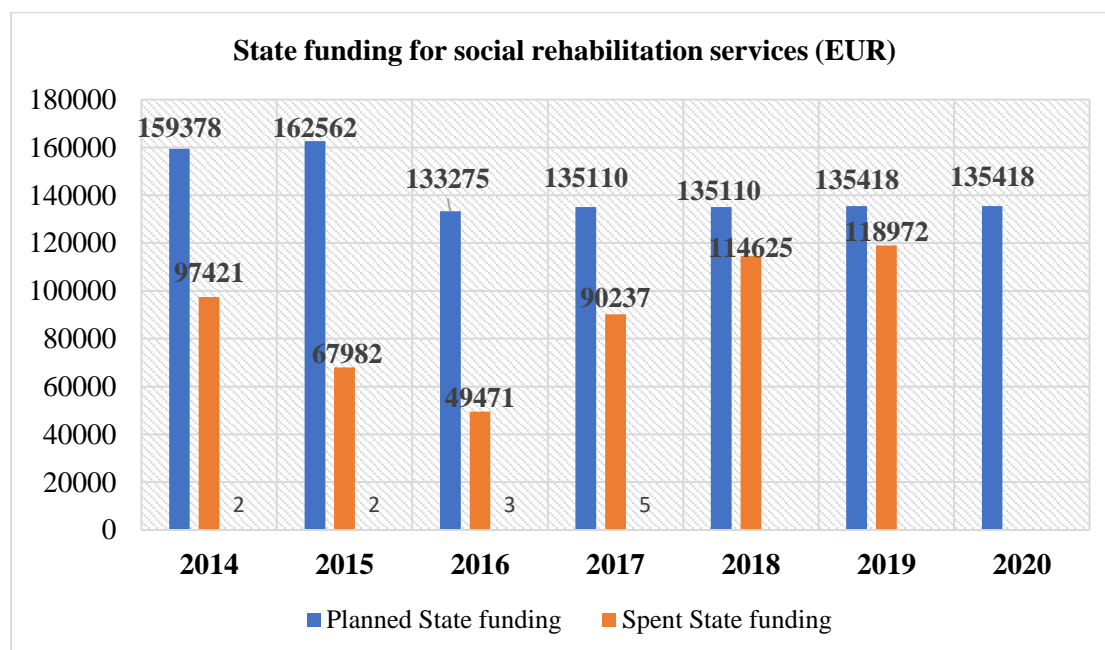


Chart 3. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

**Number of persons who started receiving the service in the reporting period  
(by gender)**

<b>Breakdown</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Adult females	19	6	10	16	10	12
Adult males	8	0	0	5	10	22
Minor females	0	1	4	2	0	1
Minor males	0	1	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>

*Table 23. Source: the Ministry of Welfare*

**Number of persons who started receiving the service in the reporting period by  
type of exploitation**

<b>Type</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Forced marriage	15	5	2	8	4	4
Forced labour	12	0	0	9	11	24
Sexual exploitation	0	1	12	7	5	5
Exploitation to commit criminal offences	0	2	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>

*Table 24. Source: the Ministry of Welfare*

**Number of persons who started receiving the service in the reporting period by  
countries in which the person was exploited**

<b>Country</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Ireland	8	3	1	5	1	1
Great Britain	8	0	0	7	8	2
Germany	2	0	2	2	2	1
Sweden	3	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	2	2	1	3	2	1
Greece	2	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	1	0	0
The Netherlands	0	0	0	1	0	0
Spain	0	0	2	0	0	1
USA	1	1	0	0	0	1
Brazil	1	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	2	8	3	5	26

Other	0	0	0	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>

Table 25. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

**Total the State budget funding for the social rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in human beings**

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
96 102	71 687	49 471	87 984	114 625	118 444

Table 26. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

**Public awareness campaigns on trafficking in human beings**

Year	Activity
2014	Social campaign “You Are Vulnerable, Too” which aimed at raising awareness of trafficking in human beings methods, encouraging the society not to let others take advantage of their vulnerabilities and to be alert and active, as well as to help the victims of trafficking in human beings rather than blame them.
2014	Public awareness campaign “Sweet Treat” which was aimed at women and girls.
2014	Social campaign which aimed at raising Latvian citizens’ awareness of safe travelling and possible risks, such as job scams, trafficking in human beings, including marriage of convenience, as well as the risks and consequences of drug transportation.
2016	Awareness campaign to address trafficking in human beings and marriage of convenience.
2017	Regional T-Shirt awareness campaign “Trafficking in Human Beings – A Crime that is all of our Responsibility” covering the Baltic States.
2017	Awareness campaign in the city and surroundings of Valmiera to raise awareness of trafficking in human beings issues among the residents of the city and municipality of Valmiera, as well as to provide information on where to turn for advice to avoid the possibility of becoming a victim of exploitation and to receive information and support if one has already become a victim of exploitation.

<b>2017</b>	Public awareness campaign in the Local Government of Liepāja to address trafficking in human beings, to raise residents' awareness of risks related to trafficking in human beings and preventive measures to avoid the possibility of becoming a victim of trafficking in human beings, and to provide contact information on where to turn for advice and help.
<b>2018</b>	Social campaign to address trafficking in human beings "They Believed in Beautiful Lies...".
<b>2018</b>	Awareness campaign to address safe travelling and to prevent risks of labour exploitation abroad.
<b>2019</b>	Awareness campaign #EUprotects / EU – We Protect Together, which aimed at raising public awareness of trafficking in human beings.
<b>2019-2020</b>	International campaign to address trafficking in human beings, which aimed at addressing those who might have become victims of trafficking in human beings and who might need support, help, and protection.
<b>2019-2020</b>	Awareness campaign on trafficking in human beings "National Trafficking in Human Beings Prevention Month: Regional Debate on Trafficking in Human Beings and Special Demonstration of the Film "Oleg"", which involved regional debate on various aspects of trafficking in human beings and demonstration of the film "Oleg" by the director Juris Kursietis.

Table 27. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

## Number of applications for detention examined by courts (2014-2019)

Year of application	Applicant	Application lodged before court	Number of applications	Number of approved applications
2014	The State Police	Yes	242	98
		No	2	1
	The Prosecutor's Office	Yes	34	7
	The State Border Guard	Yes	13	
	Other	Yes	11	4
	<b>Total</b>		<b>302</b>	<b>110</b>
2015	The State Police	Yes	212	73
		No	1	
	The Prosecutor's Office	Yes	31	7
		No	1	
	The State Border Guard	Yes	104	4
		No	1	
Other	Yes	11	3	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>361</b>	<b>87</b>
2016	The State Police	Yes	171	71
		No	1	
	The Prosecutor's Office	Yes	29	3
	The Office of the Prosecutor General	Yes	1	
	The State Border Guard	Yes	42	1
		No	1	
	Other	Yes	5	1
No		1	1	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>251</b>	<b>77</b>
2017	The State Police	Yes	130	50
		No	3	
	The Prosecutor's Office	Yes	23	3
		No	1	1
	The Office of the	Yes	5	

	Prosecutor General			
	The State Border Guard	Yes	6	2
	Other	Yes	6	2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>174</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>2018</b>	The State Police	Yes	137	43
		No	5	
	The Prosecutor's Office	Yes	22	7
		No	1	1
	The State Border Guard	Yes	5	
	Other	Yes	7	2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>177</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>2019</b>	The State Police	Yes	12	8
	The Prosecutor's Office	Yes	2	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>

Table 1. Source: the Ministry of Justice

#### Number of cases referred to the courts for the imposition of compulsory measures of medical nature

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Number of cases referred to the courts for the imposition of compulsory measures of medical nature</b>	95	85	90	86	108	74

Table 2. Source: the Office of the Prosecutor General

#### Cases of direct threats and types of means of restraint used in psychiatric medical treatment institutions

Cases of direct threats when the means of restraint can be used	Means of restraint used
Patient due to his/her disorders may cause injuries to him/herself	Physical restraint, using physical force to reduce the patient's physical movement.
Patient due to his/her disorders may cause injuries to other persons	Mechanical restraint, using restraint straps or belts.
If a patient demonstrates violence towards others and attempts to discontinue threats by verbal communication have failed	Administration of medicine to the patient.
	Placement in a monitoring ward.

Table 3. Source: the Ministry of Health

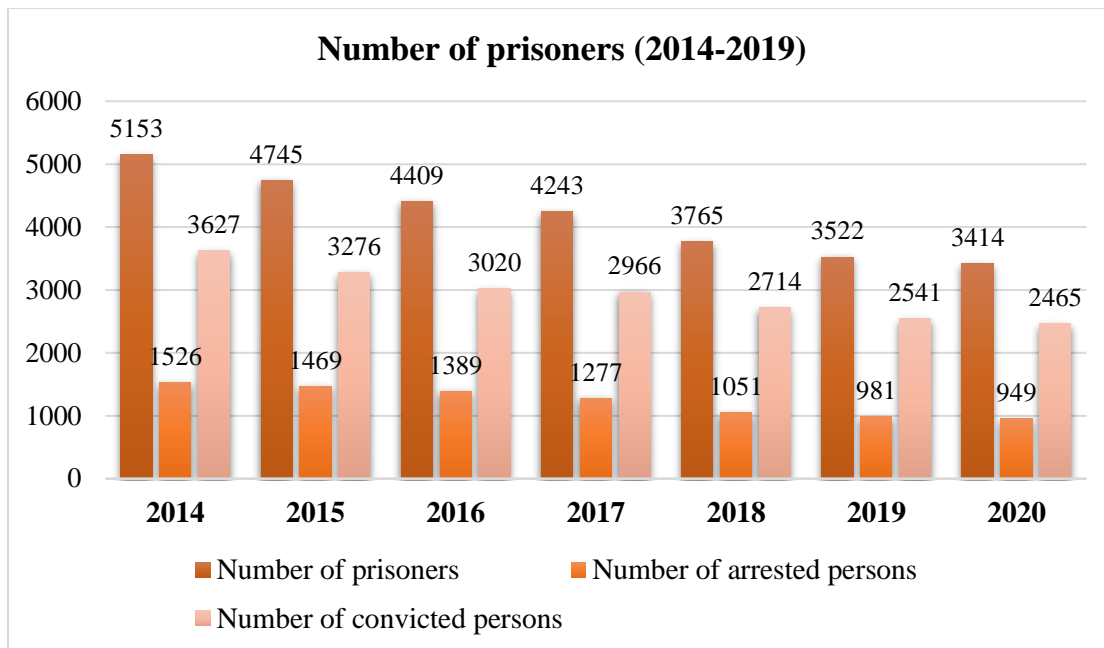


Chart 1. Source: the Prison Administration

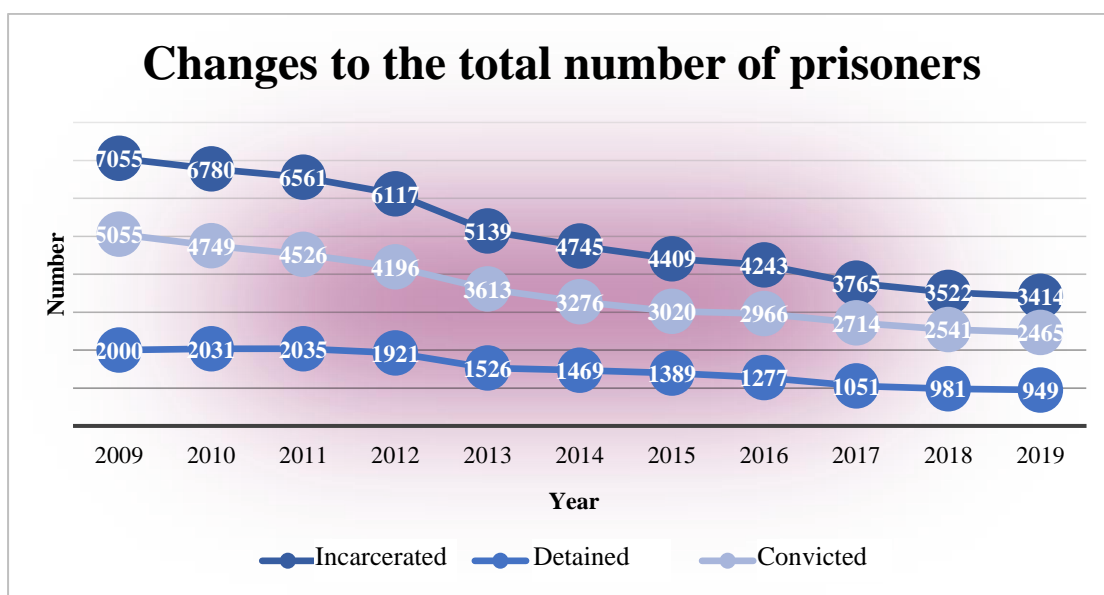
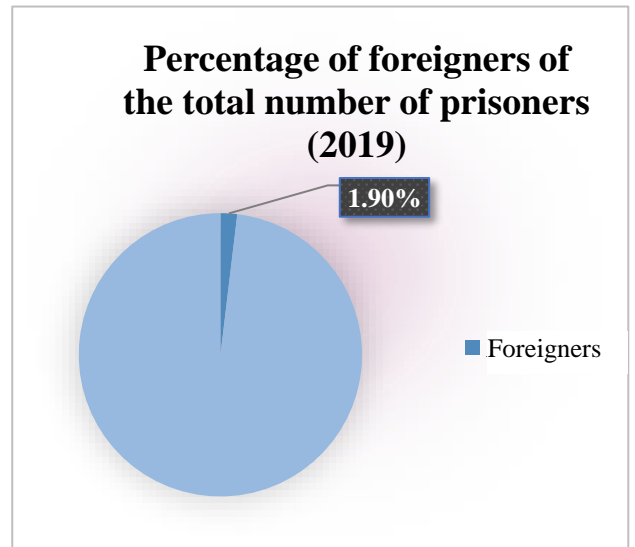
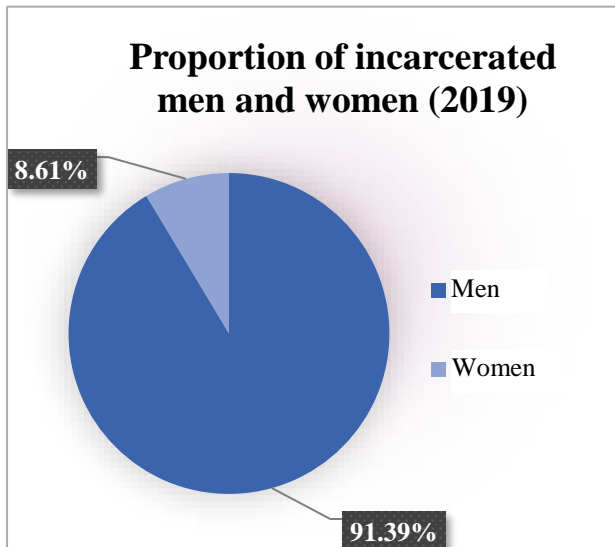


Chart 2. Source: the Prison Administration



Charts 3 and 4. Source: the Prison Administration

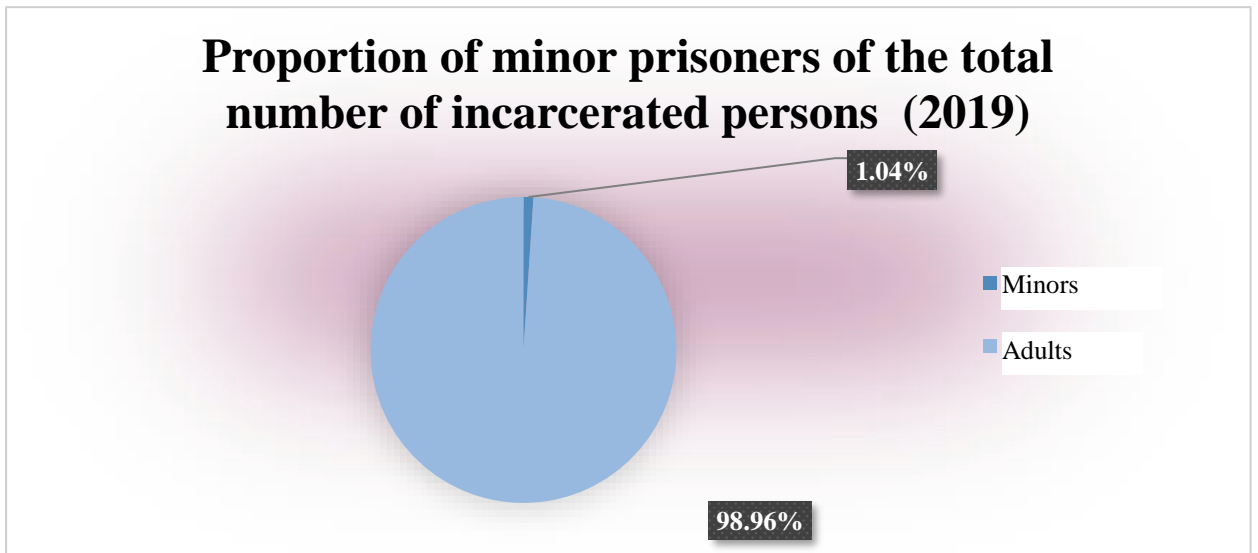


Chart 5. Source: the Prison Administration

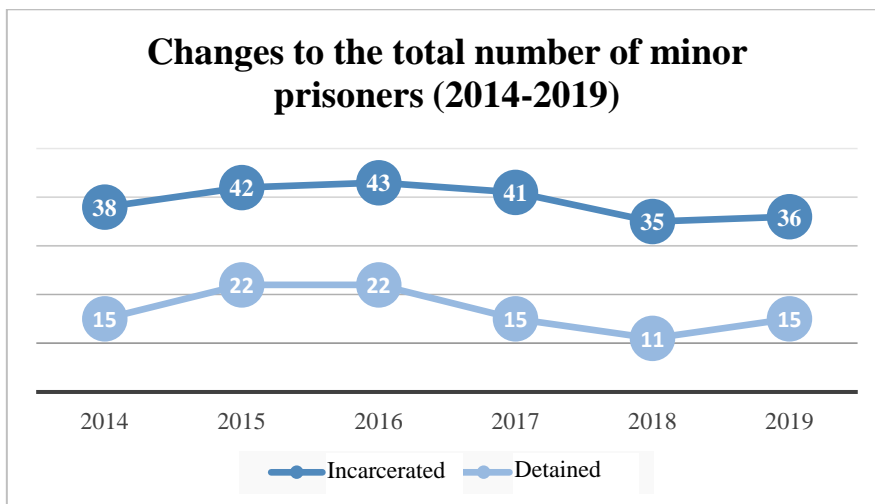


Chart 6. Source: the Prison Administration



Year	Number of applications on conditions in places of deprivation of liberty
2014	320
2015	585
2016	807
2017	623
2018	229
2019	254

Table 1. Source: the Prison Administration

**Number of claims by prisoners before the courts of first instance  
(2014-2019)**

Year	Number of cases (examined)
2014	6
2015	27
2016	29
2017	30
2018	31
2019	68

Table 2. Source: the Courts' Administration

**Number of claims by prisoners before the appellate court (2019)**

Year	Number of cases (examined)
2019	13

Table 3. Source: the Courts' Administration

**List of repairs carried out in places of deprivation during the reporting period**

Establishment	Outcome
<b>The Cēsis Correctional Institution for Minors</b>	Repairs in the premises located on the 1 <sup>st</sup> floor of the living quarters.  Repair of the external walls of the dining hall and on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> floor of the living quarters.  Repairs in the shower rooms.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Daugavgrīva Prison</b></p>	<p>Repairs in the social rehabilitation block. Repairs in the cells of the prisoners.</p> <p><u>Daugavpils Division:</u> Repairs in the cells located in the block no. 1 on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor. Reconstruction of the sanitary facilities in the cells located in the blocks no. 2 and no. 3 to improve the living conditions of those prisoners sentenced to life (construction and elevation of a closure of the sanitary facilities on all sides) and to make sure the prisoners have sufficient privacy when using the sanitary facilities.</p> <p>Reconstruction of the heating system in the tailor's training room (a total of 6 heating elements have been installed in 5 rooms) to ensure sufficient ambient temperature during the heating season. Installation of the second entrance door in the dining hall of the block no. 2 to increase the thermal efficiency in the room.</p> <p>Repairs in the cells and on the staircase on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor.</p> <p>Reconstruction of the heating main and water supply network of the sewerage and repairs in the shower rooms.</p> <p><u>Grīva Division:</u> Repairs in the block No. 5 and the shower rooms. Repairs in block No. 1 and repair of sewerage in 2019.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Ilģuciems Prison</b></p>	<p>Repairs in visiting rooms and roof repair.</p> <p>Repair of the roofs of prison buildings and renovation of the heating system in training rooms and in the cell block no. 2.</p> <p>Renovation of the Investigation Department located in the block no. 1 on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor.</p> <p>Repairs in the Maternity and Nursery Department, shower rooms, and the living quarters.</p> <p>Repairs in the living quarters of the prisoners in the block no. 5 in 2019.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Jēkabpils Prison</b></p>	<p>Reconstruction of the boiler room and the living quarters located in the social rehabilitation block; repairs in rooms for short visits; construction of a reception room, commissioning of a new gas boiler room; touch-ups in cells for detained persons who are sentenced to life and waiting for the judgment to enter into force (a total of 7 cells); total reconstruction of the enclosure of the sanitary facilities which ensures sufficient privacy while using the facilities; replacement of the old water supply pipes; replacement of electrical installations in the cells and</p>

	<p>installation of new daylight fittings and sockets; continuous hot and cold water supply in all cells.</p> <p>Repairs in the living quarters, the solitary confinement cell, and the visiting rooms.</p> <p>Repairs in the living quarters in the block no. 7 and the shower rooms.</p> <p>Repairs in the living quarters in the block no. 3 and repair of the ventilation system in 2019.</p>
<b>The Liepāja Prison</b>	<p>Repair of the internal sewerage and shower rooms. Repair of the cells of the prisoners.</p> <p>Repair of the cell and prison heating system (hot water supply) in 2019.</p>
<b>The Olaine Prison</b>	<p>Design and construction of a new block and repairs in the living quarters within the pre-defined project “Creation of a New Department in the Olaine Prison, Including its Construction and Staff Training” (No. LV08/2) of a programme co-funded by the Norway Grants Financial Mechanism.</p> <p>Repair of the main stairs (with railings) in the Latvian Prison Hospital and the replacement of men’s dormitories located in the open prison block.</p> <p>Completion of construction of the Addiction Treatment Centre in 2016.</p> <p>Repairs in the outpatient wing and the shower rooms.</p>
<b>The Riga Central Prison</b>	<p>Reconstruction of the arrival area and the social rehabilitation block, repairs in the cells for persons subject to temporary deprivation of liberty, and repair of the roof of the production area building.</p> <p>Repairs in the shower rooms in the block no. 1, renovation of the laundry room (former bathhouse), and overhaul of the prison guard station no. 9 and the watchtower of the perimeter.</p> <p>Construction of cells for prisoners with functional impairment.</p> <p>Repairs in the catering block, construction of a water main in blocks no. 1 and no. 4, renovation of the sewerage in blocks no. 4 and no. 5, repair of water supply system to ensure that the prisoners have access to shower at least twice a week, and repairs in the shower rooms.</p>

	<p>Repairs in the living quarters of the prisoners in the blocks No. 3 and No. 4 and the recreation area.</p> <p>Repairs in the cells in the blocks No. 1 and No. 3 and the recreation areas in 2019.</p>
<b>Valmiera Prison</b>	<p>Repairs of building roofs, fixing of the end wall of the mechanical workshop and renovation in the shower rooms.</p> <p>Development of the detail design for repairs in the Investigation Block located on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, as well as window replacement in school premises.</p> <p>Renovation of the Investigation Department. Commencement of preparations for the implementation of the project “Reconstruction of the Living Quarters (Cells) and Construction of Recreation Areas in Valmiera Prison” in 2018.</p> <p>Repair of the water main, installation of a drainage system, reconstruction of the living quarters, construction of recreation areas, and repairs in solitary confinement cells in 2019.</p>
<b>Daugavgrīva Prison, Jelgava Prison, Jēkabpils Prison, Olaine Prison, and Riga Central Prison</b>	<p>Replacement of the old windows with PVC windows to improve the living conditions of prisoners.</p>
<b>Brasa Prison</b>	<p>Reconstruction of the ventilation system in the dining hall and kitchen located in the block No. 1 in accordance with the developed design and requirements of the Food and Veterinary Service, as well as equipment of solitary confinement cells, as established in the standards of the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. Repair of the shower room.</p>
<b>Jelgava Prison</b>	<p>Repairs in the shower rooms of the living quarters of blocks No. 1 and 4 and the solitary confinement cell without the construction of a ventilation system, as well as repairs in the living quarters of those prisoners working in the kitchen and in the cells and shower rooms of the living quarters of the block No. 4.</p> <p>Repairs in the cells of the block No. 4 and window replacement in the blocks No. 1 and No. 4 in 2019.</p>
<b>Vecumnieki Prison</b>	<p>Repair of the heating main and repairs in the shower rooms.</p>
<b>Liepāja</b>	<p>Project for construction of a new prison which is to be implemented by 2023.</p>

*Table 4. Source: the Prison Administration*

**Results and performance indicators of the policy indicated in the guidelines and plans**

No.	Result of the policy	Performance indicator of the policy
1.	All resocialisation needs laid down in the individual resocialisation plan of the convict are addressed while serving the sentence (in a prison, under the supervision of the State Probation Service).	1. Proportion of those convicts who receive a full solution for resocialisation needs laid down in the individual resocialisation plan. 2. Proportion of those convicts who have been conditionally released prior to completion of sentence. 3. Proportion of those persons conditionally released prior to completion of sentence and put on probation supervision, who have committed a criminal repeat offence while under supervision.
2.	All needs of a convict person regarding healthcare, including addiction treatment, are addressed in the prison and do not constitute obstacles to resocialisation.	1. Number of those persons who have committed a repeated criminal offence under the influence of alcohol, if they were serving a sentence in a prison at a previous time. 2. Healthcare violations in the Latvian Prison Hospital confirmed during an examination performed by the Health Inspectorate. 3. Number of prisoners involved in addiction treatment (resocialisation) programmes implemented by the Addiction Treatment Centre.
3.	Increase in the number of those ex-convicts who become economically active (participate in the labour market or search for a job) after being released from prison or probation supervision.	1. Participation in active employment measures, including info days, within the first 6 months after acquiring the status of an unemployed person. 2. Have found a job within the first 6 months after acquiring the status of an unemployed person.
4.	Proportion of those family members and relatives of sentenced persons who participate in the events for sentenced persons.	1. Proportion of those family members and relatives of convicts who participate in the events for convicts. 2. Proportion of those convicts who are visited by their family members or relatives in the prison or use other means of communication to communicate with them.
5.	Ex-convicts have the opportunity to participate in social integration programmes (which may or may not provide for residing in a social rehabilitation centre), whereas those convicts, who after serving the sentence remain at high risk of violent or sexual criminal offences, are subject to preventive supervision.	1. Capacity of social rehabilitation centres providing support programmes to ex-convicts. 2. The proportion of those convicts who are subject to preventive supervision (remain at high risk of severe sexual or violent criminal offences) does not exceed 5% of the total number of released convicts.
6.	The prison infrastructure allows for efficient resocialisation of convicts.	Capacity of facilities where prisoners live in safe conditions that are suitable for resocialisation and meet the international requirements.

*Table 5. Source: the Ministry of Justice*

<b>Measures included in the plan</b>
To reduce the convict's anti-social personality traits and criminal attitudes.
To remove resocialisation barriers related to the health condition, i.e., addictions of the convict.
To ensure the acquisition of education and a profession while serving a sentence in the prison, which allows the ex-convict to start seeking for a job after being released from prison.
To improve healthy social relationship of the convict with his or her family, facilitating his or her return to them.
To reduce the possibility of the convict's relapse into criminal behaviour.
To ensure a prison infrastructure that is suitable for resocialisation needs.

*Table 6. Source: the Ministry of Justice*

### **Amendments to laws and regulations on resocialisation of prisoners in 2014-2019**

<b>Rights of prisoners</b>	
<b>7 December 2017</b>	Paragraph 5 was added to Article 18 of the <i>Law on Procedures for Detention</i> , which stipulates that in order to reinforce the results of social rehabilitation and to provide the possibility to acquire general or vocational education, detained minors who have reached 18 years of age and study at the same time may, under a decision of the head of the Prison Administration, be left in the remand prison where detained minors are accommodated until the day when the court's ruling enters into force but no longer than until reaching 21 years of age. In an exceptional case, under a decision of the head of the Prison Administration, an detained person who has reached 21 years of age may be left in the remand prison where detained minors are accommodated until the end of the academic year. This amendment facilitated the implementation of requirements laid down in Article 12(3) and (4) of Directive (EU) 2016/800 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on procedural safeguards for children who are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings.
<b>2 October 2014</b>	In Article 50 <sup>7</sup> , paragraph 4, of the <i>Sentence Execution Code</i> , the age at which convicted persons who have attained 18 years of age may, by a decision of the evaluation committee, be left in a juvenile correctional institution in order to reinforce the results of social rehabilitation and to provide the possibility for them to acquire general or vocational education, has been changed. Prior to these amendments, convicted persons who have attained 18 years of age could, by a decision of the evaluation committee, be left in a juvenile correctional institution until the end of the

	<p>academic year or the end of the sentence term, but no longer than until reaching 21 years of age, in order to reinforce the results of social rehabilitation and to provide the possibility for them to acquire general or vocational education. After the amendments of 2 October 2014, this age was limited to 25 years of age.</p>
<b>18 June 2015</b>	<p>In accordance with Article 50<sup>6</sup> of the <i>Sentence Execution Code</i>, in open prisons, the head of a prison may permit a convicted person to acquire education in an educational institution located outside the administrative territory of the prison. Also, with the amendments to Article 50<sup>7</sup> of the <i>Sentence Execution Code</i>, the head of a juvenile correctional institution shall ensure a convicted minor the possibility to leave the territory of the institution for the period necessary to take examinations in a general or vocational education institution. The amendments to Article 50<sup>8</sup> of the <i>Sentence Execution Code</i> stipulate that persons convicted under a sentence for the deprivation of liberty for life who serve their sentence at the medium level of the sentence serving regime in a unit with reinforced supervision may be transferred to serve sentence in premises where sentence is served at the medium level of the sentence serving regime in a closed prison by convicted persons who are not sentenced with deprivation of liberty for life, if this will promote resocialisation of the convicted person.</p>
<b>Available means for resocialisation</b>	
<b>29 March 2016</b>	<p>Article 23 of the <i>Law on Procedures for Detention</i> has been amended by adding Article 27<sup>2</sup> which stipulates that social rehabilitation to be provided to the detained persons shall include also psychological care – conducting psychological research, advising, or providing any other psychological assistance.</p>
<b>9 June 2016</b>	<p>The amendments to the <i>Sentence Execution Code</i>, which entered into force on 13 July 2016, provide for further means for resocialisation, i.e., the possibility of involvement in an addiction treatment programme, if a convict has a high risk of the use of alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic or toxic substances. Furthermore, there is a new Cabinet Regulation no. 23 “<i>Internal Regulations of a Prison Unit Which Implements a Resocialisation Programme for Addiction Treatment</i>” that prescribes internal procedures</p>

	<p>carried out in a prison unit which implements a resocialisation programme for addiction treatment (addiction treatment programme), the procedure of selecting, admitting, and transferring convicts and excluding a convict from an addiction treatment programme, as well as the decision-making criteria, which entered into force on 2 February 2017.</p>
<p><b>Resocialisation process and the procedure of its implementation</b></p>	
<p><b>2 October 2014</b></p>	<p>Chapter Seven “B” – Evaluation Committee – was added to the <i>Sentence Execution Code</i>, which stipulates that the evaluation committee shall, in accordance with the procedures laid down in the <i>Code</i>, take decisions to mitigate or enhance the sentence execution regime for convicted persons in a prison of one specific type or their transfer to a prison of another type, thus ensuring the progress of a convicted person in the progressive sentence execution system and allocation of convicted persons (also a person convicted under a custodial sentence who is taken over from a foreign country) in prisons in accordance with the provisions laid down in this <i>Code</i>. The Cabinet Regulation No. 345 “<i>Regulations on the Composition, Agenda, and Decision-Making Criteria of the Evaluation Committee of a Prison</i>” of 30 June 2015 entered into force on 1 July 2015. In accordance with this regulation, when deciding on mitigation of sentence execution regime, leaving convicted persons over 18 years of age in a juvenile correctional institution or transferring them to a partly closed maximum security prison, the evaluation committee shall take into consideration not only the infringements of the sentence execution regime by the convicted person and their nature, but also his or her participation in resocialisation activities, such as employment, education, psychological care, activities for addressing social issues, and leisure activities in the prison, as well as his or her achievements.</p>
<p><b>23 November 2015</b></p>	<p>An interdepartmental agreement was concluded between the State Police, the State Probation Service, and the Prison Administration. This agreement provides for exchange of information on persons convicted for criminal offences against morality and sexual inviolability. The exchange of information takes place through interinstitutional meetings, which aim at reducing the risk of recidivism. For the time being, there is an extended</p>



	target group of convicts regarding which the aforementioned meetings are convened, i.e., interinstitutional meetings are convened also regarding those persons who have committed violent criminal offences, juvenile convicts, persons who have become radicalized in prison, as well as convicts with mental health issues.
<b>2018-2019</b>	In cooperation with the European Social Fund, a study of the risk/needs assessment tool in place was conducted and measures for the development or adaptation of new specialised assessment tools were taken. New risk/needs assessment tools were taken from the practice in Canada and adapted – the Violence Risk Scale (VRS) and the Violence Risk Scale: Sexual Offenders Version (VRS-SO), as well as the social behaviour correction programme “Violence Prevention Programme”. In 2019, a total of 15 staff members of the Administration and its divisions were trained on implementing the aforementioned programme, while 36 employees were trained on using new risk/needs assessment tools. Also, in the time period between 2008 and 2019, a total of 120 prison employees were trained on using the STATIC-99R (a risk prediction tool to estimate the probability of sexual reconviction).

Table 7. Source: the Ministry of Justice

### Results and their performance indicators regarding resocialisation in 2014-2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Number of convicts who are provided with the possibility of having their risks and needs assessed in prisons (expressed in thousands)</b>	–	–	–	2.3	2.6	2.4
<b>Number of prisoners receiving services provided by social workers</b>	–	–	–	6.2	7.4	6.9

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(expressed in thousands)						
Number of prisoners employed during the imprisonment (expressed in thousands)	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Number of prisoners involved in education programmes (expressed in thousands)	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Number of prisoners involved in resocialisation programmes (expressed in thousands)	0.7	0.46	0.6	0.7	0.62	0.7
Number of prisoners subject to psychological care measures (expressed in thousands)	–	–	–	5.6	6.0	2.4
Number of convicts involved in addiction treatment programmes implemented by the Addiction Treatment Centre	–	–	–	120	135	122

Table 8. Source: the Ministry of Justice

### Proportion of prisoners involved in education programmes compared against the total number of prisoners

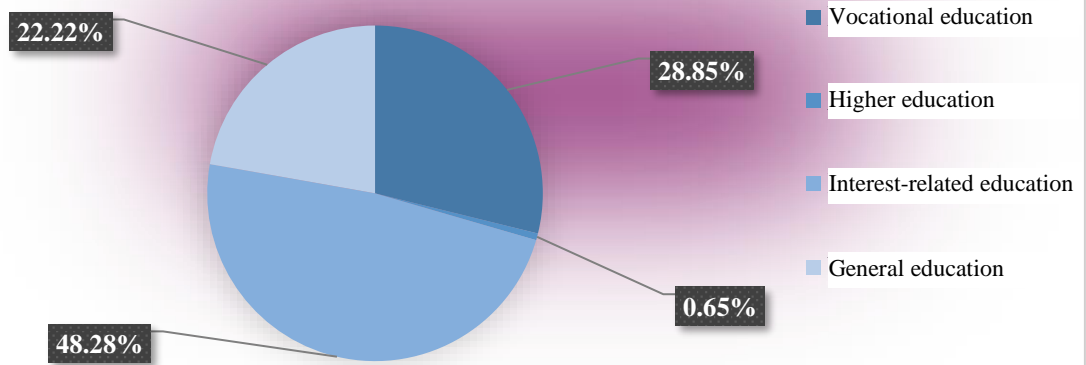


Chart 7. Source: the Prison Administration

## Cooperation between prisons and educational institutions in 2019

### Brasa Prison (closed on 1 April 2019)

- Riga Secondary Evening (Shift) School no. 9
- Riga Style and Fashion Technical School
- Jelgava Technical School

### Cēsis Correctional Facility for Juveniles

- Cēsis Secondary Evening (Shift) School no. 2

### Daugavgrīva Prison

- Daugavpils Secondary School no. 17
- Daugavpils vocational education competence centre “Daugavpils Construction Technical School”
- Daugavpils vocational education competence centre “Daugavpils Technical School”
- Daugavpils Trade Vocational Secondary School

### Īģūciems Prison

- Riga Secondary Evening (Shift) School no. 14 (academic year 2018/2019)
- Riga Secondary School no. 14 (academic year 2019/2020) as a result of the change of the name
- Jelgava Technical School
- Riga Style and Fashion Technical School

### Jelgava Prison

- Jelgava Secondary Evening (Shift) School (academic year 2018/2019 – school closed)
- Jelgava Secondary School of Crafts (academic year 2019/2020)
- Jelgava Technical School

### Jēkabpils Prison

- Jēkabpils Secondary Evening (Shift) School (academic year 2018/2019 – school closed)
- Jēkabpils Secondary School no. 2 (academic year 2019/2020)
- Aizkraukle Vocational Secondary School

### Liepāja Prison

- Liepāja Secondary Evening Shift School (academic year 2018/2019 – school closed)
- Liepāja Secondary School no. 8 (academic year 2019/2020)
- Jelgava Technical School

### Riga Central Prison

- Riga Evening Gymnasium (academic year 2018/2019 – the name of the school was changed)
- Reinhold Schmaelig Secondary School of Riga (academic year 2019/2020)
- Riga Style and Fashion Technical School
- Jelgava Technical School

### Valmiera Prison

- Valmiera Secondary School no. 2
- Jelgava Technical School
- Riga State Technical School

Chart 8 Source: the Prison Administration

## Mental health care of prisoners (2019)

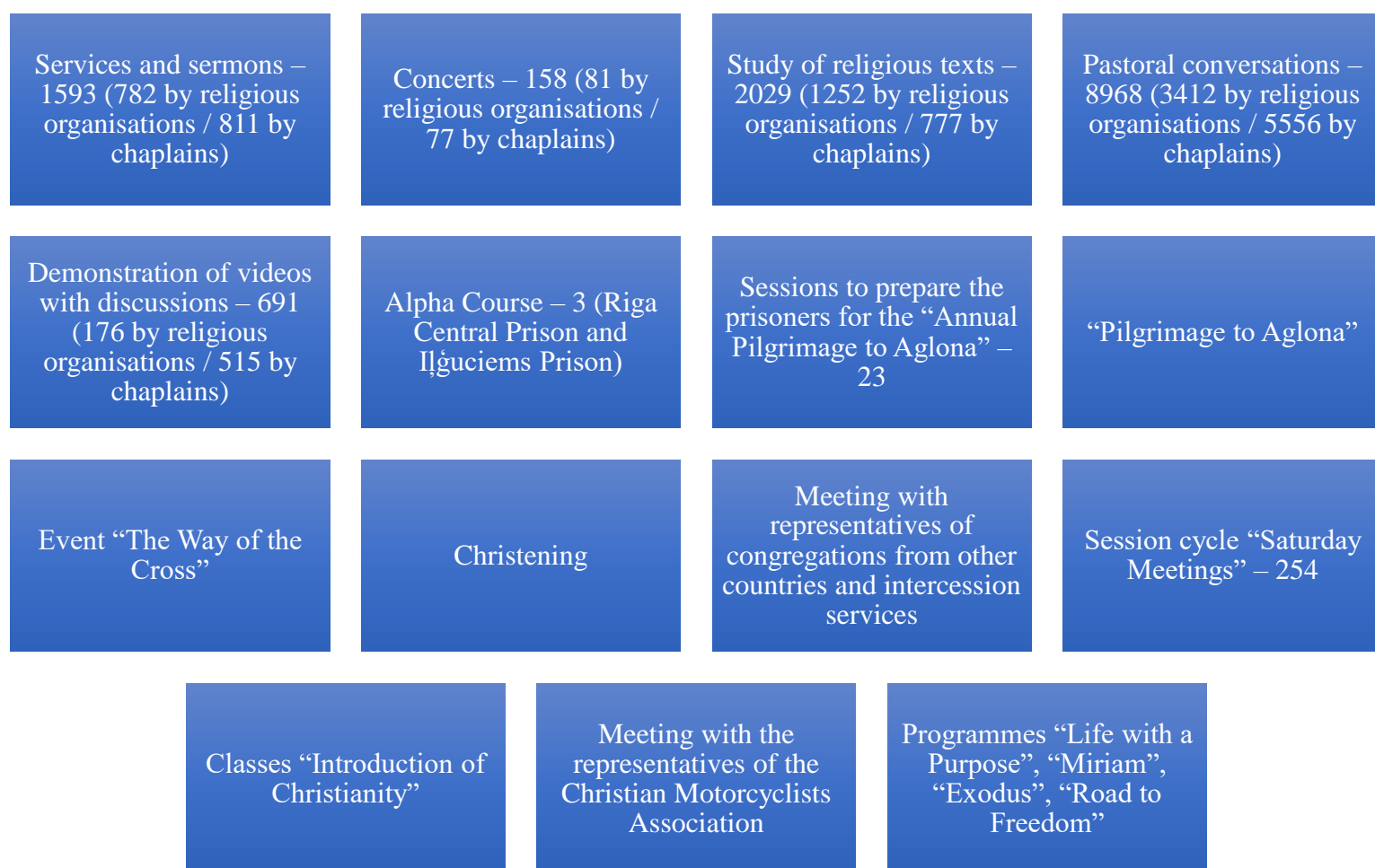


Chart 9 Source: the Prison Administration

<b>Training for officials organised by the Training Centre of the Prison Administration (2019)</b>
10 seminars in cooperation with the Baltic HIV Association – “Prevention and Treatment of HIV, and Public Health Aspects”.
Cooperation with divisions of other authorities “Crowd Control”.
“Communication Skills Development Training” for the staff of Resocialisation Departments.
“Motivational Interviewing” for social workers working with prisoners.
“Working With Firearms and Safety Methods When Responding to Emergencies”.
Courses for firearm instructors.
Courses on using special means and special fighting techniques.
Courses for officials who ensure the transfer of prisoners to medical treatment facilities to receive medical care services outside the prison and security during the provision of such services.
Courses for employees holding positions of other categories (heads of prisons, medical practitioners, investigators, heads of Surveillance Department, persons in charge of providing psychological care, directors of the resocialisation programme “EQUIP”).

Table 9. Source: the Prison Administration

**Data on trainings about resocialisation programme for convicted persons who demonstrate violent behaviour**

<b>Training</b>	<b>Number of PA administrative staff participating in the training</b>
Management training on risk and needs assessment tools and the programme itself	19
Training <i>Trauma and its Effect on Life and Developmental Stages of a Child</i>	49
Training <i>Understanding the Concept of Trauma and its Effect on Developmental Stages and Becoming a Competent Caregiver for Children Who Have Suffered from an Emotional Trauma</i>	49
Trainings on the implementation of the <i>Violence Prevention Programme</i>	20
Training of the <i>Violence Prevention Programme</i> for the support staff	22
Development of the strategy and procedures for the implementation of the violence risk assessment tools	17
Trainings regarding parenting skills	146
Trainings on the new risk and needs assessment tools	98
Trainings addressing the topic <i>Co-Addiction</i> , 57 officials – in the training <i>Motivation of Clients</i>	52
Training <i>Manipulation and Recruitment</i>	59

*Table 10. Source: the Prison Administration*

**Number of complaints received by the Ministry of Welfare regarding the services provided by the State Social Care Centre (SSCC)**

<b>Year of receipt</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number of complaints transferred on the basis of jurisdiction</b>	<b>Number on-site inspections</b>	<b>Number of inspections of submitted documents</b>
<b>2014</b>	5	0	5	0
<b>2015</b>	2	0	2	0
<b>2016</b>	2	0	0	2
<b>2017</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>2018</b>	1	0	1	0
<b>2019</b>	8	0	0	8

*Table 11. Source: the Ministry of Welfare*

### Number of complaints regarding possible infringements of customer rights

Year of receipt	Number	Issue to be addressed	Number of justified complaints	Outcome
2014	3	Sexual violence	1	Inspection, recommendations
		Fixation	Not justified	Inspection, recommendations
		Customer safety	1	Inspection, recommendations
2015	1	Degrading treatment by an employee	Partially justified	Inspection, recommendations
2016	–	–	–	–
2017	–	–	–	–
2018	–	–	–	–
2019	1	Illegal employment	Not justified	Documentary inspection, recommendations

Table 12. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

**Safety measures restricting the free movement of a person, as applied by the  
Prosecutor's Office**

Type of safety measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Placement under police supervision	77	49	46	58	45	50
Obligation to reside in a specific place	132	146	108	109	96	85
Prohibition on departing from the State	17	43	10	46	42	51
Prohibition on approaching a certain person or location	4	5	0	3	7	5

*Table 1. Source: the Office of the Prosecutor General*

**Regulation on personal identification documents when the Minister of the  
Interior has taken the decision on the prohibition to exit Latvia according to the  
*Personal Identification Documents Law***

	Citizens	Non-citizens	A person to whom the status of a stateless person has been granted in Latvia	A person to whom the alternative status has been granted in Latvia	A refugee
<b>The mandatory personal identification document</b>	An identity card of a citizen	An identity card of a non-citizen	A residence permit which has been issued after the decision on prohibition to exit Latvia has been notified	A residence permit which has been issued after the decision on prohibition to exit Latvia has been notified	A residence permit which has been issued after the decision on prohibition to exit Latvia has been notified
<b>Whether the issued personal identification document is a travel document in case when the Minister of the Interior has</b>	No	No	No	No	No



<b>taken the decision</b>					
<b>Cases when the personal identification document can be used as a travel document when going to foreign countries</b>	If it is provided for in the international agreements binding on Latvia	If it is provided for in the international agreements binding on Latvia	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Exceptions</b>	An identity card has been issued on the basis of the decision taken by the Minister for the Interior on prohibition to exit Latvia for a specific time period	An identity card has been issued on the basis of the decision taken by the Minister for the Interior on prohibition to exit Latvia for a specific time period	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

*Table 2. Source: the Personal Identification Documents Law*

<b>Restrictive measures specified in Article 13 of the Asylum Law</b>
Registration at a certain unit of the State Border Guard
Detention

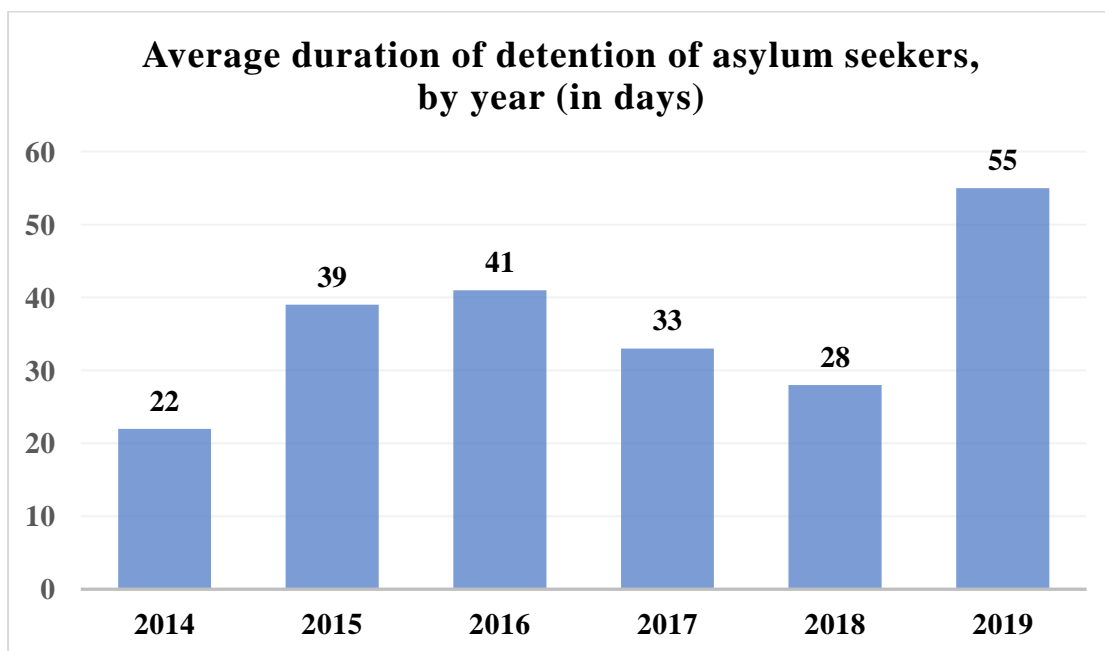
*Table 3. Source: the Ministry of Interior*

<b>Conditions stipulated in Article 14 of the Asylum Law</b>
The application has been submitted in order to obtain the right of residence without justification.
The application has been submitted in order to evade execution of a voluntary return decision or a removal order without justification.
The asylum seeker will evade the asylum procedure.
Such circumstances have been established, which are the grounds for detaining the asylum seeker, but, taking into account his or her individual situation and circumstances, detention would be an disproportionate restrictive measure.

*Table 4. Source: the Ministry of the Interior*

<b>Conditions stipulated in Article 16 of the <i>Asylum Law</i></b>
It is necessary to ascertain or verify the identity or nationality of the asylum seeker.
It is necessary to ascertain the facts, on which the application is based and which may be ascertained only by detention, particularly if escaping is possible (the person crossed the State border without an obvious reason evading border controls, previously evaded removal, hid his or her identity, provided false or conflicting information, there are other facts pointing to the likelihood of escape).
It is necessary to decide on the rights of the asylum seeker to enter the Republic of Latvia.
There are grounds for assuming that within the scope of the removal procedure the detained person submitted an application to hinder execution of a voluntary return decision or a removal order or to make it impossible, and it is detected that the relevant person did not have any obstacles for submitting such application earlier.
The competent State authorities have a reason to believe that the asylum seeker presents a threat to national security or public order and safety.
The necessity for transfer procedure in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of Regulation <a href="#">604/2013</a> has been detected.

*Table 5. Source: the Ministry of Interior*



*Chart 1. Source: the Ministry of the Interior*

<b>Procedural guarantees for asylum seekers</b>
An asylum seeker shall not be returned or extradited to a country, if there is a reason to believe that he or she may be exposed to serious harm after return to the country of origin thereof and due to this reason is unable or does not wish to accept the protection of the above-mentioned country (for extended information, see subparagraph 1 on complying with the principles of the prohibition on extradition and subparagraph 4 on exceptions, as stipulated in Article 3, paragraph 4, of the <i>Asylum Law</i> ).
The OCMA shall conduct a personal interview to assess the conformity of the application by the asylum seeker with the criteria for granting a refugee or alternative status. Accordingly, it shall decide to grant a refugee or alternative status or refuse to grant it.
There is a procedure in place which shall be applicable in cases where an asylum seeker has revoked his or her application, directly or indirectly, while allowing to resume the procedure if the legal circumstances have changed and the asylum seeker asks to resume the examination of the application.
Irrespective of the type of procedure of examining the application by the asylum seeker (regular procedure, border procedure or accelerated procedure), each asylum seeker is provided with identical procedural guarantees, such as a personal interview with participation of an interpreter, if necessary, as well as application of the suspensory effect of appeals, right to the State ensured legal aid in appeals procedures, etc.

Table 1. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

### **Decision-making by the OCMA in regard to asylum granting or refusal to grant asylum**

<b>Possible decisions by the OCMA</b>
Decision to transfer to the responsible EU Member State, which will examine the application pursuant to <i>Regulation (EU) no.604/2013</i> .
Decision to leave the application without examination.
Decision to grant refugee or alternative status or to refuse it; decision to discontinue examination of the application; decision to refuse to resume examination of the application.

Table 2. the *Asylum Law*

### **Statistics on the State-ensured legal aid to asylum seekers in 2014-2019**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Number of applications</b>	<b>Number of persons</b>
<b>2014</b>	Armenia	1	1
	Bangladesh	1	1
	Kazakhstan	1	1
	Egypt	1	1
	Georgia	2	2
	Russia	2	2
	Congo	1	1

<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
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Table 3. Source: the Legal Aid Administration

<b>Year</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Number of applications</b>	<b>Number of persons</b>
<b>2015</b>	Iran	5	5
	Vietnam	40	40
	Ukraine	14	14
	Georgia	8	8
	Nigeria	3	3
	Belarus	1	1
	Russia	2	2
	Sri Lanka	1	1
	Armenia	2	2
	Congo	2	2
	Somalia	2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>

Table 4. Source: the Legal Aid Administration

<b>Year</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Number of applications</b>	<b>Number of persons</b>
<b>2016</b>	Russia	1	1
	Nepal	5	5
	Egypt	1	1
	Pakistan	10	10
	India	2	2
	Iraq	9	9
	Afghanistan	12	12
	Uzbekistan	1	1
	Ukraine	7	7
	Congo	5	5
	Gambia	1	1
	Iran	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>

Table 5. Source: the Legal Aid Administration

<b>Year</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Number of applications</b>	<b>Number of persons</b>
<b>2017</b>	Russia	1	1
	Armenia	5	5
	Pakistan	3	3
	Belarus	1	1
	Vietnam	1	1
	Cameroon	1	1
	India	4	4
	Tajikistan	6	6
	Eritrea	11	11
	Cuba	2	2
	Sri Lanka	1	1
	Ukraine	1	1

	Lebanon	2	2
	Georgia	2	2
	Afghanistan	2	2
	Iraq	2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>

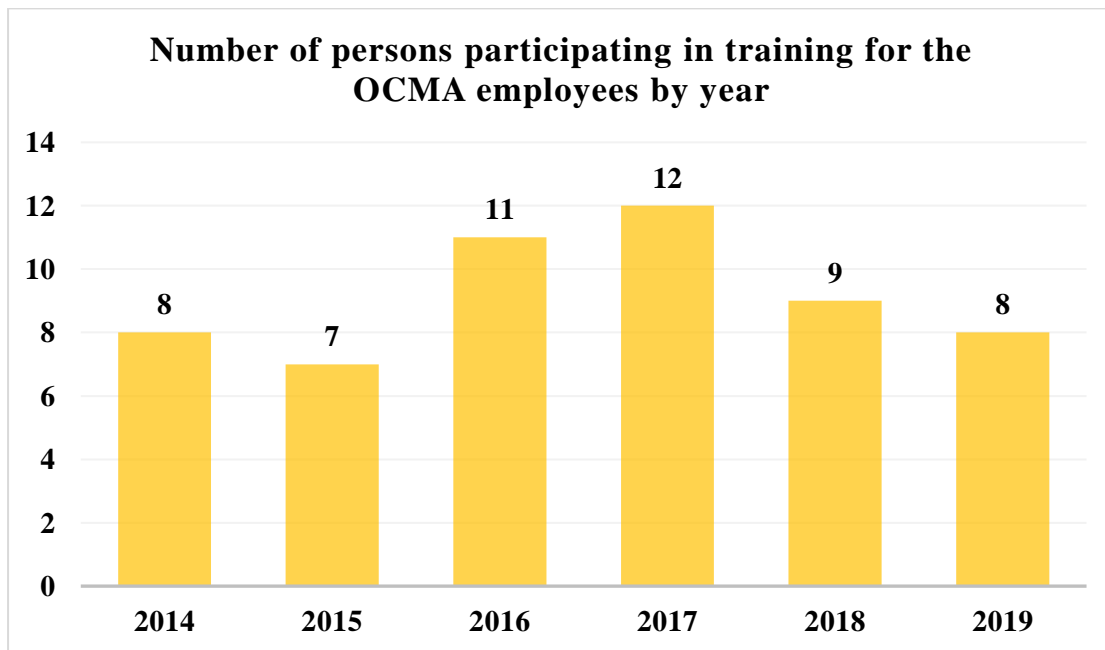
Table 6. Source: the Legal Aid Administration

Year	Country of origin	Number of applications	Number of persons
<b>2018</b>	Iran	2	2
	Azerbaijan	5	5
	Russia	4	4
	Tajikistan	2	2
	Belarus	1	1
	Afghanistan	2	2
	Kyrgyzstan	2	2
	Ukraine	3	3
	Israel	1	1
	Georgia	4	4
	Venezuela	1	1
	Syria	1	1
	Tajikistan	2	2
	Pakistan	1	1
	Egypt	1	1
India	1	1	
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>

Table 7. Source: the Legal Aid Administration

Year	Country of origin	Number of applications	Number of persons
<b>2019</b>	Nigeria	9	9
	Azerbaijan	8	8
	Russia	9	9
	Ukraine	7	7
	Cuba	3	3
	Georgia	7	7
	Bangladesh	4	4
	Iraq	5	5
	Egypt	8	8
	Cameroon	1	1
	Armenia	1	1
	Afghanistan	2	2
	Kazakhstan	1	1
	USA	1	1
	Sri Lanka	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>

Table 8. Source: the Legal Aid Administration



*Chart 1. Source: the Ministry of the Interior*

**Statistical data about asylum applications in 2019**

<b>Number of received applications</b>	192		
<b>Number of repeat applications thereof</b>	14		
<b>Number of persons applying for the first time</b>	178		
<b>Country of origin of the majority persons who submitted asylum applications</b>	Azerbaijan	Russia	India
<b>Number of such applications</b>	35	23	14
<b>Number of interviewed persons</b>	127		
<b>Number of persons who were granted refugee status</b>	37		
<b>Number of persons who were granted alternative status</b>	14		

*Table 9. Source: the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs*

**Statistical data on the asylum procedure 1998- 2019**

<b>Number of received applications</b>	2867
<b>Number of persons who were granted refugee status</b>	217
<b>Number of persons who were granted alternative status</b>	552

*Table 10. Source: the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs*

**Average length of criminal proceedings (in months) in courts of first instance and appellate courts**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Average length of proceedings (in months) in courts of first instance</b>	<b>Average length of proceedings (in months) in appellate courts</b>
<b>2014</b>	7.2	4.8
<b>2015</b>	6.8	3.5
<b>2016</b>	6.6	4.1
<b>2017</b>	6.3	3.7
<b>2018</b>	6.4	3.7
<b>2019</b>	6.0	3.3
<b>2020</b>	5.1	3.7

*Table 1. Source: the Courts' Administration*

**Average length of civil proceedings (in months) in courts of first instance and appellate courts**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Average length of proceedings (in months) in courts of first instance</b>	<b>Average length of proceedings (in months) in appellate courts</b>
<b>2016</b>	8.9	4.3
<b>2017</b>	9.0	4.1
<b>2018</b>	9.1	4.0
<b>2019</b>	8.1	4.4
<b>2020</b>	7.7	4.5

*Table 2. Source: the Courts' Administration*

**Average length of proceedings in administrative violations cases (in months) in courts of first instance and appellate courts**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Average length of proceedings (in months) in courts of first instance</b>	<b>Average length of proceedings (in months) in appellate courts</b>
<b>2016</b>	1.9	2.6
<b>2017</b>	1.8	1.1
<b>2018</b>	1.7	1.4
<b>2019</b>	2.1	1.5
<b>2020</b>	3.3	1.6

*Table 3. Source: the Courts' Administration*

**Average length of administrative proceedings (in months) in courts of first instance and appellate courts**

Year	Average length of proceedings (in months) in courts of first instance	Average length of proceedings (in months) in appellate courts
2016	6.9	11.8
2017	7.3	8.5
2018	8.2	6.5
2019	10.1	6.5
2020	8.3	6.4

*Table 4. Source: the Courts' Administration*

**Training for judges and court staff in 2014-2018**

<b>2014</b>
Aspects to be taken into account by a judge so that the case would not end up at the European Court of Human Rights.
Relevant judgments by the European Court of Human Rights in criminal matters.
Relevant case law of the European Court of Human Rights on restriction of personal rights (right to liberty and security).
<b>2015</b>
Compliance with Human Rights norms in criminal proceedings and recent developments in this field.
Right to a fair trial.
<b>2016</b>
Right to a fair trial.
Right to liberty and security, and case law of the European Court of Human Rights on deciding on imprisonment.
<b>2017</b>
Investigating judge and control over the observance of human rights in criminal proceedings, rights to liberty and security, and case-law of the European Court of Human Rights on deciding on detention.
<b>2018</b>
Observance of human rights in criminal proceedings: role of the investigating judge.
Investigating judge and control over the observance of human rights in criminal proceedings.

*Table 5. Source: the Courts' Administration*

**Number of approved and actual judges in 2014-2016 by gender**

2014 (31.12.2014)		2015 (31.12.2015)		2016 (31.12.2016)	
Number of judges:		Number of judges:		Number of judges:	
approved	540	approved	543	approved	546
actual	518	actual	521	actual	524



including:		including:		including:	
Men	97	Men	99	Men	95
Women	421	Women	422	Women	429

Table 6. Source: the Courts' Administration

### Number of approved and actual judges in 2017-2019 by gender

2017 (31.12.2017)		2018 (31.12.2018)		2019 (31.12.2019)	
Number of judges:		Number of judges:		Number of judges:	
approved	549	approved	546	approved	546
actual	529	actual	525	actual	518
including:		including:		including:	
Men	97	Men	96	Men	94
Women	432	Women	429	Women	424

Table 7. Source: the Courts' Administration

### Number of initiated and examined disciplinary proceedings against judges in 2015-2019

Year	Disciplinary proceedings initiated	Outcomes					
		Proposal to remove from office	Remark	Reprimand	Wage reduction	Examined without imposing a penalty	Disciplinary proceedings terminated
2014	25	1	2	10	2	1	9
2015	13	1	4	3	1	0	4
2016	10	0	2	1	1	3	3
2017	12	0	5	1	0	2	4
2018	11	2	4	0	0	1	4
2019	14	0	5	1	1	7	0

Table 8. Source: the Courts' Administration

Number of decisions taken on the payment of the State compensation in accordance with the consequences of the criminal offence							
Year	Person's death	Sexual inviolability or morality	Trafficking in Human beings	Serious bodily injuries	Moderate bodily injuries	HIV, Hepatitis B or C	Amount of compensation
2014	129	117	2	108	208	0	562201.99
2015	121	111	1	102	301	0	664521.00
2016	141	147	3	115	288	0	764521.00
2017	114	155	1	117	328	0	875238.00
2018	97	214	4	120	318	0	966330.00
2019	106	218	4	114	316	0	1131760.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4964571.99</b>

Table 9. Source: the Ministry of Justice

Number of decisions taken on payment of the State compensation to minor victims in accordance with the consequences of the criminal offence							
Year	Person's death	Sexual inviolability or morality	Trafficking in human beings	Serious bodily injuries	Moderate bodily injuries	HIV, Hepatitis B or C	Amount of compensation
2014	9	97	0	5	12	0	122817.35
2015	6	90	0	3	4	0	128506.66
2016	7	125	1	4	9	0	183727.00
2017	6	129	0	2	12	0	183861.00
2018	6	167	0	5	15	0	268015.67
2019	6	183	0	2	19	0	398141.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1285068.69</b>

Table 10. Source: the Legal Aid Administration

### The State ensured legal aid in 2014-2019

Year	Total number of applications by natural persons	Including the number of granted applications	Number of refusals	Funds for legal aid (EUR)
2014	2318	1850	227	1159624.58
2015	2313	1865	209	1691381.64
2016	2209	1750	238	2035197.50
2017	1731	1400	210	1786933.48
2018	1665	1253	230	1726525.71
2019	1414	1081	203	1912508.48

Table 11. Source: the Legal Aid Administration

Year	Amendment
2012	<p>The <i>Civil Procedure Law</i> introduced a mechanism for resolution of small-scale disputes – litigation concerning small case claims. Over time, the amount of small-scale claims has been increased, thus making this procedure available to a wider range of persons. With amendments to the <i>Civil Procedure Law</i>, which entered into force on 15 January 2018, the term “cases regarding small-scale claims” was substituted with the term “cases of simplified procedure”. The procedures of examining cases of simplified procedure are laid down in Article 30<sup>3</sup> of the <i>Civil Procedure Law</i>.</p> <p>A judge shall commence a case of simplified procedure if a principal debt or – in claim regarding the recovery of maintenance – the total amount of payments does not exceed EUR 2500 on the day when the claim was submitted. This type of cases shall be examined in the written procedure. However, the Court may, upon its own initiative or a justified request of a party, also organise a hearing. The Law provides for special appeal procedures in cases of simplified procedure. This mechanism allows to</p>

	render a judgment in a short and efficient time, e.g., in cases regarding the recovery of maintenance, while maintaining the balance of the rights of the parties.
<b>2015</b>	Since 26 May 2015, in order to eliminate one of the factors that negatively affects the length of proceedings, i.e., bad faith of participants in the case the Law provides for stricter liability of the participant in the case for acting in bad faith before court. Thus, Article 73 <sup>1</sup> of the <i>Civil Procedure Law</i> specifies and provides for a fine if a participant in the case performs his or her obligations in bad faith, disrespects the Court, delays the examination of the case, knowingly provides false information to the court regarding facts and circumstances in the case, or uses his or her rights and performs his or her obligations in bad faith.
<b>2016</b>	The amendments to the <i>Civil Procedure Law</i> regarding the relieving of the workload of the court of cassation entered into force on 13 July 2016 -in Article 464 <sup>1</sup> of the <i>Civil Procedure Law</i> specifies grounds for the refusal to initiate cassation proceedings and stipulates, <i>inter alia</i> , that the judicial collegium may refuse to initiate the cassation proceedings if the case to be examined has no significant meaning for ensuring a unified case law or further formation of law, and if a judgment is appealed in disputes of a financial nature which do not exceed EUR 2000. These amendments aim at reducing procedural deadlines and ensuring that the resources of the Civil Cases Department of the Supreme Court are primarily directed to the examination of fundamental issues and law relevant to the entire legal system and national economy, concentrating the resources on tasks specific to the Supreme Court, such as ensuring a unified case law or further formation of law. With the judgment of 12 March 2020 in the case no. 2019-11-01, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Latvia found the aforementioned provision to be in accordance with Article 91, first sentence (“All human beings in Latvia shall be equal before the law and the courts.”) and Article 92, first sentence (“Everyone has the right to protect his or her rights and lawful interests in a fair court.”) of the <i>Constitution of the Republic of Latvia</i> . The Constitutional Court found the discretionary power of the judicial collegium of the Civil Cases Department of the Supreme Court, taking into account specific circumstances of the case and conditions laid down in the contested provision, to decide on the compliance of a cassation complaint with the principle of cassation to be necessary and reasonable in a democratic State.
<b>2013</b>	The introduction of modern technological processes in the civil proceedings as a response by the legislator to the technological development has also contributed to the reduction of the workload of courts and increase of the efficiency of the proceedings. Courts use a wide range of technical means, e.g., to record the course of the court hearing and to organise a hearing through videoconferencing. Furthermore, the use of videoconferencing in civil matters has grown rapidly over time. The use of videoconferencing gained particular relevance in the context of the amendments to the <i>Civil Procedure Law</i> (entered into force in 2013) regarding the transfer of a case accepted for examination to another court to ensure faster examination (Article 32 <sup>1</sup> of the <i>Civil Procedure Law</i> ). These amendments, which were primarily related to the commencement of the adoption of the so-called “clear” legal system, addressed the equalization of the workload of courts, allowing the courts to transfer a case, the examination on the merits of which

	has not been commenced, to the courts of the same or another judicial district, if it allows to accelerate the examination of these cases.
<b>2017</b>	The amendments to the <i>Civil Procedure Law</i> , which entered into force on 1 January 2017, sought to simplify the communication with the participants in the case, facilitating electronic communication between the court and certain groups of persons, while maintaining the format of letters, if a participant in the case has no access to electronic means of communication. Thus, the participants in the case have a quick and easy access to case materials, rendered decisions, and audio protocols of court hearings available in the electronic court information system.

Table 12. Source: the Ministry of Justice

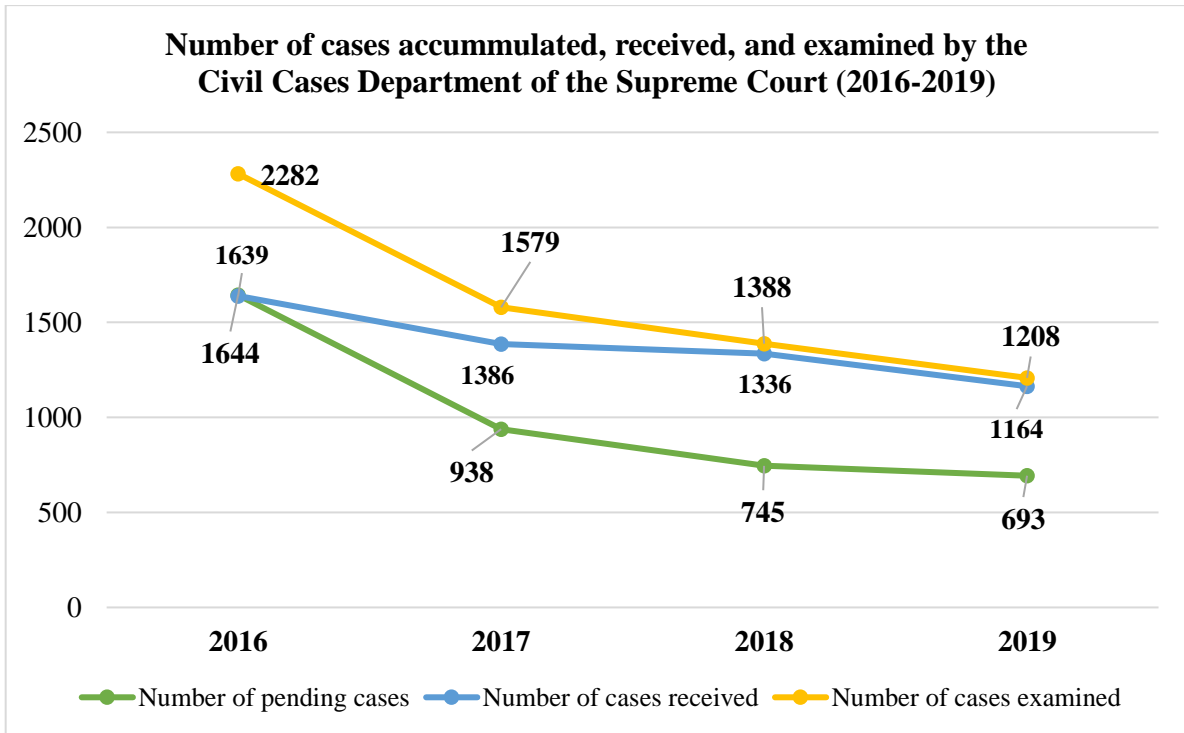


Chart 1. Source: the Ministry of Justice

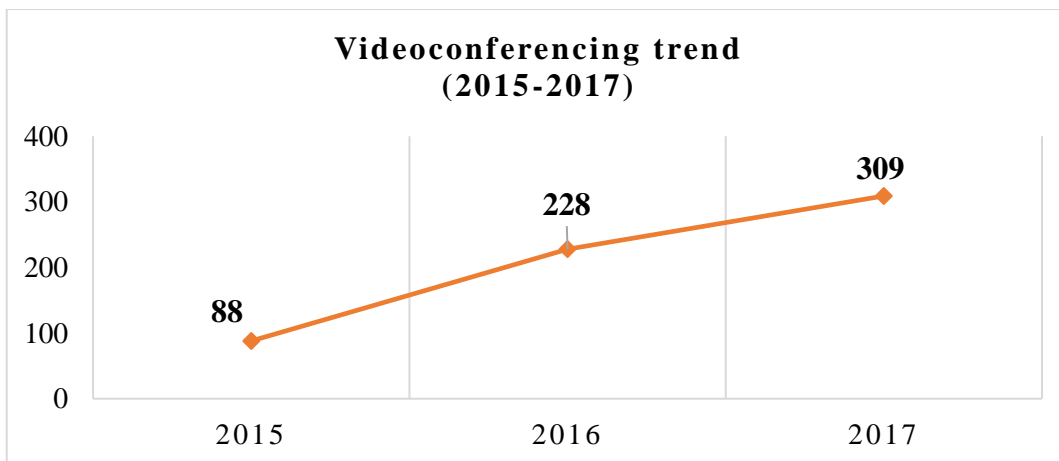


Chart 2. Source: the Ministry of Justice

**Number of cases involving alleged damage to the honour and dignity examined by the court of first instance in 2014-2019**

Type of case	Year	Duration of examination (in months)	Number of cases (examined)
Civil cases	2014	19.0	51
	2015	19.4	56
	2016	15.6	67
	2017	16.8	48
	2018	13.5	24
	2019	12.8	23

*Table 1. Source: the Courts' Administration*

**Number of cases involving alleged damage to the honour and dignity examined by the appellate court in 2014-2019**

Type of case	Year	Duration of examination (in months)	Number of cases (examined)
Civil cases	2014	3.7	46
	2015	4.3	44
	2016	4.2	46
	2017	7.2	51
	2018	5.1	37
	2019	6.6	16

*Table 2. Source: the Courts' Administration*

**Statistics on cases involving protection of honour and dignity and personal insults examined by general jurisdiction courts**

Year	District/ City Courts				Regional Courts			
	Number of cases received		Number of cases examined		Number of cases received		Number of cases examined	
	Protection of honour and dignity	Personal insult	Protection of honour and dignity	Personal insult	Protection of honour and dignity	Personal insult	Protection of honour and dignity	Personal insult
2015	43	35	53	46	41	32	40	33
2016	63	42	67	55	51	49	46	46
2017	18	35	47	34	49	21	49	23
2018	18	19	24	40	22	24	35	25
2019	25	18	25	31	15	21	16	22

*Table 3. Source: the Ministry of Justice*

**Amendments to the *Civil Law* in accordance with the judgment of the  
Constitutional Court of 27 December 2010**

The legal framework in force stipulates that each person who has reached 18 years of age has the legal capacity, regardless of his or her ability to make logical, reasoned or decisions acceptable to the majority, and the ability to act in accordance with socially accepted behaviours and principles, regardless of his or her health condition or a specific diagnosis. It also establishes a principle that limitation on the legal capacity is possible only in exceptional cases, where there is no other alternative but to protect the interests and rights of a person. The limitation on legal capacity is the final and ultimate solution for the protection of the interests of a person. In order to limit the person's legal capacity, the conditions laid down in Article 357 and 358<sup>1</sup> of the *Civil Law* must be met.

A significant innovation has been made in the regulations regarding the legal capacity namely, in accordance with Article 356<sup>1</sup> of the *Civil Law* and Article 268 of the *Civil Procedure Law*, the legal capacity may be limited only with regard to economic rights (making and receiving of payments, entering into transactions, action involving property and management thereof, particularly alienation, pledging and encumbering of immovable property with property rights, as well as conducting of commercial activity and economic activity) rather than personal non-financial rights (e.g., acknowledgment and contestation of paternity, contraction and dissolution of marriage, adoption, drawing up of a will, submission of an application with an authority or court, the right to vote, etc). Furthermore, since the entry into force of the new regulatory framework, a person whose legal capacity is assessed before court shall have the right to protect his or her rights and interests (right to express his or her opinion, to participate in a court hearing, to provide an explanation, to present evidence, to submit an application for the restriction of the person's capacity to act due to health disorders of mental nature or other, establishment of trusteeship or the reviewing or lifting the restriction of the capacity to act).

At the same time, the regulatory framework establishes guarantees which aim at protecting and ensuring the right and interests of those persons the legal capacity of which is subject to the assessment, i.e., a case is examined with participation of a representative of the Orphan's and Custody Court and the prosecutor. Also, given that applications are examined in special proceedings, the court must take greater initiative, the same way as in children's cases, because in cases where the legal capacity is assessed, there is no the adversarial proceeding, and there are no defendants. Furthermore, a person subject to the assessment of his or her legal capacity is vulnerable (he or she has limited possibilities of protecting his or her rights).

If the court limits legal capacity for a person due to health disorders of mental nature or other in a specific area and to a specific extent, it shall establish custody for such person. Moreover, after the court judgment has come into force, the court shall forward a true copy of the court judgment to the Orphan's and Custody Court, which appoints a guardian over such person who shall be assigned to act to the extent determined by the court (Article 357, 360, and 268 of the *Civil Law*). Pursuant to Article 364<sup>1</sup> of the *Civil Law*, a court judgment regarding the limitation on the legal capacity shall be in force until other court decision on the matter is made. Furthermore, the court judgment regarding the limitation of the legal capacity may be reviewed at any time but not less than once in seven years from the day of entering into force thereof. An application for the reviewing the extent of the limitation of a

person's legal capacity may be submitted by the person himself or herself, his or her guardian, children, brothers, sisters, parents, spouse or a public prosecutor (Article 270<sup>2</sup> of the *Civil Procedure Law*). A guardian has an obligation to submit an application to the court for the review of the extent of the limitation of the legal capacity not less than once in seven years from the day when a court judgment regarding limitation of the legal capacity has entered into force, even if the guardian or other persons find that the circumstances have not changed since the day the court judgment entered into force or the person has a very serious health condition, i.e., the person is bedridden, has a severe illness, and is unable to communicate.

In parallel with the amendments regarding the limitation of the person's legal capacity, a new law institute entered into force on 1 January 2013, namely, temporary custody if it is necessary to protect the rights and interests of a person, without, however, restricting his or her legal capacity. A person who has health disorders of mental nature or other and who cannot understand the meaning of his or her action or cannot control his or her action, a court may establish temporary custody without limitation of the legal capacity that does not exceed two years (Article 364<sup>2</sup> of the *Civil Law*). Temporary custody shall be established if it is the only way to protect a person's interests – it is urgently necessary in the interests of a person; the health disorders of mental nature or other are temporary; a person cannot cause damage to himself or herself by his or her active action (Article 364<sup>2</sup> of the *Civil Law*). Unlike the establishment of custody with the limitation of the legal capacity, a court, when establishing a temporary custody, shall determine the duty for a guardian to conduct only certain matters. The conduct of certain matters shall be related to conducting of urgent matters of the person or ensuring of basic needs or care for the person. Since 1 January 2013, Article 2317<sup>1</sup> to 2317<sup>7</sup> of the *Civil Law* also establishes future authorisation which seeks to ensure that any person with legal capacity may protect his or her rights and interests in advance in case when the authorising person would, for some reason, no longer be capable to make decisions and act independently, without limiting his or her legal capacity. In the first half of 2019, a total of 85 future authorisations were registered.

*Table 4. Source: the Ministry of Justice*

**Statistics on applications for the limitation on the person's legal capacity and the revision of such limitation before courts of general jurisdiction**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Court</b>	<b>Number of cases received</b>	<b>Number of cases examined</b>	<b>Average duration of examination (in days)</b>
<b>2015</b>	District/ City Courts	758	674	149
	Regional courts	13	8	58
<b>2016</b>	District/ City courts	1525	1159	134
	Regional courts	11	12	142
<b>2017</b>	District/ City courts	417	953	177
	Regional courts	8	8	57
<b>2018</b>	District/ City courts	286	349	193
	Regional courts	3	7	174
<b>2019</b>	District/ City courts	422	359	141
	Regional courts	6	6	74

*Table 5. Source: the Ministry of Justice*



### Use of patient data in a specific study

<b>The patient data recorded in medical documents may be used in a study if:</b>				
<b><i>The information does not identify the patient</i></b>	<b><i>The patient has consented to the use of this information</i></b>			<b><i>Without prejudice to other provisions, all the conditions below are met</i></b>
	<i>Person without limited legal capacity</i>	<i>Person with limited legal capacity in case of the genome research</i>	<i>Minor in case of the genome research</i>	The CDPC has consented to the use thereof
	No specific restrictions	Only where such study provides direct benefit for the health of the person	Only with a written consent of minor's legal representative	The research is conducted in the public interest
		Only where the acceptable risk is proportional the gained benefit		The patient has not previously prohibited the transfer of his/her data to the researcher
		Only with a written consent of the donor and the Central Medical Ethics Committee		It is not possible to obtain the patient's consent with other reasonable means
				The benefit of the study conducted is proportional to the restriction of the right to respect for private life

Table 6. Source: the Law on the Rights of Patients, Human Genome Research Law

### Number of homeless persons who have used the services of a shelter/night shelter

<b>Year</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5426</b>	<b>5501</b>	<b>6660</b>	<b>6877</b>	<b>6838</b>	<b>6864</b>	<b>5760</b>
<b>Female</b>	1046	1043	1230	1157	1140	1205	1067
<b>Male</b>	4380	4458	5430	5620	5698	5659	4693
<b>Children under 18</b>	61	53	48	47	47	38	35
<b>Children over 18</b>	5365	5448	6612	6830	6791	6826	5725

Table 7. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

**Information on associations, political parties and public organisations registered  
in 2014-2019**

Register	Type	Year	Number
Register of Associations and Foundations	ARA	2015	1
	ARA	2017	1
	ARA	2018	1
	ARB	2014	7
	ARB	2015	7
	ARB	2016	7
	ARB	2017	6
	ARB	2018	2
	ARB	2019	6
	ARV	2015	46
	ARV	2016	16
	ARV	2017	55
	ARV	2018	5
	BDR	2014	1189
	BDR	2015	1248
	BDR	2016	1236
	BDR	2017	1088
	BDR	2018	1032
	BDR	2019	1015
	NOD	2014	86
	NOD	2015	95
	NOD	2016	81
NOD	2017	61	
NOD	2018	64	
NOD	2019	38	
Register of Political Parties	PP	2014	3
	PP	2016	2
	PP	2017	5
	PP	2019	1
	PPA	2014	1
	PPA	2018	4
Register of Religious Organizations and Their Authorities	BAZ	2019	1
	DIE	2015	2
	DRZ	2014	2
	DRZ	2015	5
	DRZ	2016	6
	DRZ	2017	5
	DRZ	2018	5
	DRZ	2019	6
KAT	2014	11	

	KAT	2015	3
	KAT	2016	1
	KAT	2017	5
	KAT	2018	4
	KAT	2019	1
	KLO	2016	1
	MIS	2015	1

*Note about abbreviations:*

ARA – association of trade unions (*arodbiedrību apvienība*)

ARB – trade union (*arodbiedrība*)

ARV – independent unit of a trade union (*arodbiedrību patstāvīgās vienības*)

BDR – association (*biedrība*)

NOD – foundation (*nodibinājums*)

PP – political party (*politiskā partija*)

PPA – political party alliance (*politisko partiju apvienība*)

BAZ – church (*baznīca*)

DIE – diocese (*diecēze*)

DRZ – congregation (*draudze*)

KAT – legal entities under the public law of the Catholic Church (*Katoļu baznīcas publisko tiesību juridiskā persona*)

KLO – monastery (*klosteris*)

MIS – mission (*misija*)

*Table 1. Source: the Enterprise Register*

### Overview of the refusals to register the members in 2014-2019

Type of application	Type of refusal	Year	Number
BNR new	Postponement	2014	776
BNR new	Postponement	2015	709
BNR new	Postponement	2016	492
BNR new	Postponement	2017	432
BNR new	Postponement	2018	532
BNR new	Postponement	2019	613
BNR new	Refusal	2014	5
BNR new	Refusal	2015	9
BNR new	Refusal	2016	2
BNR new	Refusal	2017	1
BNR new	Refusal	2018	2
BNR new	Refusal	2019	4
PPR new	Postponement	2014	1
PPR new	Postponement	2016	3
PPR new	Postponement	2017	2
PPR new	Postponement	2018	3

*Note about abbreviations:*

BNR – Register of Associations and Foundations (*Biedrību un nodibinājumu reģistrs*)

PPR – Register of Political Parties (*Politisko partiju reģistrs*)

*Table 2. Source: the Enterprise Register*

**The findings of the Constitutional Court judgment of 26 April 2018 in the case no. 2017-18-01**

<b>Contested norm</b>	<b>Scope of the contested norm</b>	<b>Legal norm of higher legal force</b>	<b>Compatibility with the legal norm of higher legal force</b>
Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Law on Religious Organisations	Insofar as the contested norm did not provide for the right of those congregations, which are starting their activity for the first time and do not belong to the religions associations already registered in Latvia, to establish a religious association before the re-registration period of 10 years has elapsed.	Article 99 and 102 of the Constitution	Incompatible
Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Law on Religious Organisations	Congregations of the same religious denominations may establish only one religious association.	Article 99 and 102 of the Constitution	Incompatible
Article 8, paragraph 4, of the Law on Religious Organisations	Congregations of religious denominations and religions, which are starting their activity in Latvia for the first time and do not belong to the religious associations already registered, must perform re-registration with the Ministry of Justice each year, for this institution to make sure that the respective congregations are loyal to Latvia and operate in line with the regulatory enactments.	Article 99 and 102 of the Constitution	Incompatible

*Table 3. Source: the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Latvia*

**Investigative activities in the criminal proceedings initiated for an offence concerning bodily injuries inflicted on L. Jākobsons**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Type of investigative activities</b>	<b>Activities performed</b>
After initiating criminal proceedings on 29 March 2012	Investigative activities	Questioning of all persons indicated by L. Jākobsons as persons who had allegedly organised and committed this criminal offence
	Special investigative and operational activities	Monitoring of communication devices
		Observation and tracking of individuals
		Other procedural steps to acquire information
After annulling the decision on the termination of the criminal proceedings on 9 January 2015	Investigative, special investigative and operational activities	Monitoring of communication devices
		Observation and tracking of individuals over a longer period of time
		Other procedural steps to acquire information

*Table 1. Source: the State Police*

**Amendments of laws to support the independence of public media**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amendment</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<b>2020</b>	<i>Electronic Mass Media Law</i>	As of 2021, the public media no longer participates in the advertising market; 5.5 million euros were allocated for this purpose from State budget in 2020.
<b>2020</b>	<i>Law on the Press and Other Mass Media and the Law on Local Governments</i>	The local governments would not compete with the media in creating content.
<b>2018</b>	<i>Electronic Mass Media Law</i>	The mass media must reveal their beneficiaries.

*Table 2. Source: the Ministry of Culture*

### Data on Latvian Media Ethics Council

Founding year	Status	Values protected by the code of ethics and incorporated in the operation of the Council
2018	Autonomous and operates according to the principle of self-regulation	Freedom of expression
		Plurality
		Editorial independence
		Media credibility
		Autonomy
		Rights of journalists
		Good faith
		Human rights, especially those of children
		Equality and non-discrimination
		Education of audience
		Mutual trust

*Table 3. Source: the Ministry of Culture*

**Articles of the *Criminal Law* related to hate speech**

<b>Article</b>	<b>Scope</b>
48	Committing a criminal offence on the grounds of racial, national, ethnic or religious motives is an aggravating circumstance.
78	Criminalises the incitement of national, ethnic, racial or religious hatred or enmity.
149 <sup>1</sup>	Criminalises discrimination based on racial, national, ethnic or religious origin or the breach of the prohibition of other forms of discrimination, if substantial harm is caused.
150	Criminalises an act oriented towards inciting hatred or enmity based on gender, age, disability or any other characteristics (including sexual orientation of a person) if substantial harm is caused.

*Table 1. Source: the Criminal Law*

**Number of cases involving hate speech, as examined by the court of first instance in 2014-2019**

<b>Type of case</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Article of the <i>Criminal Law</i> (with the respective paragraph in parenthesis)</b>	<b>Duration of examination (in months)</b>	<b>Number of cases (examined)</b>
Criminal cases	2014	78(2)	5.6	9
	2015	78(2)	6.0	5
		78(2)	0.7	1
	2016	150(3)	0.0	0
		78(2)	32.6	2
		78(2)	3.7	5
	2017	150(3)	1.7	1
		78(2)	5.0	1
		78(2)	8.7	1
	2018	150(3)	4.0	1
		78(2)	30.6	1
	2019	78(2)	0.0	0

*Table 2. Source: the Courts' Administration*

**Number of cases involving hate speech, as examined by the appellate court in  
2014-2019**

Type of case	Year	Article of the <i>Criminal Law</i> (with the respective paragraph in parenthesis)	Duration of examination (in months)	Number of cases (examined)
Criminal cases	2015	78(2)	4.6	2
	2016	78(2)	5.8	2
		78(2)	0.5	1
	2017	78(2)	4.7	1
		78(2)	0.0	0
	2018	78(2)	6.7	2
		78(2)	2.6	1
	2019	78(2)	1.4	1

*Table 3. Source: the Courts' Administration*

***Guidelines to Identify and Investigate Hate Speech by the State Police***

<b>The content of the guidelines</b>
Definitions of hate crimes and hate speech as given by international organisations.
Information on issues regarding the jurisdiction applicable to criminal offences.
Clarifications on the application of Article 150 and 78 of the <i>Criminal Law</i> .
Information about <i>corpus delicti</i> of criminal offences.
Components that may show that a criminal offence has been committed.
Investigative measures, including initial actions to be conducted in criminal proceedings to investigate hate crimes in a public place or on the Internet.

*Table 4. Source: the State Police*



**Number of criminal proceedings on hate crimes initiated before the State Police**

Legal provision	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	CV	CO	CV	CO	CV	CO	CV	CO	CV	CO	CV	CO
<b>Article 78 of the CL</b> – Triggering of national, ethnic and racial hatred	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
<b>Article 149<sup>1</sup> of the CL</b> – Violation of the prohibition of discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Article 150 of the CL</b> – Incitement of social hatred and enmity	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	1
<b>Subject to criminal prosecution</b>												
<b>Article 78 of the CL</b> – Triggering of national, ethnic and racial hatred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Article 149<sup>1</sup> of the CL</b> – Violation of the prohibition of discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Article 150 of the CL</b> – Incitement of social hatred and enmity	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1
<b>Decision on termination of criminal proceedings</b>												
<b>Article 78 of the CL</b> – Triggering of national, ethnic and racial hatred	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1

<b>Article 149<sup>1</sup> of the CL –</b> Violation of the prohibition of discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Article 150 of the CL –</b> Incitement of social hatred and enmity	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1

CV – criminal violations; CO – criminal offences

Table 5. Source: the Ministry of the Interior

**Informative report of 2016 *On proposals to prevent the dissemination of information which includes incitement to hatred and violence in the public domain, including the Internet* by the Ministry of the Culture**

<b>The content of the informative report</b>
Analysis of the definition of media and hate speech, legal framework and international standards.
Information regarding the actions conducted to prevent hate speech, protect victims, investigate hatred incitement cases, and to punish perpetrators.
<i>Recommendations:</i>
To use a stricter application of laws and regulations in the course of restriction of hatred incitement and hate speech.
To review the out-of-date definition of the “media” as it does not reflect the reality of the situation and the development trends of new technologies.

Table 6. Source: the Ministry of the Culture

**Statistics on applications for dissolution of marriage and the total number of dissolved marriages (including those dissolved by notaries)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total number of dissolved marriages</b>	<b>Number of marriages dissolved by notaries</b>	<b>Number of marriages dissolved by courts</b>
<b>2014</b>	6271	–	–
<b>2015</b>	5151	3019	2132
<b>2016</b>	6061	3926	2135
<b>2017</b>	5943	3823	2120
<b>2018</b>	5967	4151	1816
<b>2019</b>	5971	4204	1767

*Table 1. Source: the Courts' Administration and the Central Statistical Bureau*

## Children in out-of-family care (number and proportion)

	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2016	31.12.2017	31.12.2018	31.12.2019
<b>Total number of children in out-of-family care</b>	7606	7281	6957	6669	6438	6252
<b>Total number of children in the State<sup>1</sup></b>	348 660	352 298	356 527	358 762	358 813	359 457
<b>Proportion of children in out-of-family care compared against the total number of children in the State</b>	2.18%	2.06%	1.95%	1.85%	1.79%	1.73%
<b>The total number children in out-of-family care includes:</b>						
<b>Number of children in foster care</b>	1224	1232	1193	1173	1246	1355
<b>Proportion of children in foster care compared against the total number of children in out-of-family care</b>	16.09%	16.92%	17.10%	17.60%	19.40%	21.67%
<b>Number of children in guardian families</b>	4831	4620	4548	4459	4398	4276
<b>Proportion of children in guardian families compared against the total number of children in out-of-family care</b>	63.51%	63.45%	65.40%	66.90%	68.30%	68.39%
<b>Number of children in child care facilities</b>	1551	1429	1216	1037	794	621
<b>Proportion of children in child</b>	20.39%	19.62%	17.50%	15.50%	12.30%	9.93%

<b>care facilities compared against the total number of children in out-of-family care</b>						
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Table 1. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

### Number of foster families and guardians

	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2016	31.12.2017	31.12.2018	31.12.2019
<b>Number of foster families</b>	579	585	575	600	636	712
<b>Number of guardians</b>	3993	3757	3664	3560	3450	3395

Table 2. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

### Implemented concept measures

<b>Tasks set in the concept</b>	<b>Before the concept development and support enhancement</b>	<b>Planned/ not planned in the concept</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Year of implementation</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Review of the amount of the remuneration for pre-adoption child care, setting it at the amount of a childcare allowance until the age of 1.5.	EUR 49.80 monthly	Planned	Completed	As of 2017	EUR 171.00 monthly
Payment of social insurance contributions from the general budget of the State during the pre-adoption care also for disability insurance, as well as doubling of the amount of the contribution object.	Starting from EUR 71.14 for pension and unemployment insurance	Planned	Completed	As of 2017	Starting from EUR 171.00 for pension, unemployment, and disability insurance
Paid leave of 10 calendar days for adopters who have adopted a child up to	Unpaid leave	Planned	Completed	As of 2017	Paid leave, granting a paternity benefit which amounts to 80% of the average wage subject to insurance contributions.

3 years of age, as stipulated in Article 155, paragraph 5, of the <i>Labour Law</i> .					
Training of the potential adopters before granting the status.	Voluntary training	Planned	Completed	As of 8 May 2019	The training is mandatory as of 8 May 2019 (previously – voluntary).
Increase of the guardian's allowance for maintaining a child – the monthly allowance shall be no less than the minimum amount of child maintenance established by the Cabinet of Ministers.	EUR 45.53 monthly	Planned	Completed	As of 2017	In the minimum amount of child maintenance, i.e., in 2017, this allowance was EUR 95.00 for a child until the age of 7, and EUR 114.00 for a child aged 7 to 18 (the allowance is transferred automatically, taking into account the changes of the minimum wage. In 2019, this allowance was EUR 107.50 and EUR 129.00, accordingly).
Psychological support for foster families, guardians, host families, adopters, as well as orphans, and children deprived of parental care.	Insufficient access to support	Planned	Completed	As of 2017	Access not only to psychological support, but also consultative support provided by other specialists.
Review of the support system during the pre-adoption care of a child, determining an allowance for employed persons depending on the amount of their social insurance contributions.	As of 2017 – EUR 171.00 monthly	Planned	Completed	As of 2018	Socially insured persons, who are taking care of a child under the age of 8 and are on parental leave, receive an allowance that amounts to 70% of the average wage subject to insurance contributions (EUR 489.05 in 2018 and EUR 535.09 in 2019, monthly). For others – EUR 171.00 monthly. In cases where there are several children in pre-adoption

					care, the premium for each additional child amounts to EUR 171.00.
Specialised foster families.	Did not exist.	Planned	Completed	As of 1 July 2018	Legislation for introduction of new forms of out-of-family care, i.e., specialised foster families (a crisis foster family and a foster family for a child with a disability for whom an opinion regarding the necessity of special care due to severe functional disorders has been issued), and establishment of out-of-family care support centres has entered into force.
Review of amount of the allowance for a foster family for maintaining a child – the monthly allowance corresponds to double minimum amount of maintenance established by the Cabinet of Ministers.	In the minimum amount of child maintenance: EUR 95.00 for a child until the age of 7 and EUR 114.00 for a child aged 7 to 18.	Planned	Completed	As of 2018	Double minimum amount of child maintenance: EUR 215.00 for a child until the age of 7 and EUR 258.00 for a child aged 7 to 18.
Review of the amount of the remuneration for the foster family for the fulfilment of duties.	EUR 113.83 monthly depending on the number of children	Planned	Completed	As of 2018	Depending on the number of children placed in care: for one child placed in a foster family, the amount of the remuneration is equal to the amount of childcare allowance for a person who looks after a child under the age of 1.5, i.e., EUR 171.00. If two children have been placed in the foster family, the allowance amounts to

					EUR 222.30, whereas in case of three and more children, this allowance amounts to EUR 273.60.
Social protection of foster families.	Did not exist.	Not planned	Completed	As of 2018	Social insurance contributions starting from EUR 171.00 monthly are paid for pension, disability, and unemployment insurance for those foster families who receive remuneration for fulfilment of duties (and are not socially insured - neither employees nor self-employer persons).
Paid leave of 10 calendar days for adopters who have adopted a child aged 3 to 18, as stipulated in Article 155, paragraph 5, of the <i>Labour Law</i> .	Did not exist.	Not planned	Completed	As of 1 September 2019	Paid leave, granting a paternity benefit which amounts to 80% of the average wage subject to insurance contributions.
New allowance for persons who have adopted a child from out-of-family care, which is paid after approval of the adoption.	Did not exist.	Not planned	Completed	As of 1 July 2019	Monthly allowance in the minimum amount of child maintenance (EUR 107.50 monthly for one child until the age of 7 and EUR 129.00 for one child until the age of 18).

Table 3. Source: the Ministry of Welfare



<b>Measures established in the action plan for the care for children with special needs in home environment</b>
Individual assessment of a child performed by interdisciplinary groups of experts.
Assessment of child care facilities and development of a plan for future transformation.
Transformation of facilities and their infrastructure.
Amendments to laws and regulations to enhance quality standards for child care facilities.
Specification of obligations for child care facilities, the Orphan's and Custody Court, and the Social Service, laid down in the respective laws and regulations, in order to activate work with the child, child's parents, and other family members.
The regulatory framework provides for a financial incentive to accelerate the process of providing family care to an orphan or a child deprived of parental care (it specifies a time limit for the provision of State funding for certain groups of children at an institution; after the specified time limit, the local government bears all financial expenditure).
Young people residing in child care facilities are provided with accommodation in form of apartments, where they can practice independent living skills.

Table 4. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

#### Statistics on cases involving the establishment of filiation of children before courts of general jurisdiction

Year	Court of first instance		Appellate court		Court of cassation	
	Received cases	Examined cases	Received cases	Examined cases	Received cases	Examined cases
2014	457	423	28	29	–	–
2015	497	465	33	33	–	–
2016	485	536	32	25	–	–
2017	445	468	35	38	–	–
2018	365	421	27	26	–	–
2019	343	375	32	32	4	3

Table 5. Source: the Ministry of Justice

<b>The court's rights to protect children's rights during the examination of cases arising from access and custody rights</b>	
To derogate from the adversarial proceedings to ensure respect for the child's rights	
If necessary, to request additional evidence and information to ensure respect for the child's rights	
At the request of a party, to decide for a period until the judgment is given on	the place of residence of a child
	the procedure for the care for a child
	the use of access rights
	the prohibition for a child to leave Latvia

Table 6. Source: the Ministry of Justice

<b>Persons who may not be the adopter pursuant to 2013 amendments to Article 163 of the <i>Civil Law</i></b>
A person punished for intentional criminal offences related to violence or threatening of violence, regardless of expunging of the criminal record or removal thereof
A person punished for criminal offences against morality and for sexual offences, regardless of expunging of the criminal record or removal thereof
A person removed from the performance of the duties of a guardian due to improper performance thereof
A person or a family, from whom the status of the foster family or host family has been removed, because they have not performed the relevant duties in conformity with the best interests of the child
A person, whose custody rights have been removed by a court judgment
A person on who a court has applied compulsory measures of a medical nature laid down in the <i>CL</i> for a criminal offence committed in a state of mental incapacity

*Table 7. Source: the Ministry of Justice*

<b>Objectives of the education reform for the introduction of the Latvian language as the principal language of instruction</b>
To ensure each pupil's social integration
To ensure future access to the labour market
To ensure effective exercise of their rights in democratic processes
To ensure acquiring of higher education
To guarantee the right of each individual to communicate in the State language (Latvian)
To successfully obtain and disseminate information in a language one fully understands

Table 1. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science

**Number of pupils in general primary and secondary education institutions, by the language of instruction**

Academic year	Total	Including schools with the language of instruction:			Others
		Latvian	Minority language	Dual-stream (Latvian / Russian)	
2018/2019	29 209	20 726	4675	3412	396
2017/2018	29 540	21 045	4975	3148	372
2016/2017	29 330	20 759	4931	3297	343
2015/2016	29 593	21 043	4986	3215	349
2014/2015	29 384	20 759	4941	3369	315

Table 2. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science

**Language of instruction in the minority education programmes depending on age /grade of the pupils**

Education programme	Age/Grade	Language of instruction
Pre-school	1.5 to 5	Bilingual module
	5-7	Generally Latvian, with the possibility to learn minority language and culture in the native language
General lower secondary school	1 <sup>st</sup> –6 <sup>th</sup>	Latvian in the amount of at least 50% of workload, including foreign languages
	7 <sup>th</sup> –9 <sup>th</sup>	Latvian in the amount of at least 80% of workload, including foreign languages
General upper secondary school	10 <sup>th</sup> –12 <sup>th</sup>	Latvian, except for foreign languages (as of 2021/2022)

Table 3. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science

### State funded educational institutions that implemented minority educational programmes by 2016

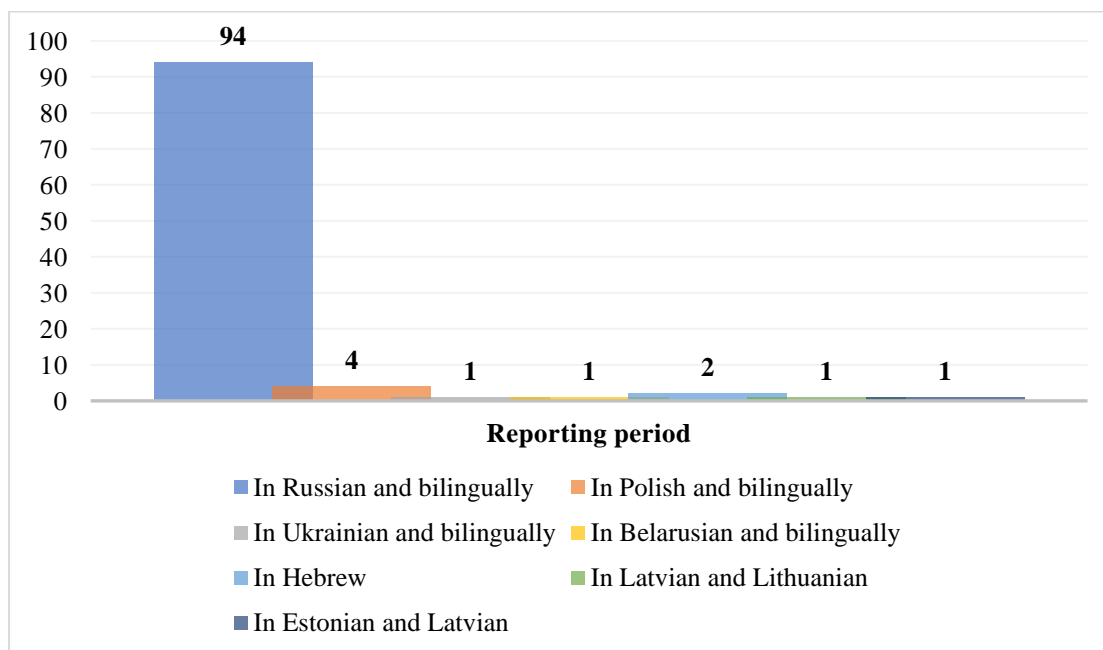


Chart 1. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science

### Amendments to the *Education Law* regarding the proportion of languages in the acquisition of the curriculum in the State language and in a minority language

Date	Amendments, which entered into force
1 September 2019	Regarding the implementation of education programmes on the level of pre-school education and basic education in grades 1 to 7.
1 September 2020	Regarding the implementation of education programmes on the level of basic education in grade 8 and secondary education in grades 10 and 11.
1 September 2021	Regarding the implementation of education programmes on the level of basic education in grade 9 and secondary education in grade 12.

Table 4. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science

## Measures taken to train teachers on the transition to teaching in Latvian

<b>Training of teachers</b>
<p>In accordance with Cabinet Regulation No. 569 “<i>Regulations on Education and Professional Qualification Required for Educators and Procedure of Enhancing the Professional Competence of Educators</i>”, the Latvian Language Agency (LLA) has provided and keeps providing support for educators in enhancing Latvian language skills. The support has been provided by enhancing Latvian language skills of minority teachers for professional needs, ensuring various methodological courses and cooperation activities, developing teaching and methodological materials, and involving and informing minority families.</p>
<p>In 2013- 2017, a total of 857 pre-school teachers were educated. Although, since 1999, the Latvian language proficiency of minority teachers must correspond to the highest level, namely, Level C, until 31 August 2021, pre-school teachers and school educators had the opportunity to undergo 120-hour language courses, 24-hour and 36-hour methodological courses, as well as 50-hour intensive courses oriented on the acquisition of Latvian language and culture.</p>
<p>Teachers are provided with the opportunity to strengthen Latvian language skills at Level C1 and to improve them to reach Level C2. 2 conferences on learning Latvian language in a linguistically heterogeneous environment (200 participants) and 156 support measures for educators implementing the curriculum in a linguistically heterogeneous environment (2352 participants) have taken place, resulting in a total of 8182 participants.</p>
<p>A digital self-assessment and self-learning tool is being developed, which will allow the teachers to learn and self-assess Latvian language.</p>
<b>Methodological materials</b>
<p>In order to ensure access to electronic materials, in 2013, the LLA launched a website “Teach and Learn Latvian” (subsection on <a href="http://www.valoda.lv">www.valoda.lv</a>). It offers e-classes, games for learning the language, methodological and learning materials, videos, animations, and other multimodal materials. For the time being, this storage of resources contains more than 600 units of different sizes. Each year, the number of visitors increases. In 2019, the number of users reached 188 469. The analysis of the materials commonly used by language learners suggests that they use mostly games, self-learning and self-testing tasks, as well as e-classes. In 2020, during the health emergency, the website was visited by around 5000 visitors on a daily basis.</p> <p>The LLA systematically develops methodological materials for teachers, such as guides for teachers as part of sets of learning materials, methodological publications published in series, such as “For Latvian Language Teacher”, “For Bilingual Education Teacher”, and “For Pre-School and Elementary School Teacher”, the scientific methodological journal “<i>Tagad</i>” (“Now”), a dictionary of linguodidactic terms, and the electronic dictionary “<i>E-Pupa</i>”.</p>
<p>Since 2018, the professional development of educators and development of learning and methodological materials takes place within the project No. 8.3.1.1/16/I/002 “Availability of Competences in the Curriculum”, where the LLA as the collaboration partner in implementing specific secondary activities of the project provides comprehensive support to educators, ensuring the enhancement of Latvian language skills for professional needs and the improvement of their professional competence in a linguistically heterogeneous environment.</p>

Table 5. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science

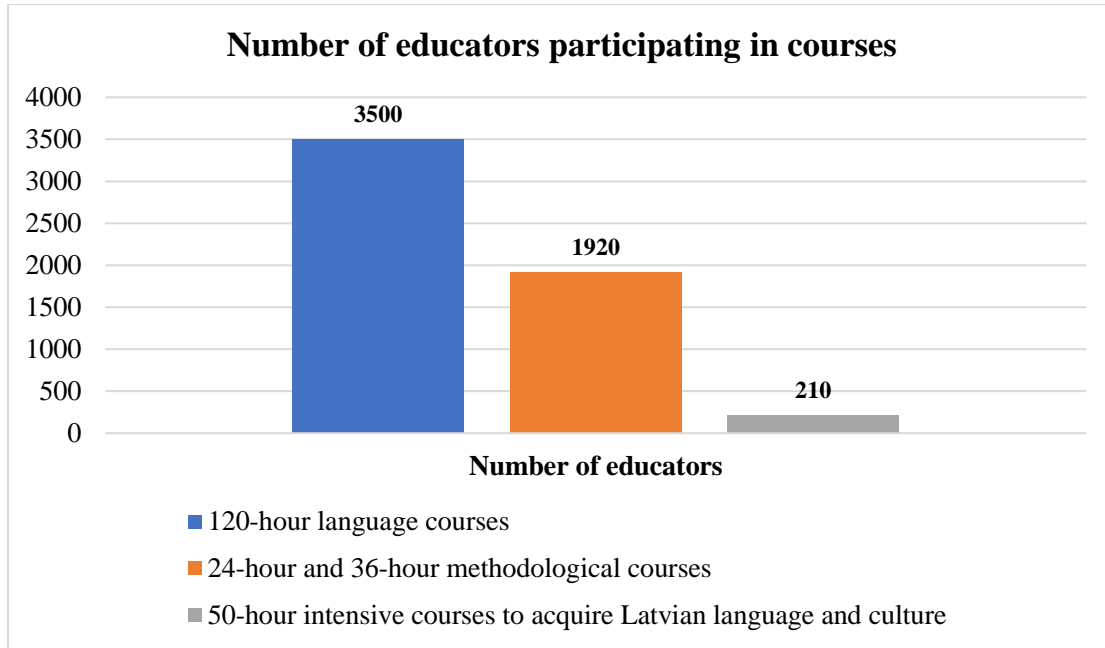


Chart 2. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science

**Outcomes of the programmes “Acquisition of the State Language” and “Acquisition of the State Language without an Intermediary Language” in 2019**

Total number of participants	High level	Medium level	Basic level
2743	669	1281	793

Table 6. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

States and organizations that provide funding to LLA to provide support to minorities in learning languages
Latvia
Canada
Denmark
Finland
Germany
Netherlands
Norway
Sweden
United Kingdom
USA
the EU
UN Development Programme

Table 7. Source: the Latvian Language Agency

Language courses organised by the State Employment Agency
Latvian
English
Russian
German
French
Swedish
Norwegian

Table 8. Source: the State Employment Agency

**Number of people who commenced the acquisition of the State language through non-formal education  
(with an intermediary language)**

Status	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Refugees/ persons who have acquired the alternative status	0	0	2	1	0	7	10
EU/ EEA citizens	82	56	24	36	36	40	274
Latvian non-citizens	1481	1122	883	713	704	829	5732
Latvian citizens	2046	1683	1375	1105	1249	1460	8918
Latvian stateless persons	2	0	0	0	2	1	5
Citizens of third countries	340	327	318	285	307	393	1970
Not indicated	10	5	0	0	0	0	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>3961</b>	<b>3193</b>	<b>2602</b>	<b>2140</b>	<b>2298</b>	<b>2730</b>	<b>16924</b>

Table 9. Source: the State Employment Agency

**Number of people who commenced the course *Development of the Skills of the State Language* to increase competitiveness**

Status	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Refugees/ persons who have acquired the alternative status	0	0	5	1	0	1	7
EU/ EEA citizens	18	6	11	14	7	7	63
Latvian non-citizens	409	233	316	360	267	154	1739
Latvian citizens	631	419	537	680	533	379	3179
Latvian stateless persons	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Citizens of third countries	100	89	121	132	109	83	634
<b>Total</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>5624</b>

Table 10. Source: the State Employment Agency

**Data on integration policies regarding the *Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund for 2014-2020***

<b>Activity</b>	<i>Support Measures for Persons Subject to International Protection (Refugees and Individuals with the Alternative Status)</i>	<i>Development of the Use of Latvian Language in Public, Including Flexible Approaches to the Acquisition of Latvian language</i>
<b>Commencement year</b>	2016	2017
<b>Objective of the activity</b>	To provide Latvian language courses for third-country nationals, asylum seekers, refugees and persons with alternative status	To provide Latvian language courses for third-country nationals, asylum seekers, refugees and persons with alternative status
<b>Number of persons who completed the activity by the end of 2019</b>	106	1982 third-country nationals

*Table 11. Source: the State Employment Agency*



**Availability of interpreters in court proceedings depending on the type of procedure**

<b>Procedure</b>	Criminal	Administrative	Civil	Administrative offence	Constitutional
<b>Law</b>	Criminal Procedure Law	Administrative Procedure Law	Civil Procedure Law	Law on Administrative Liability	Constitutional Court Law
<b>Article</b>	11	110	12	35	26
<b>Content</b>	If a person involved in the criminal proceedings does not speak Latvian, he/she has the right to use the language that he/she understands during the performance of procedural activities and to use the assistance of an interpreter free of charge.	Every participant in the administrative proceedings not speaking Latvian must be ensured the right to become acquainted with case materials and to participate in procedural activities with the assistance of an interpreter.	A court ensures the participants of civil proceedings who receive State-ensured legal aid or are exempted from the payment of court expenses, the right to become acquainted with the materials of the case and to participate in procedural actions using the assistance of an interpreter, if they do not understand Latvian. In civil proceedings, a person who does not receive State-ensured legal aid and is not exempted from the payment of court expenses, must bear the expenses of interpreter's services.	A person to be held administratively liable, a person held liable, a victim, an infringed owner of property, as well as a witness must be provided with a possibility to use the language in the administrative offence proceedings in which he or she is able to communicate, as well as to use assistance of an interpreter free of charge. An official, a higher official or a court must evaluate the need for interpreting and ensure participation of an interpreter. An official, a higher official or a court must, if necessary, ensure that any complaints received in another language within the framework of the administrative offence proceedings are translated into the official language. Provisions regarding the right of a person to use the language in which he or she is able to communicate and to use assistance of an interpreter free of charge must also apply to persons with hearing, speech or visual impairments. It must be ensured that the proceedings take place in a language which such persons are able to understand or in a manner which a person is able to perceive.	Participants to a case who do not know the language of court proceedings, except for representatives of legal persons, have the right to use interpreter's services.

*Table 12. Source: the Criminal Procedure Law, the Administrative Procedure Law, the Civil Procedure Law, the Law on Administrative Liability, the Constitutional Court Law*

### Number of Roma in Latvia

Year	Data of the OCMA (Roma registered in the country)	Data of the Central Statistical Bureau (number of Roma residing permanently in the country)
2014	8194	5594
2015	7883	5338
2016	7654	5297
2017	7456	5191
2018	7193	5082
2019	7060	4983

Table 13. Source: the Ministry of Culture

### Number of supported projects aimed at Roma population by year

Year	Number of supported projects aimed at Roma population
2015	8
2016	7
2017	7
2018	5

Table 14. Source: the Ministry of Culture

### Information on the involvement of unemployed Roma/ Roma job seekers and other persons in various activities funded by the ESF and the State in 2014

Type of activity	Number of Roma involved (number of participants)
Training measures	
Vocational training, retraining, and further training	7
Non-formal training (including the official language)	43
Measures to increase competitiveness (including info days)	483
Employment measures	
Activities for certain age groups	5
Temporary gainful activities	256
Summer jobs for pupils	1
Complex inclusion measures	
Group activities	14

Consultations	137
Support persons with addictions – Minnesota	1
Measures as part of the project “Youth Guarantees”	
Development of skills required for work in the non-governmental sector	1
Measures to increase competitiveness (including info days)	112
Non-formal education through voucher system	8
Subsidised job for young unemployed	1
Vocational training programmes for unemployed persons through voucher system	2
<b>Total number of persons participating in the specific activities (number of participants)</b>	<b>1071</b>

Table 15. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

**Information on the involvement of unemployed Roma/ Roma job seekers and other persons in various activities funded by the ESF and the State in 2015**

Type of activity	Number of Roma involved (number of participants)
Training measures	
Vocational training, retraining, and further training	8
Non-formal training (including the official language)	44
Measures to increase competitiveness (including info days)	419
Employment measures	
Activities for certain age groups	1
Temporary gainful activities	134
Summer jobs for pupils	2
Measures as part of the project “Youth Guarantees”	
Vocational training, retraining, and further training	5
Non-formal training (including the official language)	3
Measures to increase competitiveness (including info days)	95
Development of skills required for work in the non-governmental sector	2
Workshops for youth	3
Support for regional youth mobility	2
<b>Total number of persons participating in the specific activities (number of participants)</b>	<b>718</b>

Table 16. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

**Information on the involvement of unemployed Roma/ Roma job seekers and other persons in various activities funded by the ESF and the State in 2016**

Type of measure	Number of Roma involved (number of participants)
Training measures	
Vocational training, retraining, and further training	11
Non-formal training (including the official language)	54
Measures to increase competitiveness (including info days)	331
Employment measures	
Activities for certain age groups	2
Temporary gainful activities	188
Support measures	
Support measures for long-term unemployed	32
Support for regional mobility	6
Support measures for unemployed with addictions	1
Summer jobs for pupils	1
Measures as part of the project "Youth Guarantees"	
Vocational training, retraining, and further training	3
Non-formal training (including the official language)	14
Measures to increase competitiveness (including info days)	63
Development of skills required for work in the non-governmental sector	4
Workshops for youth	9
Subsidised jobs for young unemployed	1
<b>Total number of persons participating in the specific activities (number of participants)</b>	<b>720</b>

*Table 17. Source: the Ministry of Welfare*

**Information on the involvement of unemployed Roma/ Roma job seekers and other persons in various activities funded by the ESF and the State in 2017**

Type of measure	Number of Roma involved (number of participants)
Training measures	
Vocational training, retraining, and further training	8
Non-formal training (including the official language)	43
Measures to increase competitiveness (including info days)	317
Employment measures	
Activities for certain age groups	2
Temporary gainful activities	282
Activity to promote regional mobility of employed persons	1
Summer jobs for pupils	1
Support measures	

Support measures for long-term unemployed	465
Support for regional mobility	6
Measures as part of the project “Youth Guarantees”	
Vocational training, retraining, and further training	7
Non-formal training (including the official language)	17
Measures to increase competitiveness (including info days)	65
Development of skills required for work in the non-governmental sector	5
Workshops for youth	13
Subsidised jobs for young unemployed	2
First work experience for a young person	1
Support for regional mobility	4
<b>Total number of persons participating in the specific activities (number of participants)</b>	<b>1239</b>

Table 18. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

**Information on the involvement of unemployed Roma/ Roma job seekers and other persons in various activities funded by the ESF and the State in 2018**

Type of measure	Number of Roma involved (number of participants)
Training measures	
Vocational training, retraining, and further training	7
Non-formal training (including the official language)	40
Measures to increase competitiveness (including info days)	261
Employment measures	
Activities for certain age groups	5
Temporary gainful activities	297
Support measures	
Support measures for long-term unemployed	593
Support for regional mobility	5
Summer jobs for pupils	10
Measures as part of the project “Youth Guarantees”	
Vocational training, retraining, and further training	6
Non-formal training (including the official language)	18
Measures to increase competitiveness (including info days)	66
Development of skills required for work in the non-governmental sector	1
Workshops for youth	3
Subsidised jobs for young unemployed	1
<b>Total number of persons participating in the specific activities (number of participants)</b>	<b>1313</b>

Table 19. Source: the Ministry of Welfare

**Information on the involvement of unemployed Roma/ Roma job seekers and other persons in various activities funded by the ESF and the State in 2019**

Type of measure	Number of Roma involved (number of participants)
<b>Training measures</b>	
Vocational training, retraining, and further training	4
Non-formal training (including the official language)	48
Measures to increase competitiveness	98
Practical training with the employer	1
<b>Employment measures</b>	
Activities for certain age groups – SJU (subsidised jobs for unemployed)	1
Temporary gainful activities	228
Development of skills required for work in the non-governmental sector (within the ESF project “Support for the Education of the Unemployed”)	2
<b>Support measures</b>	
Support measures for long-term unemployed	297
Support measures for unemployed with addictions – Minnesota	2
<b>Total number of persons participating in the specific activities (number of participants)</b>	<b>681</b>

*Table 20. Source: the Ministry of Welfare*

**Objectives, Activities and Compositions of the Advisory Council for the Implementation of the Roma Integration Policy**

Objectives of the Advisory Council	Activities during the meeting of the Advisory Council	Members of the Advisory Council
To promote the integration of Roma residing in Latvia	Discussions about topical issues on integration and social inclusion of Roma population	Representatives of Governmental and municipal authorities
To strengthen the cooperation between the Roma community and public administration authorities	Evaluation of the outcomes of projects and surveys	Roma NGOs
To encourage the civic participation of the Roma community	Provision of recommendations on the efficiency of the policies	Active non-Roma NGO experts who deal with Roma integration

*Table 21. Source: the Ministry of Culture*

<b>Types of activities as part of the EP campaign <i>DOSTA! No More! Break the Stereotypes! Get to Know Roma!</i></b>
Cultural events for to promote Roma culture
Expert debates on the Roma cultural heritage in Latvia, historic memories and issues concerning their identity
Monitoring
Debates on the Roma representation in the Latvian media

Table 22. Source: the Ministry of Culture

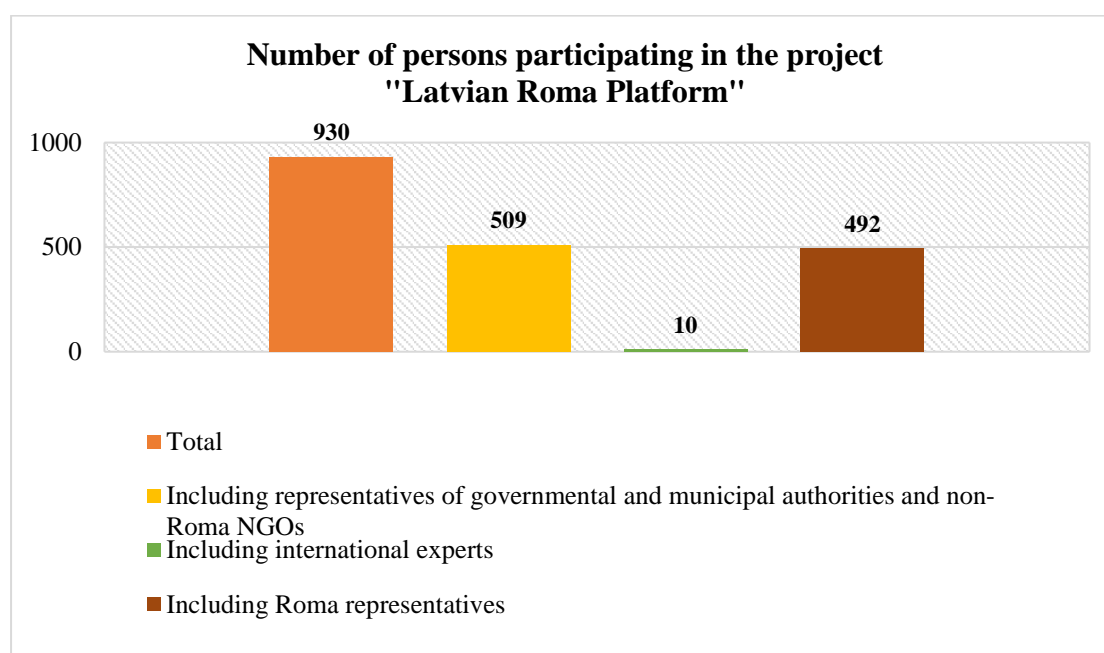


Chart 3. Source: the Ministry of Culture

<b>The objectives of the 2016 project <i>Latvian Roma Platform</i> by the Ministry of Culture, with the support of the European Commission</b>
To promote a dialogue between Roma families and civil society organisations
To reduce anti-Gypsyism
To promote positive Roma image and culture
To develop a dialogue between the Roma community and the representatives of domestic authorities

Table 23. Source: the Ministry of Culture

### Number of Roma children in educational institutions by academic year

Academic year	Number of pupils
2010/2011	1182
2011/2012	1213
2012/2013	1043
2013/2014	1032
2014/2015	940
2015/2016	960
2016/2017	900
2017/2018	945

Table 24. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science

### Number of Roma pupils in general education programmes

School year	Total number	Percentage of the total number of learners
2017/2018	945	0.44%
2016/2017	911	0.42%
2015/2016	978	0.46%
2014/2015	1013	0.48%
2013/2014	1100	0.53%

Table 25. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science

### National policy measures for Roma integration

<b>Policy measure</b>	<i>Guidelines on National Identity, Civil Society, and Integration Policy for 2012-2018</i>	<i>Plan for the Implementation of the National Identity, Civil Society, and Integration Policy for 2019-2020</i>
<b>Year</b>	2011	2018
<b>Objectives of the activities</b>	Promotion of Roma children education	
	Establishing the practice of providing Roma teaching assistants in pre-schools and general education institutions	
	Implementing activities to facilitate the integration and engagement of Roma residing in Latvia	
	Promoting cooperation between the Roma community and local governments and social partners	
	Developing an intercultural dialogue	

Table 26. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science

<b>Types of Roma pupils regarding which data of the academic achievements was collected in the 2016/2017 academic year by the Ministry of Education and Science</b>
Pupils, who acquire general pre-school education programmes
Pupils, who acquire general lower secondary school education programmes
Pupils, who acquire general upper secondary school education programmes
Pupils, who acquire vocational education programmes
Pupils, who have not obtained a document which certifies the acquisition of the compulsory basic education

Table 27. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science

### Support provided to Roma pupils by educators

No.	Subject	Number of pupils participating in the support measure	Percentage of pupils
1.	Mathematics	101	52%
2	Latvian	93	48%
3	Natural sciences	87	45%
4	English	81	42%
5	Minority language	53	27%

Table 28. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science



### Instruction language of Roma pupils and percentage thereof

Instruction language of an education programme	Percentage (%) of Roma pupils studying in the education programme
Latvian	42
Minority language	50
Another language	8

*Table 29. Source: the Ministry of Education and Science*

### Number of minorities

Nationality	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Russians</b>	520 136	512 400	504 370	495 528	487 250	478 667
<b>Belarusians</b>	68 695	67 318	65 999	64 257	62 713	61 429
<b>Ukrainians</b>	45 282	44 709	44 639	43 623	43 128	43 069
<b>Polish people</b>	43 365	42 466	41 528	40 583	39 687	38 821
<b>Lithuanians</b>	25 025	24 485	23 944	23 327	22 831	22 344
<b>Jews</b>	5402	5185	5013	4873	4721	4567
<b>Roma</b>	5594	5388	5297	5191	5082	4983
<b>Other minorities (including in cases where the nationality has not been selected)</b>	58 902	60 495	61 724	63 333	66 186	69 510

*Table 30. Source: the Central Statistical Bureau*

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