



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
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Compilation on Latvia

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies^{1, 2}

2. Several treaty bodies invited Latvia to ratify the core United Nations human rights treaties to which it was not yet party.³ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination encouraged Latvia to make the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive individual complaints.⁴

3. Some treaty bodies also recommended the ratification of European human rights instruments, namely, the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence,⁵ the European Convention on Nationality and the Council of Europe Convention on the Avoidance of Statelessness in relation to State Succession.⁶

4. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Latvia lift its reservations to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, including its reservation to article 34 thereof, which required States to facilitate the assimilation and naturalization of refugees.⁷

5. Latvia contributed financially to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.⁸

III. National human rights framework⁹

6. Some treaty bodies recommended that Latvia provide the office of the ombudsperson with adequate financial and human resources, to fully discharge its mandate in accordance



with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).¹⁰

7. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that the office of the ombudsperson increase its work on prohibiting racial discrimination.¹¹ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Latvia extend the mandate of the office of the ombudsperson to promote and protect women's rights and gender equality.¹²

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination¹³

8. While recognizing the amendments to the legislative framework aimed at ensuring the equality of women and men and prohibiting gender-based discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Latvia include a definition of discrimination against women, including intersecting forms of discrimination in both the public and private spheres, and the principle of equality of women and men in its Constitution or other appropriate legislation, and adopt a comprehensive gender equality law.¹⁴

9. While noting the lack of understanding of the non-discriminatory nature of temporary special measures, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Latvia adopt temporary special measures to promote the substantive equality of women and men in all areas in which women were underrepresented or disadvantaged, such as participation in political and public life, education and employment, and to overcome historic disadvantages experienced by specific groups of women who had suffered from multiple forms of discrimination.¹⁵

10. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Latvia review its legislation to incorporate a definition of discrimination that explicitly addressed all forms of discrimination on the basis of disability, and that recognized the denial of reasonable accommodation, and multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination.¹⁶

11. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Latvia include in its legislation a definition of racial discrimination, in accordance with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, including a definition of direct and indirect discrimination, as stipulated in the Convention.¹⁷

12. The same Committee was concerned that unofficial data showed a higher number of hate crimes and hate speech than were officially reported and recommended that Latvia review the adequacy of its legislation in addressing and sanctioning racist hate speech and incitement to racial hatred.¹⁸ It also recommended that Latvia take measures to prevent the use of hate speech on the Internet.¹⁹

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person²⁰

13. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned about reports of the high number of persons from ethnic minorities among the prison population, including ethnic Russians and Roma, and recommended that Latvia undertake a thorough analysis of the reasons for the high incarceration rates of ethnic minorities.²¹

14. The Committee against Torture remained concerned that the definition of torture in national legislation did not reflect all of the elements contained in article 1 of the Convention

against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and reiterated its recommendation that Latvia amend its legislation to include a definition of torture in conformity with the Convention.²²

15. The same Committee also recommended that Latvia: amend its legislation to include torture as a specific offence in the Criminal Law that incorporated all the aspects contained in the other articles of the Criminal Law under which it could also be prosecuted; ensure that the prohibition of torture was absolute and that penalties were appropriate; and ensure that there was no statute of limitations.²³ It also recommended that Latvia develop mandatory training programmes to ensure that all public officials were well acquainted with the Convention against Torture.²⁴

16. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned by allegations of violence, including sexual violence, against, and abuse of, persons with disabilities living in institutions, and recommended that Latvia investigate all cases of death occurring in residential institutions for persons with disabilities, including allegations of violence and abuse.²⁵ The Committee on the Rights of the Child made a similar recommendation.²⁶

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

17. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the fact that Latvia provided State-funded legal aid to all applicants below the income or assets threshold. It was nevertheless concerned that women who were victims of multiple or intersecting forms of discrimination were unable to gain access to justice owing to barriers related to accessibility, the absence of procedural and age-appropriate accommodations, the existence of temporary guardianship and partial legal capacity regimes and a lack of awareness of the legal remedies and compensation mechanisms available to them.²⁷ It recommended that Latvia repeal the legal provisions concerning substituted decision-making.²⁸

18. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned at the reported impediments in access to justice faced by ethnic minorities. It was particularly concerned that amendments to the Civil Procedure Law, requiring that litigants assume the cost of interpretation in court, with certain exceptions, might restrict access to justice by ethnic minorities.²⁹ It recommended that Latvia reconsider those amendments.³⁰

19. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Latvia ensure the provision of qualified and independent legal aid to children in conflict with the law throughout legal proceedings.³¹ The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Latvia ensure the provision of judicial procedural accommodation for all persons with disabilities.³²

20. The Committee against Torture recommended that Latvia ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty, including those who were indigent and vulnerable, were afforded, by law and in practice, all the fundamental legal safeguards from the very outset of their deprivation of liberty, and that it ensure greater quality and effectiveness of legal aid.³³

21. The same Committee reiterated its concern that there was no explicit provision in domestic legislation that provided for the right of victims of torture and ill-treatment to fair and adequate compensation, and reiterated its recommendation that Latvia amend its legislation to include explicit provisions on the right of victims of torture and ill-treatment to redress, including fair and adequate compensation and rehabilitation.³⁴

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life³⁵

22. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) observed that in section 157 of the Criminal Law, defamation was still regarded as a criminal offence, and encouraged Latvia to decriminalize defamation. UNESCO also recommended that Latvia update its access to information law in order to align it with international standards.³⁶

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery³⁷

23. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the efforts by Latvia to combat trafficking in persons, and the availability of comprehensive State-funded assistance and support services for victims of trafficking.³⁸ However, it was concerned that official statistics led Latvia to conclude that it was primarily a country of origin for trafficking in persons, whereas there were reports that foreign victims of trafficking had not been recognized as such and had been denied entry and returned as irregular migrant women.³⁹ It recommended that Latvia adopt comprehensive legislation to combat trafficking and improve procedures for the early identification and referral to appropriate services of victims.⁴⁰ The Committee against Torture expressed similar concerns.⁴¹

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work⁴²

24. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women took note of the inclusive employment guidelines for the period 2015–2020.⁴³ However, it was concerned about the difficulties encountered by Latvia in including Roma women and women belonging to other ethnic minority groups, migrant women, rural women, older women and women with disabilities in the labour market.⁴⁴

25. The same Committee was concerned about ongoing vertical and horizontal gender occupational segregation, and the persistent gender pay gap in traditionally female-dominated occupations.⁴⁵ It recommended that Latvia enforce the principle of equal pay for work of equal value.⁴⁶

26. The same Committee welcomed the amendments to the Labour Law to strengthen the equal treatment of women and men in employment and consider harassment as a form of discrimination.⁴⁷ However, it remained concerned about the fact that the State Labour Inspectorate had not received any complaints about sexual harassment in the workplace.⁴⁸

27. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Latvia ensure support for the employment of all persons with disabilities in the open labour market in inclusive employment settings on an equal basis with others.⁴⁹

2. Right to social security

28. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the fact that pensions had increased every year and noted that women benefited proportionately more in that regard than men, in particular because there were more female than male recipients of low pensions, and recipients of low pensions were often also entitled to receive additional social benefits.⁵⁰ It was, however, concerned that the shrinking and ageing of the population had had a negative impact on the social protection of women.⁵¹

29. The same Committee was concerned that 31.1 per cent of women were at risk of poverty and social exclusion in 2018.⁵² It recommended that Latvia implement the envisaged income support system, paying particular attention to women living in poverty, and improve access to education, employment and services in rural areas for those women.⁵³

3. Right to an adequate standard of living

30. The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained concerned about the continuing impact of austerity measures on children, the high level of unemployment, the increase in income inequalities and the foreseen discontinuation of the emergency safety nets that had been established under the stabilization programme.⁵⁴ It recalled the recommendation of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, that Latvia establish a permanent safety net for children in vulnerable situations.⁵⁵

31. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Latvia ensure an adequate standard of living for persons with disabilities and their families, by

guaranteeing, inter alia, that social protection and poverty reduction programmes take into account the additional costs related to disability.⁵⁶

4. Right to health⁵⁷

32. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the fact that the country's health-care system was based on the principle of universal coverage.⁵⁸ However, it also noted that the financial resources allocated to health care were comparatively low.⁵⁹ The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that State financial control mechanisms were not able to verify the legal and effective use of the budget allocated to health care.⁶⁰

33. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was also concerned about long waiting lists and limited specialized medical services in the public health sector and the discrepancies between rural and urban children in accessing specialized medical services.⁶¹

34. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern about the critical unavailability, inadequacy and inaccessibility of general health services for all persons with disabilities throughout the country.⁶²

35. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted in particular the limited access of women to basic health services, including sexual and reproductive health services.⁶³ Both the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child were concerned with the high rates of early pregnancy.⁶⁴

5. Right to education⁶⁵

36. While welcoming various institutional and policy measures, the Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concerns about children not attending school, in particular in rural areas where educational facilities were limited.⁶⁶ The Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women were particularly concerned with the high drop-out rates among girls.⁶⁷ Both the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and UNESCO noted that, despite efforts undertaken to increase school enrolment of girls belonging to minority groups, their numbers were stagnating.⁶⁸

37. Special procedure mandate holders expressed concerns regarding the adoption of amendments to the law on institutions of higher education⁶⁹ and of the regulation on preschool education No. 716;⁷⁰ and proposed amendments to the law on education with regard to the medium of instruction in basic and secondary education, which would have a negative impact on the protection and promotion of the rights of minorities in Latvia, particularly on the right to education without discrimination of minority students in relation to the use of their mother tongue.⁷¹ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed similar concerns and recommended that Latvia ensure that there were no undue restrictions on access to education in minority languages.⁷²

38. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned that the majority of children with disabilities attended special schools or were encouraged to be schooled at home, and urged Latvia to ensure that no child was refused admission to mainstream schools on the basis of disability, and to further allocate the resources necessary to guarantee reasonable accommodation to facilitate the accessibility of all students with disabilities to quality, inclusive education.⁷³

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women⁷⁴

39. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Latvia adopt a comprehensive gender equality strategy, with the involvement of women's organizations; strengthen its national machinery for the advancement of women, and consider establishing a ministry for the advancement of women and gender equality;

ensure that gender impact assessments systematically formed an integral part of the legislative process; and adopt comprehensive gender-based budgeting strategies.⁷⁵

40. The same Committee recommended that Latvia strengthen its efforts to increase the representation of women in political life at the decision-making level in both elected and appointed governmental bodies, and adopt temporary special measures, including requiring political parties to introduce quotas for women candidates, to increase the participation of women.⁷⁶

41. The same Committee also recommended that Latvia adopt a comprehensive strategy to combat discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society.⁷⁷ It further recommended that Latvia strengthen the implementation of measures to address stereotypes in the education system, including in school curricula.⁷⁸

42. The same Committee noted with concern the high rate of gender-based violence against women, in particular the high numbers of cases of rape and intentional homicide.⁷⁹ While welcoming the legislative measures adopted to combat gender-based violence against women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Latvia adopt a comprehensive law on gender-based violence against women.⁸⁰ The Committee against Torture recommended that Latvia amend its legislation to include domestic violence and marital rape as specific crimes in the Criminal Law.⁸¹

43. While recalling that prostitution was legal, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was particularly concerned with the conflation of the concepts of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced prostitution in the Criminal Law, which could in practice lead to the revictimization of women who were victims of trafficking.⁸² It recommended that Latvia clarify the terms “vulnerability” and “consent” in the Criminal Law, and ensure that women exploited in prostitution were recognized as victims.⁸³

2. Children⁸⁴

44. While welcoming the adoption of legislative, institutional and policy measures, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Latvia address the Committee’s previous recommendations of 2006 that had not been implemented or that had not been sufficiently implemented, in particular those related to coordination and a national plan of action, children deprived of a family environment and children with disabilities.⁸⁵

45. The same Committee recommended that Latvia ensure that all relevant persons in authority and people working with and for children receive training on the methodological recommendations and the general framework developed by the State Inspectorate for the Protection of Children’s Rights for determining the best interests of the child and for giving the child’s best interests due weight as a primary consideration.⁸⁶

46. The same Committee noted the educational and awareness-raising programmes to reduce violence against children, including the use of corporal punishment.⁸⁷ However, it also noted the lack of a comprehensive information system on violence against children, and the limited role played by medical staff in identifying and reporting cases of violence against children.⁸⁸

47. The same Committee welcomed the decrease in the number of children in State institutions,⁸⁹ but was concerned about, among other things, the slow development of the foster family network and the practice among childcare institutions of placing children under their care in boarding schools when there were other available educational institutions close by.⁹⁰

48. While noting the efforts made to prevent offences prohibited under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Latvia establish special prevention programmes targeting all children and continue to revise its Criminal Law and other relevant legislation and bring them into full compliance with articles 2 and 3 of the Optional Protocol.⁹¹

49. While welcoming the various positive measures taken in areas relevant to the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Latvia explicitly criminalize the recruitment and the use, involvement and participation in hostilities of children under the age of 18 years by the armed forces and by non-State armed groups.⁹²

50. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Latvia raise the minimum age of marriage for women and men to 18 years of age, without exception.⁹³

3. Persons with disabilities⁹⁴

51. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted with concern the limited capacity of the mechanisms to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including the lack of systemized participation of representative organizations of persons with disabilities in those mechanisms.⁹⁵

52. The same Committee recommended that Latvia ensure that disability determination was based on a human rights model of disability, included an assessment of the needs, will and preferences of the individuals concerned, and focused on the elimination of barriers and the promotion of the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society; assess the effectiveness of the action plan on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2015–2017) and establish a new action plan; and mainstream the full concepts of reasonable accommodation and universal design in all relevant legislation, policies and regulations.⁹⁶ It also recommended that Latvia adopt, in close consultation with representative organizations of persons with disabilities, a comprehensive national accessibility action plan.⁹⁷

53. The same Committee recommended that Latvia repeal the legal provisions in civil law concerning substituted decision-making and restore the full legal capacity of all persons with disabilities through a supported decision-making regime that respected the autonomy, will and preferences of the person.⁹⁸

54. The same Committee recommended that Latvia also repeal all relevant legislation in order to prevent the institutionalization of persons with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities and to increase the availability of community-based mental health services.⁹⁹ It expressed concern over the slow process of deinstitutionalizing persons with disabilities, and recommended that Latvia expedite the complete deinstitutionalization of all persons with disabilities within a set time frame in order to close all remaining institutions.¹⁰⁰

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples¹⁰¹

55. While taking note of the historical circumstances leading to the constitutional protection of the Latvian language, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned at reports that the current language policies discriminated against ethnic minorities in the fields of education and employment, public and political life and access to services.¹⁰²

56. The same Committee noted that article 6 of the Law on State Language, which required the use of and a knowledge of the Latvian language by employees and self-employed persons, could result in direct or indirect discrimination against minorities in access to employment in public and private institutions, and recommended that Latvia ensure that the Law on State Language did not result in unnecessary restrictions that could have the effect of creating or perpetuating ethnic discrimination, and that language policies did not impede the ability of ethnic minorities to find employment in the public and private sectors.¹⁰³

57. The same Committee also noted that requirements regarding knowledge of the Latvian language had reportedly affected the ability of minorities to participate in public and political life and access basic services.¹⁰⁴ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Latvia ensure that adequate support was provided to members of linguistic minorities, including the provision of translators and interpreters in State and

municipal offices, in line with the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.¹⁰⁵

58. While noting the positive efforts made by Latvia, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned at the continued stigmatization of and socioeconomic discrimination against members of the Roma community, who continued to face discrimination in education, employment and access to services.¹⁰⁶ It recommended that Latvia engage Roma communities and representatives in the design, implementation and evaluation of an action plan.¹⁰⁷

5. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons¹⁰⁸

59. UNHCR noted several positive developments, including the adoption of the new Asylum Law, which entered into force in January 2016, and the subsequent amendments thereto of 2017.¹⁰⁹ The Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination also welcomed the adoption of the law, which set higher standards for the asylum procedure, use of detention and integration measures and introduced resettlement.¹¹⁰

60. While noting the positive changes relating to freedom of movement of asylum seekers, UNHCR also noted that safeguards had not been incorporated into legal provisions to ensure that detention was applied only as a measure of last resort. It recommended that Latvia amend domestic legislation to establish that detention of asylum seekers was to be applied only as a measure of last resort and only after considering alternatives to detention; and to prohibit the detention of children for immigration related purposes.¹¹¹ The Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed similar concerns and made similar recommendations regarding the detention of children.¹¹²

61. The Committee against Torture recommended that Latvia ensure that procedural safeguards against refoulement were in place and that all persons in need of international protection received appropriate treatment at all stages and could benefit promptly from free legal aid, in particular in case of appeal against refusal of entry or registration, and that it ensure that appeals against decisions concerning asylum had suspensive effect.¹¹³

62. UNHCR stated that the lack of a comprehensive integration programme in Latvia continued to hamper the ability of beneficiaries of international protection to integrate.¹¹⁴ The Asylum Law provided for two distinct types of legal status afforded to beneficiaries of international protection: refugee status and alternative status. Persons granted alternative status suffered from long-term uncertainty and insecurity.¹¹⁵ UNHCR recommended that Latvia develop a comprehensive integration strategy and programme and ensure equal treatment of beneficiaries of international protection.¹¹⁶

63. Refugees told UNHCR that they had experienced xenophobia and related intolerance, and that the negative attitude towards foreigners were additional key factors hampering their socioeconomic inclusion.¹¹⁷ The Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed similar concerns.¹¹⁸

6. Stateless persons¹¹⁹

64. UNHCR noted that the stateless population of Latvia was comprised of two groups of persons residing legally in the country: “non-citizens” who met all elements of the definition provided in the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and whose status was governed by the 1995 law on the status of former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics citizens who were not citizens of Latvia or any other State, and stateless persons determined through the government procedure in accordance with the law on stateless persons.¹²⁰

65. UNCHR noted that the non-citizens whose status was governed by the 1995 law were, in general, entitled to rights that went beyond the minimum standards prescribed by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. However, differences between their status and that of citizens remained in relation to a variety of rights, including employment and political rights.¹²¹

66. UNHCR reported on the adoption of the law on the termination of granting non-citizens status to children, which established that, as of 1 January 2020, children born to non-citizens whose parents did not agree to confer the child a citizenship of another State, and who did not have citizenship of another State, would be considered Latvian citizens.¹²² While noting that important step towards the prevention of statelessness at birth, UNHCR recommended that Latvia amend the Citizenship Law to provide for the automatic acquisition of citizenship by all children born on the territory of Latvia who would otherwise be stateless, including minors between 15 and 18 years of age.¹²³ The Committee against Torture expressed similar concerns.¹²⁴

67. UNHCR noted the existence of a dedicated statelessness determination procedure and recommended that Latvia take legal steps to improve it by providing individuals awaiting a determination of statelessness with a legal right to stay and an identity document, and facilitate the issuance of identification documents to stateless persons, by lifting the reservation to article 27 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.¹²⁵

68. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Latvia step up measures to decrease the number of persons without nationality by continuing to facilitate access to naturalization, and find ways to phase out the separate legal category of non-citizen.¹²⁶ UNHCR also encouraged Latvia to continue efforts to facilitate acquisition of nationality by non-citizens.¹²⁷

Notes

- ¹ Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Latvia will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/LVIndex.aspx.
- ² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 118.1–118.3, 118.19–118.22, 119.1, 120.1–120.32 and 120.66.
- ³ CAT/C/LVA/CO/6, para. 38, CRC/C/LVA/CO/3-5, para. 67, CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, para. 26, and CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 48.
- ⁴ CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, para. 30.
- ⁵ CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 24 (a), and CRPD/C/LVA/CO/1, para. 11 (d).
- ⁶ CRC/C/LVA/CO/3-5, para. 35, and CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, para. 21 (g).
- ⁷ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Latvia, p. 4.
- ⁸ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), “Management and Funding”, *OHCHR Report 2016*, pp. 83, 88 and 128; “Funding”, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2018*, pp. 77, 91 and 164; “Funding”, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2019*, pp. 91, 107 and 182; and *United Nations Human Rights Report 2020* (forthcoming).
- ⁹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 118.9, 118.11 and 119.9–119.10.
- ¹⁰ CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, para. 9. See also CAT/C/LVA/CO/6, para. 19 (a), and CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 18 (b).
- ¹¹ CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, para. 9.
- ¹² CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 18 (a).
- ¹³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 118.8, 118.15–118.16, 118.24, 120.33, 120.35, 120.53, 120.55–120.57, 120.60 and 120.70.
- ¹⁴ CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, paras. 11–12.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 19 and 20 (a).
- ¹⁶ CRPD/C/LVA/CO/1, para. 9 (a).
- ¹⁷ CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, paras. 11 and 13.
- ¹⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 15 (a).
- ¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 15 (e).
- ²⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 118.26 and 119.6–119.7.
- ²¹ CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, paras. 18–19 (a).
- ²² CAT/C/LVA/CO/6, paras. 6–7.
- ²³ *Ibid.*, para. 9 (a)–(b).
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 33 (a).
- ²⁵ CRPD/C/LVA/CO/1, paras. 28 (b) and 29 (a).
- ²⁶ CRC/C/LVA/CO/3-5, para. 39 (b).
- ²⁷ CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 13.
- ²⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 14 (b).

- 29 CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, para. 18.
- 30 *Ibid.*, para. 19 (d).
- 31 CRC/C/LVA/CO/3-5, para. 63 (a).
- 32 CRPD/C/LVA/CO/1, para. 23 (a).
- 33 CAT/C/LVA/CO/6, para. 11 (a)–(b).
- 34 CAT/C/LVA/CO/6, paras. 34–35.
- 35 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 118.41, 120.36 and 120.51.
- 36 UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Latvia, second and fifth pages.
- 37 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 118.6 and 118.32–118.38.
- 38 CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 25.
- 39 *Ibid.*, para. 25 (b).
- 40 *Ibid.*, para. 26 (a)–(b).
- 41 CAT/C/LVA/CO/6, para. 28.
- 42 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 118.42–118.45.
- 43 CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 35.
- 44 *Ibid.*, para. 35 (c).
- 45 *Ibid.*, para. 35 (a)–(b).
- 46 *Ibid.*, para. 36 (a).
- 47 *Ibid.*, para. 35.
- 48 *Ibid.*, para. 35 (e).
- 49 CRPD/C/LVA/CO/1, para. 47 (a).
- 50 CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 39.
- 51 *Ibid.*, para. 39 (b).
- 52 *Ibid.*, para. 39 (a).
- 53 *Ibid.*, para. 40 (a).
- 54 CRC/C/LVA/CO/3-5, para. 54.
- 55 *Ibid.*, para. 55.
- 56 CRPD/C/LVA/CO/1, para. 49 (a).
- 57 For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, para. 118.46.
- 58 CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 37.
- 59 *Ibid.*, para. 37 (a).
- 60 CRC/C/LVA/CO/3-5, para. 48 (c).
- 61 *Ibid.*, para. 48 (a).
- 62 CRPD/C/LVA/CO/1, para. 42.
- 63 CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 37 (b).
- 64 *Ibid.*, para. 37 (d), and CRC/C/LVA/CO/3-5, para. 50 (a).
- 65 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 118.48, 118.50–118.52, 120.74 and 120.76.
- 66 CRC/C/LVA/CO/3-5, paras. 5 and 56 (a).
- 67 *Ibid.*, para. 56 (b), and CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 33 (a).
- 68 CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 33 (b) and UNESCO submission, fourth page.
- 69 See LVA 3/2018, 8 November 2018. Available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=24168>.
- 70 See LVA 1/2019, 24 September 2019. Available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=24863>.
- 71 See LVA 1/2018, 26 January 2018. Available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=23588>.
- 72 CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, paras. 16 (a) and 17 (a).
- 73 CRPD/C/LVA/CO/1, paras. 40–41.
- 74 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 118.4–118.5, 118.10, 118.30–118.31, 119.2–119.5, 120.34, 120.39 and 120.72.
- 75 CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 16 (a)–(d).
- 76 *Ibid.*, para. 30.
- 77 *Ibid.*, para. 22 (a).
- 78 *Ibid.*, para. 22 (c).
- 79 *Ibid.*, para. 23 (d).
- 80 *Ibid.*, paras. 23 and 24 (b).
- 81 CAT/C/LVA/CO/6, para. 27 (a).
- 82 CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 27 (b).
- 83 *Ibid.*, para. 28 (b).
- 84 For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/32/15, para. 118.34.
- 85 CRC/C/LVA/CO/3-5, paras. 4–5 and 7.
- 86 *Ibid.*, para. 29.
- 87 *Ibid.*, para. 36.

- 88 Ibid., para. 36 (a) and (c).
89 Ibid., para. 44.
90 Ibid., para. 44 (a) and (b).
91 CRC/C/OPSC/LVA/CO/1, paras. 17, 18 (a) and 22.
92 CRC/C/OPAC/LVA/CO/1, paras. 5 and 17.
93 CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 44 (b).
94 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 118.47, 119.13 and 120.73.
95 CRPD/C/LVA/CO/1, para. 54.
96 Ibid., para. 7 (a) and (c)–(d).
97 Ibid., para. 17 (a).
98 Ibid., para. 21.
99 Ibid., para. 25 (a).
100 Ibid., paras. 30 (a) and 31 (a).
101 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 118.49, 118.53–118.54, 121.1–121.3 and 120.75.
102 CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, para. 16.
103 CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, paras. 16 (b) and 17 (b).
104 Ibid., para. 16 (c).
105 CEDAW/C/LVA/CO/4-7, para. 42 (c).
106 CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, para. 22.
107 Ibid., para. 23 (c).
108 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 120.43–120.44 and 120.87–120.95.
109 UNHCR submission, p. 2.
110 CAT/C/LVA/CO/6, para. 3 (i) and CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, para. 5 (e).
111 UNHCR submission, p. 6.
112 CRC/C/LVA/CO/3-5, para. 60 (a), CAT/C/LVA/CO/6, para. 31 (d), and CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, para. 24.
113 CAT/C/LVA/CO/6, para. 31 (b).
114 UNHCR submission, p. 2.
115 Ibid., p. 3.
116 Ibid., p. 4.
117 Ibid.
118 CRC/C/LVA/CO/3-5, para. 60 (c), and CERD/C/LVA/CO/6-12, para. 24.
119 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/15, paras. 118.56–118.57, 118.61, 120.45, 120.77–120.85 and 120.96.
120 UNHCR submission, p. 1.
121 Ibid., p. 5.
122 Ibid., p. 2.
123 Ibid., pp. 2 and 6.
124 CAT/C/LVA/CO/6, para. 30.
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