## PHASE 2 (GROUP 2 QUESTIONS) OF THE REPORTING INSTRUMENT UNDER THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

## 1. ORIGIN OF THE REPORT

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1.4	Period of reporting	2007 - 2009	
1.5	Date the report was submitted	30 March 2010	

## 2. TOBACCO CONSUMPTION AND RELATED HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(with reference to Articles 19.2(a), 20.2, 20.3(a), 20.4(c) as well as Articles 6.2(a), 6.2(b), 6.3, 15.4, 15.5 and 17 as referred to in the respective subsections)

2.1	PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE				
2.1.1	Smoking prevalence in the adult population (all)  (Please provide prevalence data for total adult population, and identify the age considered, e.g. 15 years old and over, 18-64 years; see 2.1.1.2)				
	, 0	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	Average number of the most- consumed smoking tobacco product used per day		
	MALES				
	Current smokers	%			
	Daily smokers	45.00 %	16.48		
	Occasional smokers	3.90 %			
	Former smokers	15.30 %			
	Never smokers	28.80 %			
	FEMALES				
	Current smokers	%			
	Daily smokers	15.60 %	10.00		
	Occasional smokers	4.80 %			
	Former smokers	8.70 %	_		
	Never smokers	66.0 %			
	TOTAL (males and f	females)			
	Current smokers	%			
	Daily smokers	27.90 %	14.40		
	Occasional smokers	4.50 %			
	Former smokers	11.40 %			
	Never smokers	50.5 %			

2.1.1.1	Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question 2.1.1:
	cigarettes, cigars, pipes
2.1.1.2	Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question 2.1.1 refer:
	15-64
2.1.1.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.1:
	2008,"Health Behaviour among Latvian Adult Population, 2008". FINBALT helath monitoring study
2.1.1.4	Please provide the definitions of "current smoker", "daily smoker", "occasional smoker", "former smoker" and "never smoker" used in this report.
	The definitions are determined using the following algorythm:
	1.Daily smokers
	2.Occasional smokers
	3.Quitters 1-12 months ago
	4.Ex-smokers given up more than one year ago
	5. Non-smokers
	Have you ever smoked?→No→5
	Have you ever smoked? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ Have you ever smoked at least 100 times? $\rightarrow$ No $\rightarrow$ 5
	Have you ever smoked? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ Have you ever smoked at least 100 times? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ Have you ever smoked daily? $\rightarrow$ No $\rightarrow$ When did you last smoke? $\rightarrow$ More than 1 month ago? $\rightarrow$ 5
	Have you ever smoked? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ Have you ever smoked at least 100 times? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ Have you ever smoked daily? $\rightarrow$ No $\rightarrow$ When did you last smoke? $\rightarrow$ During the last month? $\rightarrow$ 2
	Have you ever smoked? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ Have you ever smoked at least 100 times? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ Have you ever smoked daily? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ When did you last smoke? $\rightarrow$ today, yesterday $\rightarrow$ 1
	Have you ever smoked? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ Have you ever smoked at least 100 times? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ Have you ever smoked daily? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ When did you last smoke? $\rightarrow$ 2 days-1month ago $\rightarrow$ 2
	Have you ever smoked? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ Have you ever smoked at least 100 times? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ Have you ever smoked daily? $\rightarrow$ Yes $\rightarrow$ When did you last smoke? $\rightarrow$ 1-12 months ago $\rightarrow$ 3
	Have you ever smoked?→Yes→ Have you ever smoked at least 100 times? →Yes→ Have you ever smoked daily? →Yes→ When did you last smoke? →over a year ago→4
2.1.1.5	Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in smoking prevalence in the adult

population in the past three years or since submission of your last report.

Smoking prevalence is gradually decreasing both among females and males and showing a trend towards stabilization in prevalence numbers among the Latvian population mostly due to taxation policy, restriction of smoking in most public places and prohibition of tobacco product advertising.

2.1.2	(If data are avaii	lable, please prov	t population (by age groups) ide prevalence data by age group, and identify the age 0-year categories, e.g. 25-34, 35-44 years)
		Age group (adults)	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
	MALES		
	Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	15-24	30.50 %
	sillokers	25-34	53.30 %
	Add age group	35-44	54.40 %
	Add age group	45-54	48.00 %
		55-64	38.80 %
	FEMALES		
	Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	15-24	14.40 %
	SHOREIS	25-34	19.30 %
	Add age group	35-44	19.50 %
	Add age group	45-54	14.40 %
		55-64	10.90 %
	TOTAL (male	s and females)	
	Current	15-24	23.30 %
	smokers <sup>1</sup>	25-34	34.60 %
	Add and another	35-44	33.50 %
	Add age group	45-54	27.80 %
		55-64	21.40 %

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Please provide here data on either all current smokers or daily smokers only, whichever is available.

2.1.2.1	Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question 2.1.2:
	cigarettes, cigars, pipes
2.1.2.2	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.2:
	2008,"Health Behaviour among Latvian Adult Population, 2008". FINBALT helath monitoring study.
	1st study part - http://www.vec.gov.lv/docs/new2009/Finbalt_1_dala.pdf
	2 <sup>nd</sup> study part - http://www.vec.gov.lv/docs/new2009/Finbalt_2_dala.pdf
2.1.2.3	Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in current smoking prevalence by age group in the past three years or since submission of your last report, if data are available.
	A decrease in smoking prevalence is reflected by most age groups among both males and females. During the past 3 years the number of daily smokers is slightly decreased or remained the same as previous. The only significant increase occurs among males age group 25-34 where the number of daily smokers has increased by 5 % which nevertheless is a minor increase.

2.1.3	Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adult population (all)				
	(Please provide prevalence data for total adult population, and identify the age considered in 2.1.3.2, e.g. 15 years old and over, 18–64 years; see 2.1.3.2)				
	Prevalence (%)				
	NA A P.C.	(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)			
	MALES				
	Current users	%			
	Daily users	0.40 %			
	Occasional users	1.90 %			
	Former users	%			
	Never users	98.85 %			
	FEMALES				
	Current users	%			
	Daily users	0.00 %			
	Occasional users	1.50 %			
	Former users	%			
	Never users	98.50 %			
	TOTAL (males and	females)			
	Current users	%			
	Daily users	0.20 %			
	Occasional users	0.70 %			
	Former users	%			
	Never users	98.10 %			
L					

2.1.3.1	Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question 2.1.3:
	Chewing-tobacco and snuff
2.1.3.2	Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question 2.1.3 refer:
	15-64
2.1.3.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.3:
	2008,"Health Behaviour among Latvian Adult Population, 2008". FINBALT helath monitoring study.
2.1.3.4	Please provide the definitions of "current user", "daily user", "occasional user", "former user" and "never user" (of smokeless tobacco products) used in this report in the space below.
	See point 2.1.1.4.
2.1.3.5	Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in smokeless tobacco use in the adult population in the past three years or since submission of your last report.
	Previously data has been collected only on chewing tobacco use therefore a trend can be made only about chewing tobacco. A very limited amount of population is using this tobacco product, but a slight increase can be observed during the last few years. Among both genders, males use it more daily then females. Most chewing tobacco users consume it occasionally; female occasional use has increased more than occasional use among males. Smokeless tobacco use popularity has grown among underage citizens where teenagers are more likely to use various forms of smokeless tobacco products that are obtained trough internet resourced or abroad as sales in Latvia of chewing-tobacco and snuff is prohibited. A low prevalence can be also explained due to the prohibition by law.

2.1.4	Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adult population (current users) by age group					
	(If data are available, please provide prevalence data by age group, and identify the age group considered, preferably by 10-year categories, e.g. 25-34, 35-44 years)					
		Age group (adults)	Prevalence (%) (please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)			
	MALES					
	Current users <sup>2</sup>	15-24	0.00 %			
	Add age group	25-34	0.00 %			
		35-44	0.00 %			
		45-54	1.80 %			
		55-64	0.00 %			
	FEMALES					
	Current users <sup>2</sup>	15-24	0.00 %			
	Add age group	25-34	0.00 %			
		35-44	0.00 %			
		45-54	0.00 %			
		55-64	0.00 %			
	TOTAL (males	and females)				
	Current users <sup>2</sup>	15-24	0.00 %			
	Add age group	25-34	0.00 %			
		35-44	0.00 %			
		45-54	1.50 %			
		55-64	0.00 %			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Please provide data on either all current users or daily users only, whichever is available.

2.1.4.1	Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in the answer to question 2.1.4:		
	Chewing-tobacco and snuff		
2.1.4.2	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.4:		
	2008,"Health Behaviour among Latvian Adult Population, 2008". FINBALT helath monitoring study.		
2.1.4.3	Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in current use of smokeless tobacco by adult age groups in the past three years or since submission of your last report.		
	Most people use smokeless tobacco occasionally and not daily, therefore the only age group where such fact can be found among daily users is the age group 45-54 old males. Due to the fact that this specific survey obtained data among population from age 15-64, the trend that teenagers and pupils are among those who more often try its use is not presented in this data.		

2.1.5	Tobacco use	by ethnic group	(s)		
		Ethnic group(s)		Prevalence (%) all smoking or smo	
			Males	Females	Total (males and females)
	Current users <sup>3</sup>	Latvian	47.00 %	14.00 %	28.00 %
		Russian	45.00 %	19.00 %	30.00 %
	Add ethnic group		%	%	%
			%	%	%
			%	%	%
2.1.5.1	Please indicate the tobacco products included in the answer to question 2.1.5:				
	cigarett	es, cigars, pipes	<b>S</b>		
2.1.5.2	Please in	dicate the age rar	nge to which the data	used to answer que	estion 2.1.5 refer:
	15-64				
2.1.5.3	Please in	ndicate the year a	nd source of the data	used to answer que	estion 2.1.5:
		lealth Behaviou nonitoring study	r among Latvian Ao	dult Population, 2	2008". FINBALT

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Please provide data on either all current users or daily users only, whichever is available.

2.1.6	Tobacco use	by young pers	sons			
	Age range		Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking or smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)			
			Smoking tobacco	Smokeless tobacco	Other tobacco (e.g. water pipe)	
	Boys					
	Current users <sup>4</sup>	13-15	45.70 %	12.10 %	35.20 %	
	Add youth		%	%	%	
	group		%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
	Girls					
	Current users <sup>4</sup>	13-15	37.80 %	9.50 %	30.50 %	
	Add youth		%	%	%	
	group		%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
	TOTAL (boys and girls)					
	Current users <sup>4</sup>	13-15	41.80 %	10.90 %	33.10 %	
	Add youth		%	%	%	
	group		%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
2.1.6.1	Please indicate the tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question 2.1.6:					
		as; smokeless	anufactured and hand tobacco: snuff, chew			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Please provide data on either all current users or daily users only, whichever is available.

2.1.6.2	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.6:
	2007,"Global Youth tobacco survey 2007 in Latvia" http://www.vec.gov.lv/docs/new2009/2009.11.30-05.pdf.
2.1.6.3	Please provide the definition of "current smoking/tobacco use" used to answer question 2.1.6 in the space below.
	Have smoked tobacco at least one day in the past 30 days
2.1.6.4	Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in tobacco use by young persons in the past three years or since submission of your last report.
	Tobacco use among young people has increased during the past few years. About 43% of young people (7 to 9 grade pupils) were current smokers in 2007. That is an increase in prevalence, comparing with 2002, where 37, 5% of young people where currently using any kind of smoking products. Although smoking prevalence among boys is higher than among girls, during the last years the amount of smoking girls is increasing. Among the most important reasons for the increase is the fact that the age of smoking on-take is getting younger.

2.2	EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE
2.2.1	Do you have any data on exposure to tobacco smoke in your population? ⊠Yes ☐No
2.2.2	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.2.1, please provide details in the space below (e.g. exposure by gender, at home, in the workplace, on public transport).
	Data is available on tobacco smoke exposure among 13-15 year old pupils at home and in public places among smoker and non-smoker pupils as well data on tobacco smoke exposure among 15-64 for year olds at home, at workplaces, in the car. Data is divided by gender, age group, marital status, degree of education, school years, urbanisation and nationality.
2.2.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.2.1:
	2002 and 2007, "Global Youth tobacco survey 2007 in Latvia" and 2002,2004,2006,2008, "Health Behaviour among Latvian Adult Population, 2008". FINBALT helath monitoring study.

2.3	TOBACCO-RELATED MORTALITY
2.3.1	Do you have information on tobacco-related mortality in your population? X Yes No
2.3.2	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.3.1, what is the estimated total number of deaths attributable to tobacco use in your population? 5500
2.3.3	If available, please provide any additional information on mortality attributable to tobacco use (e.g. lung cancer, cardiovascular diseases) in your jurisdiction.
	The main cause of death is circulatory system diseases - 53.3% of all deaths. Mortality caused by circulatory system diseases in Latvia is approximately 2 times higher than on average in the European Union. Circulatory system diseases were registered as cause of death for females

	more often than for males. Although the number of deaths and mortality rate for the second most frequent cause of death - neoplasms-has decreased, the proportion has increased from 18,2% in 2007 to 19,1% in 2008. In 2008, malignant neoplasms (ICD-10 codes: C00-C97) were diagnosed in 257,4 cases per 100,000 population. The number of deaths due to lung cancer has decreased for 5,5%. Just 15,9% of deaths caused by lung cancer were attributed to females.
2.3.4	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions 2.3.2 and 2.3.3, and please submit a copy of the study you refer to:
	Latvian Anti-smoking coalition data and
	Yearbook of health care statistics in Latvia, 2008 http://www.vec.gov.lv/docs/new2009/2009.11.19-14.pdf.

2.4	TOBACCO-RELATED COSTS				
2.4.1	Do you have information on the economic burden of tobacco use in your population, e.g. the overall cost of tobacco use imposed on your society?   Yes No				
2.4.2 If you answered "Yes" to question 2.4.1, please provide details (e.g. direct care-related) and indirect costs and, if possible, the method used to estimate costs).					
2.4.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.4.2, and please submit a copy of the study you refer to:				

2.5	SUPPLY OF TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS							
	(with reference to Articles 6.2(b), 20.4(c), and 15.5)							
2.5.1	Licit s	upply of tobacco	products					
		Product	Unit (e.g. pieces, tonnes)	Domestic production	Exports	Imports		
	Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	pieces	1922789 000	1438126000	341709100 0.00		
	Add product	Cigars and cigarillos	pieces		75000.00	7018000.0 0		
	Smokeless							
	tobacco products  Add product							
	Other tobacco products	Smoking tobacco	kg		41.00	23577.00		
	Add product							
	Tobacco	Leaves						
2.5.2	Please provide information on the volumes of duty-free sales (e.g. product, unit, quantity), if available.							
2.5.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions 2.5.1 and 2.5.2:							
	2008, Sate Revenue service statistical data http://www.vid.gov.lv/default.aspx?tabid=11&id=402&hl=1&lIzveleId=155 1&periodsId=4095							

2.6	SEIZU	URES OF ILLIC	CIT TOBACCO P	RODUCTS					
	(with reference to Article 15.5)								
2.6.1		Year	Product	Unit (e.g. millions of pieces)	Quantity seized				
	Smoking tobacco	2008	cigarettes	mill.of pieces	30.40				
	products	2009	cigarettes	mill. of pieces	52.30				
	Add row								
	Smoking tobacco								
	products								
	Add row								
	Smoking tobacco								
	products								
	Add row								
2.6.2	Do you have any information on the percentage of smuggled tobacco products on the national tobacco market? Xes No								
2.6.3	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.6.2, what percentage of the national tobacco market do smuggled tobacco products constitute? 41.00 %								
2.6.4	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.6.3 and you have information available, what is the trend over the past three years or since submission of your last report in the percentage of smuggled tobacco products in relation to the national tobacco market?								
	take u espec and c	up 99, 67% of to cially in regions onsumption of tan border beca	he whole tobacco with low income illegal cigarettes i	or cigarettes (from 20 market, smuggling ha and high unemploym s very common near tare purchased in Rus	ns increased ent. Smuggling the Latvian-				
	cricup			Please provide any further information on illicit or smuggled tobacco products.					
2.6.5		provide any fur	ther information on	illicit or smuggled toba	acco products.				
2.6.5	Please The a increa popul at cus added of sm	amount of confinated 7,5 times lar brands were stom checkpoind to the total analogaled cigarett	scated cigarettes of comparing with 2 "More" and "Kis its. Another 12 m nount in December tes caught during of arettes are meant	illicit or smuggled tobal luring 11 months of 2 2008. Among the smugs." Mostly the smugg illion confiscated cigar 2009 which was the the year. It should be a for sales in the Latvia	009 has ggled cigarettes ling takes place arettes were highest number mentioned that				

2.6	SEIZURES OF ILLICIT TOBACCO PRODUCTS (with reference to Article 15.5)				
	State Revenue Service and Philip Morris Latvia, internet resource information.				

2.7	TOBACCO-GROWING
2.7.1	Is there any tobacco-growing in your jurisdiction? X Yes No
2.7.2	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.7.1, please provide information on the number of workers involved in tobacco-growing. If available, please provide this figure broken down by gender.
	Tobacco growing for industrial purposes without permission of the Ministry of Agriculture is prohibited. Physical entities are allowed to grow tobacco for personal purposes only.
2.7.3	Please provide, if available, the share of the value of tobacco leaf production in the national gross domestic product.
2.7.4	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions in section 2.7:

2.8	TAXATION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS						
	(with reference to Articles 6.2(a) and 6.3)						
2.8.1	What proportion of the retail price of the most popular price category of tobacco product consists of taxes (e.g. sum of excise, sales and import duties (if applicable) and value added tax/goods and services tax (VAT/GST))?  99.67%						
2.8.2	How are the excise taxes levied (what types of taxes are levied)?						
	Specific tax only     Yes    No						
	Ad valorem tax only     Yes    No						
	Combination of specific and ad valorem taxes  ☐ Yes ☐ No						
	• More complex structure ( <i>please explain:</i> )						
2.8.3	If available, please provide details on the rates of taxation for tobacco products at all levels of Government and be as specific as possible (specify the type of tax, e.g. VAT, sales, import duties)						
	Product Type of tax Rate or amount Base of tax <sup>5</sup>						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The "base of the tax" should clearly indicate the tax rate or amount the tax is based on. If the tax is expressed as a percentage (e.g. ad valorem tax), the base of the tax is the actual value of the good that is taxed; for example, 45% of the manufacturer's price, 30% of the retail price. In this case the "base" is the manufacturer's price or retail price. If the tax is expressed as an amount (e.g. specific tax), the base of the tax is the volume (number of pieces or by weight) of goods that is taxed. For example, if a tax is US\$ 5 per 100 cigarettes, the amount of tax is US\$ 5 and the base of the tax is 100 cigarettes.

	Smoking tobacco	Cigarettes	specific	22.50	1000 pieces		
	Add product	Cigarettes	ad valorem	34.50	per cent of the maximum retail selling price		
		Cigars and cigarillos (ad valorem)	specific	11.00	1000 pieces		
		other smoked tobacco	specific	23.00	1000 grams		
		fine cut tobacco	specific	23.00	1000 grams		
	Smokless tobacco products						
	Add product						
	Other tobacco products						
	Add product						
2.8.4	Please briefly describe the trends in taxation for tobacco products in the past three years or since submission of your last report in your jurisdiction.  From 1 July 2003 EU demands on excise duty structuring is binding to Latvian taxation policy. This demand determines that the excise duty tax for cigarettes had to reach the minimum amount determined by EU till January 2010. The minimum was reached one year prior – on January 2009.  Therefore the tax rate for cigarettes was increased - in 2007 the specific tax						
	for 1000 cigarettes was 10 lats (Latvian currecy), in 2008 – 17,8 lats and in 2009 - 22,5 lats. Ad valorem tax for cigarettes accordingly has increased from 25% in 2007 to 34,5% in 2009. The excise duty tax for cigars and cigarillos has not increased during the last 3 years but for other smoked tobacco it was increased in 2009 from 14 to 23 lats partly due to increased consume of this product that is used to roll your own cigarettes. Starting from 1 January 2009, VAT is increased from 18% to 21% (for all products and services in Latvia).						
2.8.5	Do you earmark any percentage of your taxation income for funding any national plan or strategy on tobacco control in your jurisdiction?  Yes No (In reference to Article 26)						
2.8.6	If you answered	"Yes" to question	2.8.5, please pro	ovide details in the	space below.		
2.8.7	Please indicate th	ne year and source	e of the data used	to answer question	ns 2.8.1 to		
	2010, Ministry http://www.fm.ş			atvia, n_latvia/latvian_e	excise_duty_		

rates		

2.9	PRICE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS  (with reference to Article 6.2(a))						
2.9.1	Please provide the retail prices of the three most widely sold brands of domestic and imported tobacco products at the most widely used point of sale in your capital city.						
		Most Smoking tobacco products	Smokeless tobacco products	Other tobacco products	Number of units or amount per package	Retail price	
	Domestic	Main			20	1.20	
		Wall Street			20	1.20	
		Corner			20	1.20	
	Imported	Marlboro			20	1.78	
		Winston			20	1.38	
		L&M			20	1.38	
			_				

2.9.2	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.9.1.
	Central Statistics Bureau of Latvia, 2009
2.9.3	Please provide the currency used to complete the "Rate or amount" section of question 2.8.3 and the "Retail price" section of question 2.9.1. If known, please provide the exchange rate of this currency to US dollars as well as the date of this exchange rate.
	1 latvian lat=0.51300 USD (15.03.2010., the Bank of Latvia)
2.9.4	Please briefly describe the trend in the prices of tobacco products in the past three years or since submission of your last report in your jurisdiction.
	Since the amount of excise tax for cigarettes has constantly increased during the last 3 years, so has the retail price. To avoid an increase of cheaper cigarette consumption, a minimum taxation amount of 48% per 1000 cigarettes was fixed, minimizing the price difference between premium class cigarettes and cheap cigarettes. During the last 3 years the increase in price was approximately 4 times, meaning that before you could buy a pack of cigarettes under 1 Latvian lat (currency), now the same brand costs close to 2 lats.

## 3. LEGISLATION, REGULATION AND POLICIES

3.1	Article GENERAL OBLIGATIONS						
		(with reference to Article 5)					
3.1.1	5	General obligations					
3.1.1.1	5.1	Have you developed and implemented comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes in accordance with the Convention?	⊠ Yes	□ No			
3.1.1.2	5.1	If you answered "No" to question 3.1.1.1, have you partially developed and implemented tobacco control strategies by including tobacco control in national health, public health or health promotion strategies, plans and programmes?	Yes	□ No			
3.1.1.3	5.1	If you answered "No" to question 3.1.1.2, is any aspect of tobacco control that is referred to in the Convention included in any national strategy, plan or programme?	Yes	□ No			
3.1.1.4	.1.4 5.2(a) Have you established or reinforced and financed						
		a focal point for tobacco control	Yes	⊠ No			
		a tobacco control unit	Yes	No No			
		<ul> <li>a national coordinating mechanism for tobacco control</li> </ul>	Yes	⊠ No			
3.1.1.5	(e.g.	u answered "Yes" to any of the questions under 3.1 the nature of the national coordinating mechanism, point for tobacco control or the tobacco control un	the institution				
	Although no focal point for the specific purpose of tobacco control is established, actions undertaken in the framework of the National tobacco control program are reported to the Ministry of Health which prepares ever two years a report of implementation progress. Activities are carried out independently by each institution without coordination performed by the ministry and with Program allocated funding for the action.						
3.1.1.6	and 5	se provide a brief description of the progress made 5.2 ( <i>General obligations</i> ) in the past three years or report.	_	-			

The tobacco control mechanism in Latvia is based on the "National Tobacco monitoring programme 2006.-2010." Overall 8 various Ministries and 17 institutions are involved in the implementation of activities included in the Programme. These activities are aimed to decrease the demand of tobacco products, to increase the information level of the population regarding the harmful use of tobacco and to maintain and develop treatment services for nicotine addiction treatment. The purpose of the Programme is to improve the health of Latvian inhabitants, fundamentally reducing the use of tobacco and protecting them from the harmful effects of tobacco smoke. The aim of the Programme may be achieved by implementing inter-sectoral cooperation and implementing three secondary goals: 1)ensuring a sustainable reduction of the demand for tobacco products by the population as a whole; 2)achieving the restriction on the availability of tobacco products, and widely inform the public of the risks associated with the use of tobacco products; 3)ensuring monitoring of smoking prevalence and consequences of tobacco use.

The most, progress since the start of the Programme's implementation in 2006, has been made in the area of legislation. According to the law "On Restrictions Regarding Sale, Advertising and Use of Tobacco Products", it was prohibited to smoke: 1)in educational and correctional institutions (starting from 1 July 2009); 2)in medical treatment institutions, social care and rehabilitation establishments, places of imprisonment, except for premises, which are specially designated for smoking. The internal procedure regulations of the relevant institutions and establishments may provide for the possibility of the patients of the institutions or the inmate of the establishments to smoke also outside of the premises, which are specially designated for smoking, taking into account the physical and mental condition of such patients or inmates; 3)in the stairwells, hallways and other shared-use facilities of multi-apartment residential buildings; 4)in public buildings, structures and premises (cinemas, concert and sports halls, other sports buildings and structures, post offices and other institution halls, discotheques and dance halls, etc.). This prohibition does not apply to existing apartments in public buildings (starting from 1 July 2009); 5)in children's recreation areas andplaygrounds; 6)in parks, squares and at bathing areas, except for places specially designated for smoking; 7)in cafes, restaurants and other public catering locations, except in summer (open air) cafes only in areas specially designated for smoking (starting from 1 April 2010);8)in casinos and gaming halls it shall only be allowed to smoke in premises specially designated for smoking or in premises, which are separated apart for smoking.

Latest on 1 March 2010 all tobacco product packages are required to carry a combined health warning (picture + message) on the second largest surface (back). A lot of educating has been made trough national and regional activities for health care specialists, pupils, students, general population. The prevalence of smoking is regularly monitored through surveys and annual reports on addiction substance use and consequences (including smoking) which are published.

3.1.1.7	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.1.2	5.3 Protection of public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry						
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)					
	Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, execu administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:						
3.1.2.1		<ul> <li>protecting public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry?</li> </ul>	Yes	⊠ No			
3.1.2.2		<ul> <li>ensuring that the public has access, in accordance with Article 12(c), to a wide range of information on tobacco industry activities relevant to the objectives of the Convention, such as in a public repository?</li> </ul>	Yes	⊠ No			
3.1.2.3		If you answered "Yes" to any of the questions under 3.1.2.1 or 3.1.2.2, please provide details in the space below.					
		1					
3.1.2.4		Please provide a brief description of the progress ment the past three years or since submission of your	_	ing Article 5.3			
	i: a	Tobacco product advertising is allowed only intended for merchants who deal with the trades in the publications issued and printed in the Union Member States and are not intended for	e of tobacco proc countries other t	lucts, as well than European			
	I	t is prohibited to:					
	1) manufacture and trade sweets and snacks, as well as toys and other articles in the form of tobacco products, which may attract the attention of minors;						
	2) depict in tobacco product advertising and any other advertising persons smoking;						
	3) in tobacco product advertisements, utilise misleading, misinforming, means or other methods, which may create an erroneous representation regarding the characteristics of tobacco, the effect on health thereof, the associated with the use of tobacco products or the substances which sep when using tobacco products.						
	Merchants the basic activity of which is the manufacture of or trade in tobacco products are prohibited to sponsor events or activities in which several Member States of the European Union are involved or which take place in several Member States of the European Union, or which have a						

	cross-border impact.
	Information on tobacco industry activities, expenditures for marketing and other related information is not available for the general population.
	One representative from tobacco industry is a permanent member of the State Committee on Restriction of Smoking which is a government delegated committee whose main task is to coordinate measures, the purpose of which is to ensure people's rights to clean, unpolluted air free of tobacco smoke, and to develop proposals on the measures necessary to restrict smoking.
	In 2010 Latvian Parliament (Saeima) has decided to exclude a representative tobacco industry's from the State Committee on Restriction of Smoking.
3.1.2.5	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.2	Article	MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF DEMAND FOR TOBACCO (with reference to Articles 6–14)					
3.2.1	Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco  (Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please probrief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if availabed of the six official languages.)						
		Have you adopted and implemented, where executive, administrative or other measures where appropriate, programmes on any of the state o	or have you impl				
3.2.1.1	6.2(a)	<ul> <li>tax policies and, where appropriate, price policies on tobacco products so as to contribute to the health objectives aimed at reducing tobacco consumption?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No			
3.2.1.2	6.2(b)	<ul> <li>prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, sales to international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No			
3.2.1.3		<ul> <li>prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, imports by international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No			
3.2.1.4	(Pr	ase provide a brief description of the progress mrice and tax measures to reduce the demand for the since submission of your last report.	_	-			
	The Latvian tax policy is based on the EU dictated leadership. As a men of the EU since 2005, Latvia has constantly raised taxation for cigarette reach the minimum taxation amount that is binding for all EU countries. With the implementation of the tax policy through the past few years, the price for cigarettes has doubled.  Two trends can be observed – in Latvia purchased cigarettes are brough friends and family that work and live abroad where cigarettes are twice more times expensive, and Russian cigarettes are illegally imported because of their cheaper prices. In order to minimize the Russian cigaretimport to Latvia, the law On Excise Duties was amended and, starting for October 23, 2009, only 40 cigarettes (instead of 200 cigarettes), shall be exempted from the duty which are imported by a naturel person in his con personal luggage, and which are imported by this person from a fore state other than the Member State, if this person does not travel by aircr 20 cigarillas (instead of 100 cigarillas) 10 cigars (instead of 50 cigars) a 50 g smoking tobacco (instead of 250 g smoking tobacco).						
3.2.1.5		you have any relevant information pertaining to be ase provide details in the space below.	out not covered in	this section,			

3.2.2	8.2	Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke					
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provided summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in the six official languages.)					
		Have you adopted and implemented, what administrative or other measures or have appropriate, programmes on any of the	e you implement		, executive,		
3.2.2.1		<ul> <li>protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes		□ No		
3.2.2.2		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.2.1, how comprehensive is the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in the following indoor workplaces:	Complete	Partial	None		
		<ul> <li>government buildings</li> </ul>					
		health-care facilities		$\boxtimes$			
		educational facilities	$\boxtimes$				
		• private workplaces					
		<ul> <li>motor vehicles used as places of work (e.g., ambulances, delivery vehicles)</li> </ul>					
		• other (please specify: public catering facilities (cafe,restaurant,ect.)	$\boxtimes$				
3.2.2.3		<ul> <li>protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in public transport?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes		□ No		
3.2.2.4		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.2.3, how comprehensive is the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in the following types of public transport:	Complete	Partial	None		
		• airplanes	$\boxtimes$				
		• trains	$\boxtimes$				
		• ground public transport (buses, trolleybuses, trams)					
		• taxis					

	• other ( <i>please specify:</i> long distance trains and ships)		$\boxtimes$	
--	--	--	-------------	--

3.2.2.5	<ul> <li>protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor public places?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes		☐ No
3.2.2.6	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.2.5, how comprehensive is the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in the following indoor public places:	Complete	Partial	None
	cultural facilities			
	• bars			
	• nightclubs			
	• restaurants	$\boxtimes$		
	• other (please specify: playgrounds, staircases in apartment houses)			
3.2.2.7	Please provide a brief summary of com specific details of the partial measures to			
	Protection from exposure to tobace	co smoke in indo	or workplac	es
	It is banned to smoke in places of common use, with the excep smoking areas. The law prohibit outside government and local-g (including buildings where gov shares), private sector employers	tion of specially ts smoking clos overnment own ernment owns n	designate er than 10 led buildin nore than 5	d meters g 50% of
	Protection from exposure to tobacc	co smoke in publi	ic transport	
	Smoking is prohibited in all me cabs except in long distance tra carriage or cabin can be designed	ins and ships wl	here a sepa	
	Smoking on train platforms is in smoking restrictions.	ncluded in the li	st of outdo	oor
	Protection from exposure to tobace	co smoke in indo	or public pl	aces
	Smoking is prohibited in public concert halls, sport studios, disc places. After April 2010 smoking public catering. In casinos and smoke in premises specially depremises, which are separated a	to halls, dance halls, dance halls, dance halls igambling halls is signated for smooth	nalls and of in all place the in all place the is allowe oking or in	ther es of d to
	All measures are defined by the advertising and use of tobacco http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?i	products".	ons on the	sale,
3.2.2.8	Please provide a brief description of the prog ( <i>Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke</i> ) submission of your last report.	_	_	
	In the last 3 years the immense progress has been made in protecting			

	inhabitants from tobacco smoke. Except on streets, and at home and in personal and private cars, smoking is either fully prohibited or a separate room (area) is designated for smoking in enclosed spaces (workplaces, casino and gambling halls, stadiums during public events, special bedrooms in hotels) and outdoor places (parks, squares, bathing grounds, open air cafes).
	In March 2010 with amendments of the Law "Restriction on the sale, advertising and use of tobacco products" all rules defined by law are further applied to herbal smoking products as well. Due to the recent increase in population of sales of such products (for example herbal cigarettes) action to restrict sales, use and advertising was undertaken by defining these products by law. This initiative also included that by law all herbal mixtures whose smoking, snuffing or chewing is causing mental malfunctions and have addictive properties are forbidden to sell.
3.2.2.9	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.2.3	9 Regulation of the contents of tobacco products						
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)					
		Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:					
3.2.3.1		<ul> <li>testing and measuring the contents of tobacco products?</li> </ul>	Yes	No No			
3.2.3.2		<ul> <li>testing and measuring the emissions of tobacco products?</li> </ul>	X Yes	☐ No			
3.2.3.3		<ul> <li>regulating the contents of tobacco products?</li> </ul>	Yes	⊠ No			
3.2.3.4		<ul> <li>regulating the emissions of tobacco products?</li> </ul>	X Yes	☐ No			
3.2.3.5	()	Please provide a brief description of the progress management of the contents of tobacco products) in ubmission of your last report.					
	Producers and merchants who import tobacco products are required to submit annually a list of ingredients that are used in the manufacturing of these products and toxicological data about their influence on the health and addictive qualities to the Health Inspection whose task is to make the emission amounts of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide publicly available. Information on other substances of these products is not available for the general public. Merchants are required to test their sold tobacco products in by ISO standard approved laboratories on their own expenses if no laboratory test review is available. On the basis of a request by the State Revenue Service, samples of cigarettes shall be selected and tested by testing laboratories. Latvian Certification Centre, State Ltd. (LATSERT), accredited according to the requirements of standard EN ISO/IEC 17025, is one of EN ISO/IEC 17025, is one of the experienced conformity assessment body in Latvia in which testing and measuring the emissions of cigarettes.  The State Revenue Service not less than once a year shall check the amount of nicotine, tobacco far and carbonmonoxide in each brandname of cigarettes. If cigarettes with one brandname have a different nicotine, tobacco far or carbonmonoxide yield or the cigarettes are manufactured in various places of manufacture, the State Revenue Service has the right to						
3.2.3.6	request that a check be conducted in relation to each type of cigarette with one brand name.  If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section,						
	p	lease provide details in the space below.					

3.2.4	Regulation of tobacco product disclosures				
	(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in the six official languages.)				
		ppropriate, legisla implemented, wh ving:			
3.2.4.1			ring manufacturers or importers of tobacco products to disclose to ernment authorities information about the:		
		• contents of tobacco products?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		emissions of tobacco products?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
3.2.4.2		<ul> <li>requiring public disclosure of information about the:</li> </ul>			
		• contents of tobacco products?	Yes	⊠ No	
		• emissions of tobacco products?	Yes Yes	☐ No	
3.2.4.3	(	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 10 ( <i>Regulation of tobacco product disclosures</i> ) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.			
Producers and merchants who import tobacco products are r submit annually a list of ingredients that are used in the man these products and toxicological data about their influence t addictive qualities to the Health Inspection whose task is to emission amounts of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide public Information about other substances of these products is not a general public. http://www.vi.gov.lv/?sadala=122				acturing of the health and tke the ly available.	
3.2.4.4	2.4.4 If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this please provide details in the space below.			this section,	

3.2.5	11	Packaging and labelling of tobacco products			
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)			
		Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:			
3.2.5.1	11	requiring that packaging, individual cigarettes or other tobacco products do not carry advertising or promotion?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
3.2.5.2	11.1(a)	<ul> <li>requiring that packaging and labelling do not promote a product by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression about its characteristics, health effects, hazards or emissions?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No	
3.2.5.3	11.1(b)	- requiring that each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products carry health warnings describing the harmful effects of tobacco use?	⊠ Yes	□ No	
3.2.5.4	11.1(b)(i)	<ul> <li>ensuring that the health warnings are approved by the competent national authority?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
3.2.5.5	11.1(b)(ii)	ensuring that the health warnings are rotated?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
3.2.5.6	11.1(b)(iii)	ensuring that the health warnings are clear, visible and legible?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
3.2.5.7	11.1(b)(iv)	ensuring that the health warnings occupy no less than 30% of the principal display areas?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
3.2.5.8		ensuring that the health warnings occupy 50% or more of the principal display areas?	Yes	⊠ No	
3.2.5.9	11.1(b)(v)	ensuring that health warnings are in the form of, or include, pictures or pictograms?	⊠ Yes	□ No	

3.2.5.10		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.5.9, does the Government own the copyright to these pictures and pictograms?	Yes	⊠ No	
3.2.5.11		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.5.10, would you grant a non-exclusive and royalty-free licence for the use of health warnings developed in your jurisdiction with other Parties?	Yes	□ No	
3.2.5.12	11.2	<ul> <li>requiring that each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products contain information on relevant constituents and emissions of tobacco products?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No	
3.2.5.13	11.3	<ul> <li>requiring that the warnings and other textual information appear on each unit packet and package and on any outside packaging and labelling in the principal language or languages of the country?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No	
3.2.5.14	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 11 ( <i>Packaging and labelling of tobacco products</i> ) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.				
	Latvia became one of the first countries in Europe who implemented combined health warnings on tobacco product packaging. Beforehand Latvian legislation required that textual warnings covered at least 30 % of both package surfaces. There 2 types of warnings. Each packaging unit of tobacco products to be sold in Latvia displayed at least one of the general warnings (smoking kills; smoking poses a serious hazard to you and others around you) in the official language. And each packaging unit of tobacco products to be sold in Latvia displayed at least one of the 14 special warnings in the official language. With a law amendments, latest from March 2010, each package is required to carry on the second largest surface (back) a combined health warning (text+picture) covering 40% of the surface space. Overall 14 warnings are available that are changed regularly to avoid that only the comparatively "mild" pictures are used to warn people on the negative health effects of smoking. 2 general warnings (mentioned above) on the first largest surface (front of the package) are also used.				
3.2.5.15	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this sec please provide details in the space below.		1 this section,		

3.2.6	12	Education, communication, training and public awareness			
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, is one of the six official languages.)			
		Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:			
3.2.6.1	12(a)	- educational and public awareness programmes? (Please refer to programmes implemented since submission of your two-year report.)	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
3.2.6.2		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.6.1 targeted?	you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.6.1, to whom are these programm geted?		
		adults or the general public	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		children and young people	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		• men	Yes	⊠ No	
		• women	Yes	⊠ No	
		• pregnant women	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		• ethnic groups	Yes	⊠ No	
		• other (please specify: )	Yes	☐ No	
3.2.6.3		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.6.1 key differences among targeted populatio public awareness programmes?			
		• age	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		• gender	Yes	⊠ No	
		educational background	Yes	⊠ No	
		cultural background	Yes	⊠ No	
		socioeconomic status	Yes	No No	
		• other (please specify: )	Yes	☐ No	
3.2.6.4	6.4 <i>I2(b)</i> If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.6.1, do these educational a awareness programmes cover:			onal and public	
		<ul> <li>health risks of tobacco consumption?</li> </ul>	Yes	☐ No	
		health risks of exposure to tobacco smoke?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		<ul> <li>benefits of the cessation of tobacco use and tobacco-free lifestyles?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	☐ No	

	12(f)	adverse economic consequences of			
		- tobacco production?	Yes	No No	
		- tobacco consumption?	Yes	⊠ No	
		adverse environmental consequences	of		
		- tobacco production?	Yes	⊠ No	
		- tobacco consumption?	Yes	⊠ No	
3.2.6.5	12(e)	<ul> <li>awareness and participation of the follow in development and implementation of in strategies for tobacco control:</li> </ul>		•	
		• public agencies?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		<ul> <li>nongovernmental organizations not affiliated with the tobacco industry?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		• private organizations?	Yes	No No	
		• other (please specify: )?	Yes	☐ No	
3.2.6.6	12	Are the elaboration, management and implementation of communication, education, training and public awareness programmes guided by research and do they undergo pre-testing, monitoring and evaluation?	⊠ Yes	□ No	
3.2.6.7	12(d)	Are appropriate and special training or ser programmes on tobacco control addressed		areness	
		• health workers?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		• community workers?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		• social workers?	X Yes	☐ No	
		media professionals?	X Yes	☐ No	
		• educators?	∑ Yes	☐ No	
		decision-makers?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		• administrators?	X Yes	☐ No	
		• other ( <i>please specify:</i> peer to peer)?	X Yes	☐ No	

3.2.6.8	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 12 ( <i>Education, communication, training and public awareness</i> ) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.
	A national education and communication programme is part of the "National Tobacco Monitoring Programme (2006-1010)". The target group of this action is the general population, however it is further divided into subgroups: children and young people; women; adults and teachers; and health-care workers.
	Having regard to the early age at which smoking is taken up, one of its most important target groups is children and young people.
	In general educational institutions health education lessons pupils are provided with information about various addictions, including smoking, in health education lessons; it is integrated into lessons in subjects related to biology and social sciences, and class teacher lessons.
	Issues related to tobacco use and prevention are included in medical and health care study programmes in tertiary educational institutions as well as teacher training study programmes.
	The further education of teachers in addiction prevention issues takes place in seminars, courses, and various projects at the national/international level. The education and information available to adults mostly take place through mass media and public advertising.
	http://sva.vi.gov.lv/files/atkaribas/addiction_in_lv.16_edition.pdf
	http://bg-bg.help-eu.com/pages/index-13.html
	http://www.ld.riga.lv/atkaribu-profilakse.220.html
	http://taklnk.wordpress.com/par-mums/
3.2.6.9	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.2.7	13	Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship					
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)					
			Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, any legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes:				
3.2.7.1	13.2	<ul> <li>instituting a comprehensive ban on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?</li> </ul>	Yes	⊠ No			
If	you answe	red "No" to question 3.2.7.1, please proceed to	question 3.2.7.3.				
3.2.7.2		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.7.1,	does your ban cov	ver:			
		display and visibility of tobacco products at points of sales?	☐ Yes	☐ No			
		• the domestic Internet?	Yes	☐ No			
		• the global Internet?	Yes	□No			
		<ul> <li>brand stretching and/or brand sharing?</li> </ul>	Yes	☐ No			
		<ul> <li>product placement as a means of advertising or promotion?</li> </ul>	Yes	☐ No			
		<ul> <li>the depiction of tobacco or tobacco use in entertainment media products?</li> </ul>	Yes	☐ No			
		<ul> <li>tobacco sponsorship of international events or activities and/or participants therein?</li> </ul>	Yes	☐ No			
		contributions from tobacco companies to any other entity for "socially responsible causes" and/or any other activities implemented under the umbrella of "corporate social responsibility" by the tobacco industry?	Yes	□ No			
		<ul> <li>cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory?</li> </ul>	Yes	☐ No			

	13.7	<ul> <li>the same forms of cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship entering your territory for which domestic regulation apply?</li> </ul>	Yes	□ No
Pl	ease procee	ed to question 3.2.7.12.		
3.2.7.3	13.2	If you answered "No" to question 3.2.7.1. are you precluded by your constitution or constitutional principles from undertaking a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?	☐ Yes	⊠ No
3.2.7.4	13.3	<ul> <li>applying restrictions on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	☐ No
3.2.7.5	13.3	<ul> <li>applying restrictions on cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory with cross-border effects?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No
3.2.7.6	13.4(a)	<ul> <li>prohibiting those forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship that promote a tobacco product by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression about its characteristics, health effects, hazards or emissions?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No
3.2.7.7	13.4(b)	requiring that health or other appropriate warnings or messages accompany all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?	⊠ Yes	□ No
3.2.7.8	13.4(c)	restricting the use of direct or indirect incentives that encourage the purchase of tobacco products by the public?	⊠ Yes	□ No
3.2.7.9	13.4(d)	<ul> <li>requiring the disclosure to relevant         Government authorities of         expenditures by the tobacco industry         on advertising, promotion and         sponsorship not yet prohibited?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No

3.2.7.10	13.4(e)	<ul> <li>restricting tobacco advertising, promot</li> </ul>	tion and sponsorsh	nip on:
		• radio?	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		• television?	⊠ Yes	□ No
		• print media?	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		• the domestic Internet?	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		• the global Internet?	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		• other media ( <i>please specify:</i> )?	Yes	□ No
3.2.7.11	13.4(f)	<ul> <li>restricting tobacco sponsorship of:</li> </ul>		
		<ul> <li>international events and activities?</li> </ul>	X Yes	☐ No
		• participants therein?	∑ Yes	☐ No
	W	hether you answered "Yes" or "No" to question	3.2.7.1, are you:	
3.2.7.12	13.6	<ul> <li>cooperating with other Parties in the development of technologies and other means necessary to facilitate the elimination of cross-border advertising?</li> </ul>	Yes	⊠ No
3.2.7.13	13.7	<ul> <li>imposing penalties for cross-border advertising equal to those applicable to domestic advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory in accordance with national law?</li> </ul>	Yes	⊠ No
3.2.7.14	(Ta	case provide a brief description of the progress made behace of advertising, promotion and sponsorship) omission of your last report.	-	_
	me pu	bacco product advertising is allowed in specerchants who deal with the trade of tobacco publications issued and printed in the countries tember States and are not intended for the European specifically.	products, as well other than Euro	as in the pean Union
	hea	bacco product advertising shall include the is alth hazard caused by the use of tobacco produll cover at least five per cent of the surface a	ducts, and much	information
	ad	e Consumer Rights Protection Centre evaluate vertisement with the requirements specified test the relevant decisions.	-	
3.2.7.15	If y	you have any relevant information pertaining to l	out not covered in	this section,

please provide details in the space below.

3.2.8	14	Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation			
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)			
		Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:			
3.2.8.1	14.1	<ul> <li>developing and disseminating appropriate, comprehensive and integrated guidelines based on scientific evidence and best practices?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No	
3.2.8.2	14.1	<ul> <li>programmes to promote cessation of</li> </ul>	f tobacco use, incl	uding:	
		media campaigns     emphasizing the importance     of quitting?	Yes	⊠ No	
		<ul> <li>programmes specially designed for women and/or pregnant women?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		local events, such as activities related to World No Tobacco Day or National No Smoking Day, if appropriate?	⊠ Yes	□ No	
		• other ( <i>please specify:</i> peer to peer activities)?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
3.2.8.3	14.2(a)	design and implementation of progracessation of tobacco use, in such loc	•	romoting the	
		educational institutions?	X Yes	☐ No	
		health-care facilities?	Yes	⊠ No	
		• workplaces?	X Yes	☐ No	
		sporting environments?	Yes	⊠ No	
		• other (please specify: )?	Yes	☐ No	

3.2.8.4	14.2(b)	<ul> <li>inclusion of diagnosis and treatmen counselling services for cessation o programmes, plans and strategies for</li> </ul>	of tobacco use in national		
		• tobacco control?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		• health?	Yes	⊠ No	
		• education?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
3.2.8.5		<ul> <li>inclusion of programmes on the diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence in your health-care system?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No	
3.2.8.6	14.2(b)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8 health-care system provide programmes tobacco dependence?			
		<ul> <li>primary health care</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		• secondary and tertiary health care	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
		<ul> <li>specialist health-care systems (please specify: narcologists, psychologists)</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No	
		<ul> <li>specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence</li> </ul>	Yes	⊠ No	
		rehabilitation centres	Yes	⊠ No	
		• other (please specify: )	Yes	☐ No	
3.2.8.7	14.2(b)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8 these settings covered by public funding		-	
		• primary health care	☐ Fully ☐ Parti	ally None	
		• secondary and tertiary health care	☐ Fully ☐ Parti	ally None	
		<ul> <li>specialist health-care systems (please specify: narcologists, psychologists)</li> </ul>	☐ Fully ⊠ Parti	ally None	

		<ul> <li>specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence</li> </ul>	Fully Parti	ally None
		rehabilitation centres	☐ Fully ☐ Parti	ally None
		• other (please specify: )	☐ Fully ☐ Parti	ally None
3.2.8.8	14.2(b)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8. professionals are involved in programme dependence and counselling services?		
		Health professionals including:		
		<ul><li>physicians</li></ul>	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		• dentists	Yes	No No
		• family doctors	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		<ul> <li>practitioners of traditional medicine</li> </ul>	Yes	⊠ No
		• other medical professionals ( <i>please specify:</i> narcologists)	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		• nurses	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		• midwives	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		<ul> <li>pharmacists</li> </ul>	Yes	No No
		Community workers	Yes	No No
		Social workers	Yes	⊠ No
		Others (please specify: psychologists)	⊠ Yes	☐ No
3.2.8.9	14.2(c)	<ul> <li>training on tobacco dependence trea curricula of health professional train levels at the following schools:</li> </ul>		
		• medical?	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		• dental?	Yes	⊠ No
		• nursing?	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		• pharmacy?	Yes	⊠ No
		• other (please specify: )?	Yes	☐ No

3.2.8.10	14.2(d)	<ul> <li>facilitating accessibility and/or affordability of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of tobacco dependence?</li> </ul>		Yes		□ No
3.2.8.11	14.2(d)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8 products are available for the treatment jurisdiction?				
		nicotine replacement therapy		Yes		☐ No
		• bupropion		Yes		☐ No
		• varenicline		Yes		☐ No
		• other ( <i>please specify</i> : cytisinum)?		Yes		☐ No
3.2.8.12	14.2(d)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8 these products covered by public funding				tment with
		nicotine replacement therapy	☐ Fully	Parti	ally	None None
		• bupropion	Fully	☐ Parti	ally	None
		• varenicline	Fully	☐ Parti	ally	None None
		• other ( <i>please specify</i> : cytisinum)?	Fully	☐ Parti	ally	None None
3.2.8.13	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 14 ( <i>Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation</i> ) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.					e and
	In order to make treatment more accessible, a diagnosis of tobacco addiction is included in the list of state funded diagnoses. To stimulate smoking cessation, multiple "Heart health cabinets" trained nurses provide advice on smoking cessation but are not privileged to prescribe smoking cessation medication such as bupropion. Narcologists provide both psychological and pharmaceutical approach. Nicotine replacement therapy products such as patches, gums are freely available in pharmacies but are not reimbursed by government or health care insurance.					
3.2.8.14	-	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.				

3.3	Article	MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF THE SUPPLY OF TOBACCO		
		(with reference to Articles 15–17)		
3.3.1	15	Illicit trade in tobacco products		
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative brief summary in the space provided at the end relevant documentation. Please provide document of the six official languages.)	d of the section	and attach the
		Have you adopted and implemented, where ap executive, administrative or other measures or where appropriate, programmes on any of the	have you impl	
3.3.1.1	15.2	<ul> <li>requiring marking of all unit packets and packages of tobacco products and any outside packaging of such products to assist in determining the origin of the product?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.2	15.2(a)	<ul> <li>requiring marking of all unit packets and packages of tobacco products and any outside packaging of such products to assist in determining whether the product is legally sold on the domestic market?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.3	15.2(a)	<ul> <li>requiring that unit packets and packages of tobacco products for retail and wholesale use that are sold on the domestic market carry the statement: "Sales only allowed in" or carry any other effective marking indicating the final destination of the product?</li> </ul>	Yes	⊠ No
3.3.1.4	15.2(b)	<ul> <li>developing a practical tracking and tracing regime that would further secure the distribution system and assist in the investigation of illicit trade?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.5	15.3	<ul> <li>requiring that marking is presented in legible form or appears in the principal language and/or languages of the country?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.6	15.4(a)	<ul> <li>requiring the monitoring and collection of data on cross-border trade in tobacco products, including illicit trade?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No

3.3.1.7	15.4(a)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.3.1.6, do you facilitate the exchange of this information among customs, tax and other authorities, as appropriate, and in accordance with national law and applicable bilateral and multilateral agreements?	Yes Yes	□ No
3.3.1.8	15.4(b)	enacting or strengthening     legislation, with appropriate     penalties and remedies, against     illicit trade in tobacco products,     including counterfeit and     contraband cigarettes?	Yes	□ No
3.3.1.9	15.4(c)	<ul> <li>requiring that confiscated manufacturing equipment, counterfeit and contraband cigarettes and other tobacco products derived from illicit trade are destroyed, using environment- friendly methods where possible, or disposed of in accordance with national law?</li> </ul>	Yes Yes	□ No
3.3.1.10	15.4(d)	<ul> <li>adopting and implementing         measures to monitor, document and         control the storage and distribution         of tobacco products held or moving         under suspension of taxes or duties?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.11	15.4(e)	<ul> <li>enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from illicit trade in tobacco products?</li> </ul>	Yes	⊠ No
3.3.1.12	15.6	<ul> <li>promoting cooperation between         national agencies and relevant         regional and international         intergovernmental organizations in         investigations, prosecutions and         proceedings, with a view to         eliminating illicit trade in tobacco         products, with special emphasis on         cooperation at regional and         subregional levels?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.13	15.7	<ul> <li>licensing or other actions to control or regulate production and distribution in order to prevent illicit trade?</li> </ul>	X Yes	☐ No

3.3.1.14	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 15 ( <i>Illicit trade in tobacco products</i> ) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.
	In order to fight against, smuggling Latvia has implemented the ENCS- Exise movement control system to ensure a computerised excise good tracking system. Also each legally distributed tobacco product caries an excise duty mark where the number of cigarettes and its retail price is listed.
	http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/taxation/excise_duties/circulation_cont rol/index_en.htm
3.3.1.15	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.3.2	16	Sales to and by minors		
(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section of the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if one of the six official languages.)				n and attach
		Have you adopted and implemented, where a executive, administrative or other measures of where appropriate, programmes on any of the	or have you imp	
3.3.2.1	16.1	<ul> <li>prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors? If "Yes", please specify the legal age: 18</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		- ?		
3.3.2.2	16.1(a)	requiring that all sellers of tobacco products place a clear and prominent indicator inside their point of sale about the prohibition of tobacco sales to minors?	⊠ Yes	□ No
3.3.2.3	16.1(a)	- requiring that, in case of doubt, each seller of tobacco products requests that the purchaser provides appropriate evidence of having reached full legal age?	⊠ Yes	□ No
3.3.2.4	16.1(b)	banning the sale of tobacco     products in any manner by which     they are directly accessible, such as     open store shelves?	Yes	⊠ No
3.3.2.5	16.1(c)	prohibiting the manufacture and sale of sweets, snacks, toys or any other objects in the form of tobacco products which appeal to minors?	⊠ Yes	☐ No
3.3.2.6	16.1(d)	<ul> <li>prohibiting the sale of tobacco products from vending machines?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	☐ No
If	you answer	ed "Yes" to question 3.3.2.6, please proceed to que	estion 3.3.2.8.	
3.3.2.7	16.1(d)	If you answered "No" to question 3.3.2.6, do you ensure that tobacco vending machines are not accessible to minors and/or do not promote the sale of tobacco products to minors?	Yes	☐ No
3.3.2.8	16.2	prohibiting and/or promoting the proh free tobacco products:	ibition of the d	istribution of

		• to the public?	⊠ Yes	□ No	
		• to minors?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	
3.3.2.9	16.3	<ul> <li>prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets?</li> </ul>	∑ Yes	□ No	
3.3.2.10	16.6	<ul> <li>providing for penalties against sellers and distributors in order to ensure compliance?</li> </ul>	⊠ Yes	□ No	
3.3.2.11	16.7	<ul> <li>prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors?</li> </ul>	Yes Yes	☐ No	
3.3.2.12	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 16 ( <i>Sales to and by minors</i> ) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.				
	Sales of tobacco products is prohibited to people under 18. In case of sale tobacco products to minors a fine is imposed on the seller in an amount from LVL 200 up to LVL 250 (400-450 USD).				
3.3.2.13	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.				

3.3.3	17	Provision of support for econ	omically viabl	e alternativ	e activities
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". summary in the space provided relevant documentation. Please the six official languages.)	he section a	nd attach the	
		Have you adopted and implement programmes on any of the following		propriate, n	neasures or
3.3.3.1	17	promoting economically viable	e and sustainab	le alternativ	res for:
		• tobacco growers?	Yes	□No	Not applicable
		• tobacco workers?	Yes	⊠ No	☐ Not applicable
		• tobacco individual sellers?	Yes	⊠ No	☐ Not applicable
3.3.3.2	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 17 ( <i>Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities</i> ) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.				
		n Latvia, it is prohibited to grow special permit (licence) issued by			
		According to the information probativia, there are no tobacco plant	•	Ministry of	Agriculture, in
	In Latvia, there are only 3 economic operators who are allowed to product process and package tobacco products. 2 more economic operators are allowed to package tobacco products.				
		British American Tobacco Latvia announced about the willingness		-	-
3.3.3.3	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.				

3.4	Article	OTHER MEASURES AND POL	ICIES		
		(with reference to Articles 18–21)			
3.4.1	18 Protection of the environment and the health of persons				
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For brief summary in the space provide relevant documentation. Please pro of the six official languages.)	d at the end	l of the sed	ction and attach the
		Have you adopted and implemented executive, administrative or other n where appropriate, programmes on	neasures or	have you	implemented,
3.4.1.1	18	implementing measures in respect territory, which take into considerate.		cultivation	n within your
		• the protection of the environment?	Yes	□ No	Not applicable
		• the health of persons in relation to the environment?	Yes	☐ No	Not applicable
3.4.1.2	18	implementing measures in respect territory, which take into considerate.		manufactı	uring within your
		• the protection of the environment?	⊠ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not applicable
		• the health of persons in relation to the environment?	⊠ Yes	□ No	☐ Not applicable
3.4.1.3	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 18 ( <i>Protection of the environment and the health of persons</i> ) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.				
	Within the workplace the employer is obliged to ensure that employees (non-smokers) are working in smoke free rooms. But overall it is forbidden to smoke in common used work spaces, except in specially designed rooms for this use only. According to survey data mostly due to law amendments, exposure to tobacco smoke has decreased by 13% among males and by 11% among females. 86, 2% of employees are satisfied with restrictions of smoking at their workplaces.				
3.4.1.4	_	you have any relevant information pertain ease provide details in the space below.	ning to but	not covere	ed in this section,

3.4.2	19	Liability			
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative brief summary in the space provided at the end relevant documentation. Please provide docum of the six official languages.)	l of the section	and attach the	
		Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, administrative or other measures or where appropriate, programmes on any of the	have you imple		
3.4.2.1	19.1	dealing with criminal and civil liability, including compensation where appropriate?	X Yes	☐ No	
3.4.2.2	19.1	Has any person in your jurisdiction launched any criminal and/or civil liability action, including compensation where appropriate, against any tobacco company in relation to any adverse health effect caused by tobacco use?	⊠ Yes	□ No	
3.4.2.3	19.1	Have you taken, as appropriate, any legislative, executive, administrative and/or other action against the tobacco industry for full or partial reimbursement of medical, social and other relevant costs related to tobacco use in your jurisdiction?	Yes	⊠ No	
3.4.2.4	2.4 Please provide a brief description of any progress made, as appropriate, in implementing Article 19 ( <i>Liability</i> ) in the past three years or since submission or your last report.				
	In 2008, 26 criminal procedures were initiated and 30,4 million cigarettes were seized.  In 2009, 54 criminal procedures were initiated and 52,3 million cigarettes were seized.				
3.4.2.5	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.				

3.4.3	20	Research, surveillance and exchange of info	rmation	
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative brief summary in the space provided at the end relevant documentation. Please provide docum of the six official languages.)	of the section	and attach the
		Have you adopted and implemented, where appeared executive, administrative or other measures or where appropriate, programmes on any of the f	have you impl	
3.4.3.1	20.1(a)	developing and/or promoting research that add	dresses:	
		determinants of tobacco consumption?	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		• consequences of tobacco consumption?	Yes	⊠ No
		social and economic indicators related to tobacco consumption?	Yes	⊠ No
		• tobacco use among women, with special regard to pregnant women?	Yes	⊠ No
		the determinants and consequences of exposure to tobacco smoke?	∑ Yes	☐ No
		identification of effective programmes for the treatment of tobacco dependence?	Yes	⊠ No
		identification of alternative livelihoods?	Yes	⊠ No
		• other (please specify: )	Yes	☐ No
3.4.3.2	20.1(b)	<ul> <li>training and support for all persons engaged in tobacco control activities, including research, implementation and evaluation?</li> </ul>	Yes	⊠ No
3.4.3.3	20.3(a)	a national system for epidemiological surveilla	ance of:	
		• patterns of tobacco consumption?	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		determinants of tobacco consumption?	Yes	⊠ No
		• consequences of tobacco consumption?	Yes	⊠ No
		social, economic and health indicators related to tobacco consumption?	Yes	⊠ No
		exposure to tobacco smoke?	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		• other relevant information (please specify: )	Yes	☐ No

3.4.3.4	20.4	regional and global exchange of publicly avail	lable national:	
		scientific, technical, socioeconomic, commercial and legal information?	Yes	⊠ No
		• information on the practices of the tobacco industry?	Yes	⊠ No
		• information on the cultivation of tobacco?	Yes	⊠ No
3.4.3.5	20.4(a)	- an updated database of:		
		laws and regulations on tobacco control?	⊠ Yes	☐ No
		• information about the enforcement of laws on tobacco control?	⊠ Yes	□ No
		• pertinent jurisprudence?	⊠ Yes	☐ No
3.4.3.6	(Re	ease provide a brief description of the progress made esearch, surveillance and exchange of information) ce submission of your last report.		
	smint sun Sci sun data pull or or am inci tro mo can con Tw mo La	neral population such as smoking prevalence, exoking cessation attempts in the last year, ect. Dernational and national surveys such as GYTS (rvey), the FINBALT Health monitoring survey, hool Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drug rveys are made available for the general populate ta collector's home pages. Internationally data is blications, mostly for WHO. Specific research of tobacco use among specific groups is not condusystem, but data are gathered annually and publication population ("The prevelance and collecting substances in Latvia"). Consequences of ugh national cancer register data which contain ortality from malignant tumours (such as lung cancer). A comprehensive surveillance of variountrol was developed during the implementation vinning Light project "Tobacco monitoring system the annual exchange of informative and regulations are found on national databat Normative Acts (NAIS).	ata are collect (Global Youth ESPAD (the gs). Publication is shared through on smoking contect. There is lished if avail use and consect smoking are smoking are s	ted via th Tobacco European ons of the ting them on ting
3.4.3.7	-	you have any relevant information pertaining to but ase provide details in the space below.	not covered in	this section,

## 4. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

Note: The goal of this section is to assist the Convention Secretariat in matching available skills and resources with identified needs at national, subregional, regional and international levels.

	Article	Pursuant to Article 21.1(c) and in accordance with Article 26, have you either	Assistance provided	Assistance received		
		provided or received financial or technical assistance (be it through unilateral, bilateral, regional, subregional or other multilateral channels, including relevant regional and international intergovernmental or nongovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions) for the development and strengthening of multisectoral, comprehensive tobacco control programmes of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in any of the following areas:	promed	received		
4.1	22.1(a)	<ul> <li>development, transfer and acquisition of technology, knowledge, skills, capacity and expertise related to tobacco control?</li> </ul>	Yes No	⊠ Yes □ No		
4.2	22.1(b)	<ul> <li>provision of technical, scientific, legal and other expertise to establish and strengthen national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes?</li> </ul>	☐ Yes ⊠ No	⊠ Yes □ No		
4.3	22.1(c)	<ul> <li>appropriate training or sensitization programmes for appropriate personnel in accordance with Article 12?</li> </ul>	Yes No	Yes No		
4.4	22.1(d)	<ul> <li>provision of the necessary material, equipment and supplies, as well as logistic support, for tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes?</li> </ul>	☐ Yes ⊠ No	☐ Yes ⊠ No		
4.5	22.1(e)	identification of methods for tobacco control, including comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction?	Yes No	⊠ Yes □ No		
4.6	22.1(f)	<ul> <li>promotion of research to increase the affordability of comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction?</li> </ul>	☐ Yes ⊠ No	☐ Yes ⊠ No		
4.7		If you answered "Yes" to any of questions 4.1–4.6, please identify the Party or Parties from which assistance was received or to which assistance was provided.				
	Assistance was received form EU countries via various smaller and larger projects that mostly covered the field of public health. The only assistance received specifically on tobacco control was in the frame of the Transition Facility Twinning Light project "Tobacco Monitoring System" in 2008 where Germany was the project implementation partner. The aim of this project was to gain assistance for implementing a tobacco monitoring system that would provide both					

citizens and lawmakers with reliable data on various aspects of tobacco control. Financial assistance for the implementation was provided by the European Commission on the terms of use defined by the Twinning Light Project Manual. http://sva.vi.gov.lv/files/projekti/twining\_manual.pdf

4.8	Please provide information about any assistance provided or received in the space below.
	Assistance was provided on national level but not internationally to other Parties. This national assistance mostly consisted of a supply of materials that covered aspects of tobacco control – treatment (for example guidelines for nicotine addiction treatment for specialists), education (different activities aimed for the general public or specific groups but with the aim to educate people on the harmful effects of tobacco use), data collection (brief training for data collectors on data collection request form completion).
4.9	If you have not received or provided assistance in any of the aforementioned areas, please identify any financial or technical assistance that may be under consideration, if appropriate.
4.10	Have you encouraged relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions in which you are represented to provide financial assistance for developing country Parties and for Parties with economies in transition to assist them in meeting their obligations under the Convention?   Yes No
	(Please refer to Article 26.4.)
4.11	If you answered "Yes" to question 4.10, please provide details in the space below.

## 5. PRIORITIES AND COMMENTS

5.1	What are the priorities for implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in your jurisdiction?
	The overall priority of Latvia is to implement all obligations of the Convention into national legislation. A prior aim is to reduce the prevalence of smoking and the number of people exposed to second hand smoking. One of the most cost effective measures is to regulate various aspects such as price, penalties and prohibitions of smoking by law. A constant and ongoing work has been made to improve the legal system by amending the law "On Restrictions regarding Sale, Advertising and Use of Tobacco Products". One of the prior aims is to detect and eliminate gaps in the legal system such as non restricted sales of alternative smoking product (herbal cigarettes, ect.). In the past few years specific attention was directed to the protection from tobacco smoke. Currently smoking is widely prohibited in most public places.
5.2	Have you identified any specific gaps between the resources available and the needs assessed for implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control?   Yes No
5.3	If you answered "Yes" to question 5.2, please provide details in the space below.

5.4	What, if any, are the constraints or barriers, other than lack of resources, you have encountered in implementing the Convention?  (Please refer to Article 21.1(b).)
5.5	Please provide any relevant information not covered elsewhere that you consider important.
5.6	Your suggestions for further development and revision of the reporting instrument:

End of reporting instrument