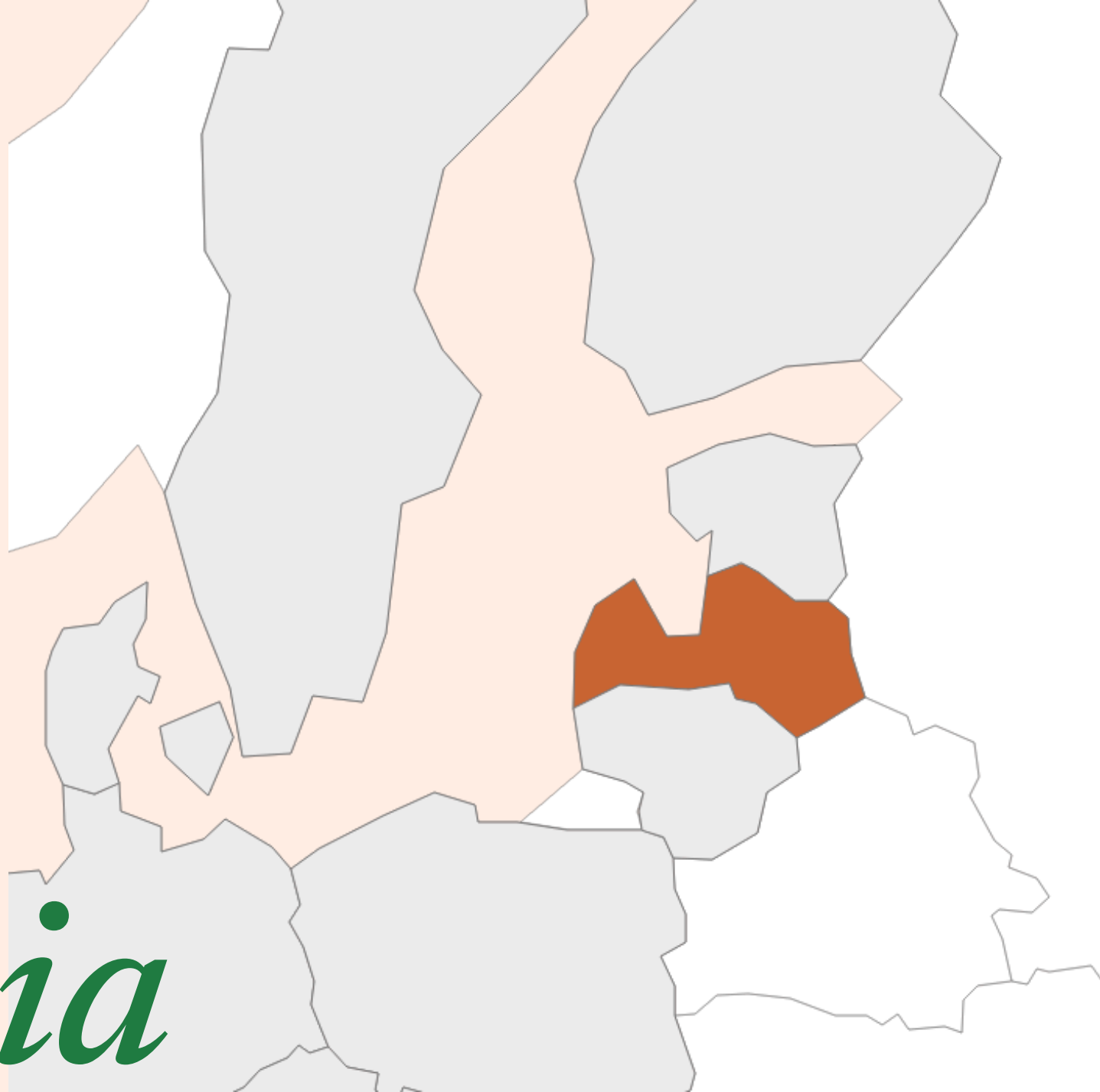
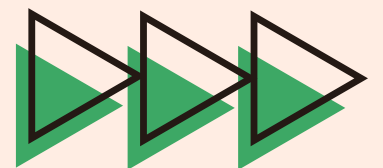


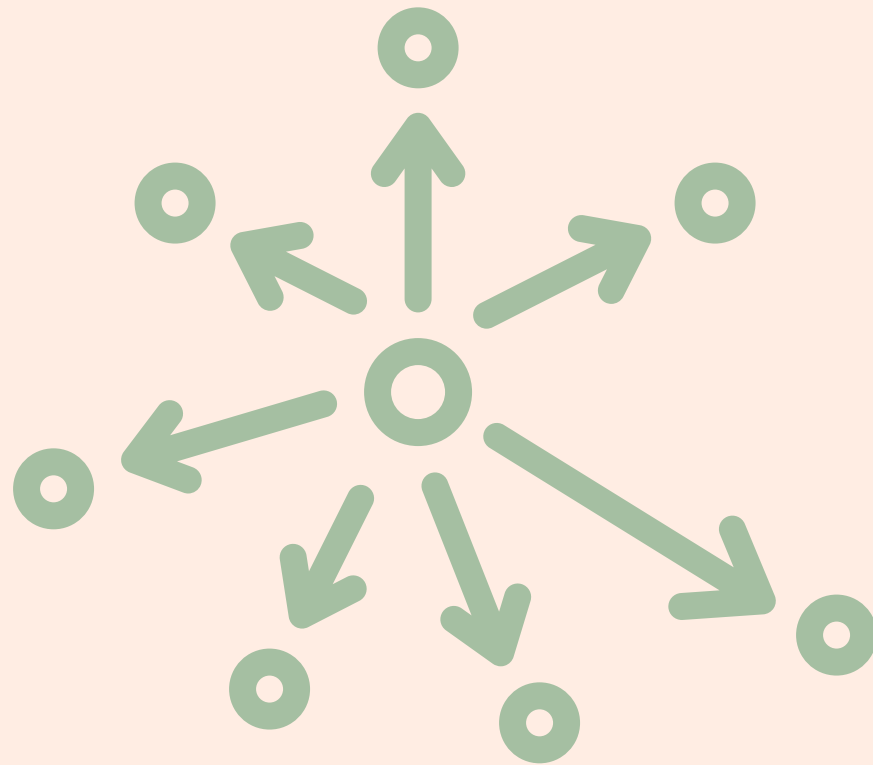


Latvia non-discrimination country report

Key highlights

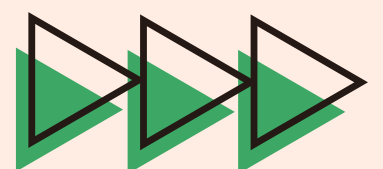


European network of legal experts
in gender equality and non-discrimination



Fragmented Legislation

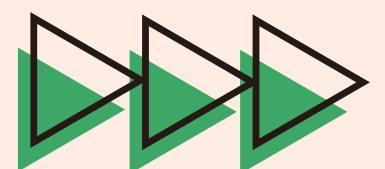
Latvia has broad anti-discrimination protections, particularly in employment, but legislation remains spread across several laws and does not consistently protect all grounds in every field.





Stronger Equality Body

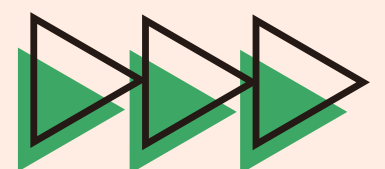
Amendments to the Ombudsman Law strengthened follow-up on recommendations and access to judicial information, supporting more effective research and monitoring of discrimination.





Disability Rights

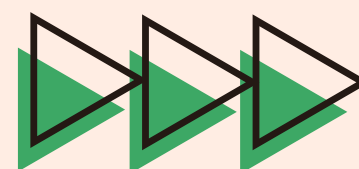
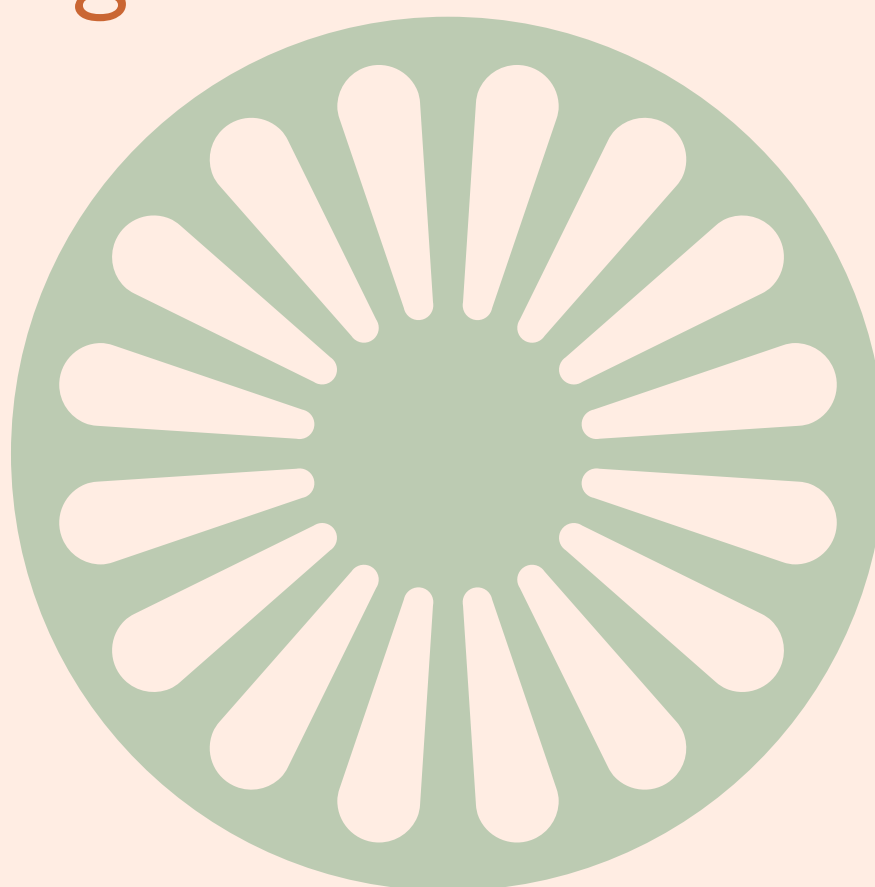
A 2024–2027 national plan promotes accessibility, inclusive employment and support services. Workplace adaptations increased in 2025, although bureaucracy and limited forms of accommodation remain barriers.

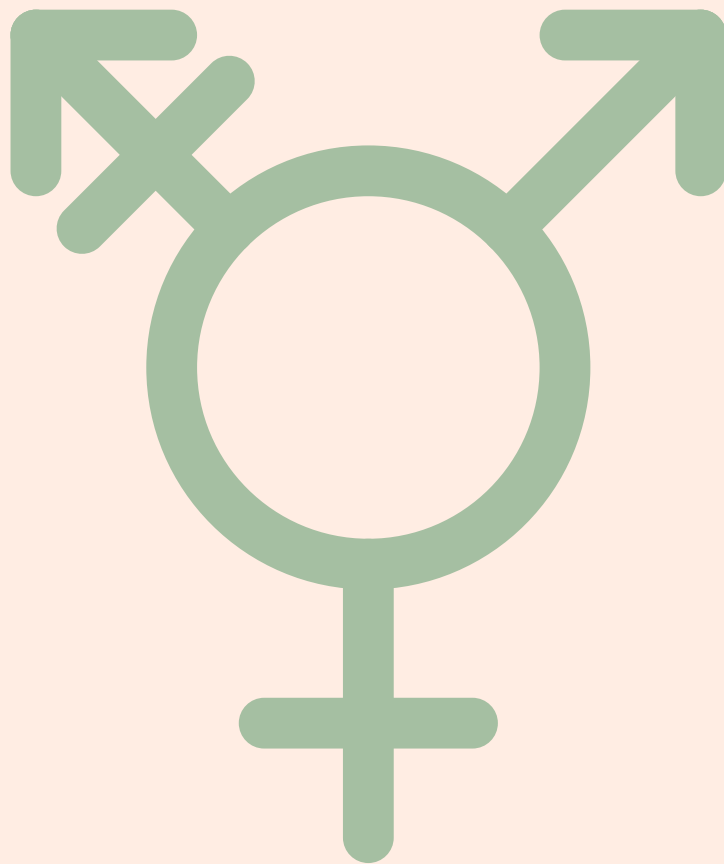




Roma Inclusion

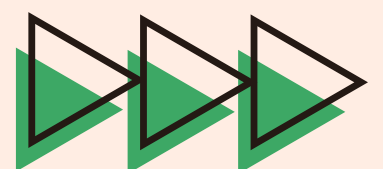
Policies and monitoring initiatives address Roma inclusion, but Roma children continue to face significant educational inequalities, including disproportionate placement in special education and insufficient regular monitoring.





LGBTQ+ Equality

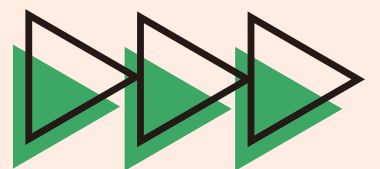
Surveys indicate widespread experiences of discrimination and hate speech among LGBTQ+ people, while reporting rates remain very low. Sexual orientation is also not expressly included in all relevant anti-discrimination and hate-crime provisions.

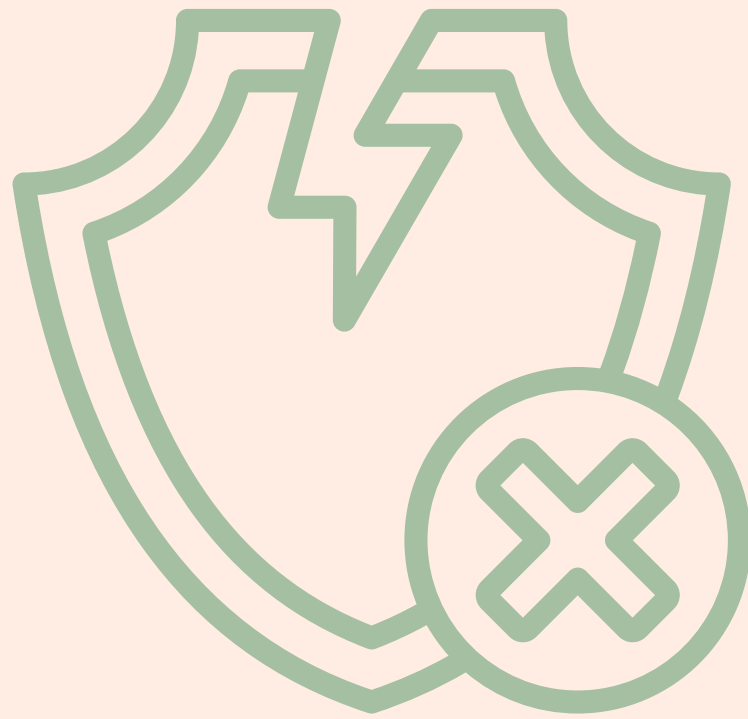




Employment Protection

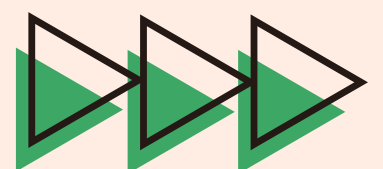
Discrimination in employment and self-employment is prohibited across the main EU-protected grounds in both public and private sectors, providing comparatively comprehensive protection in this area.





Uneven Protection in Services

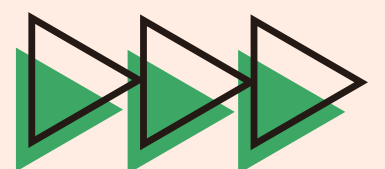
Protection against discrimination in goods and services covers race, ethnicity, gender and disability, while age, religion and sexual orientation remain outside the explicit Consumer Rights Protection Law provisions.





Access to Justice

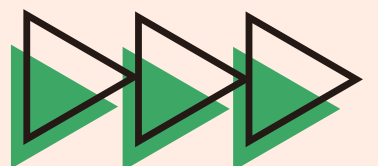
The burden of proof can shift to respondents in discrimination proceedings, but legal costs, restrictive eligibility for legal aid and short deadlines can discourage victims from bringing cases.

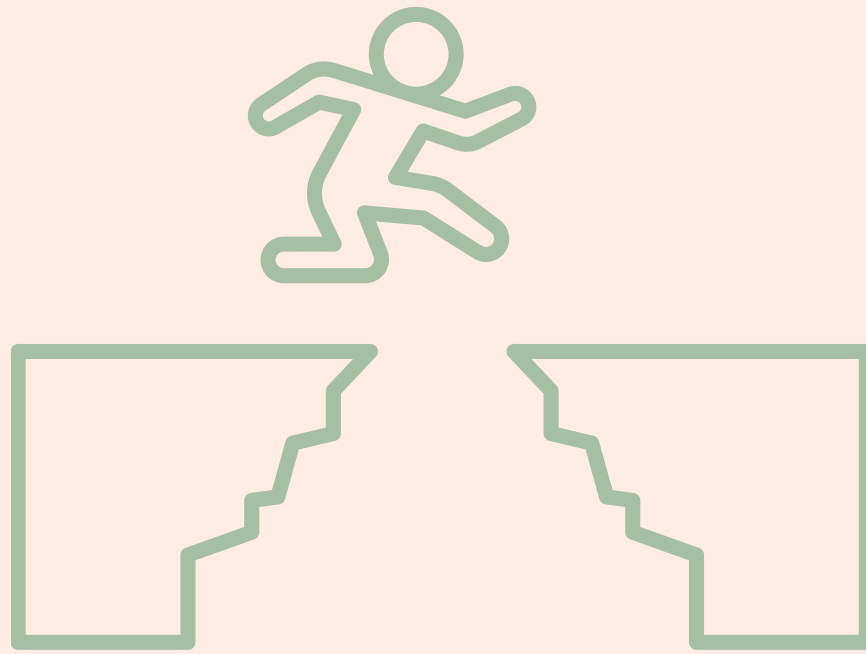




Limited Case Law

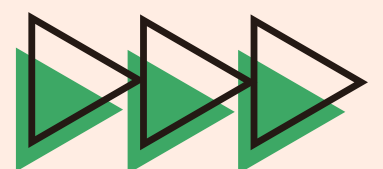
Discrimination litigation remains relatively rare and compensation tends to be modest. No known 2025 cases concerned discrimination based on race or ethnicity, disability, age, religion or sexual orientation.

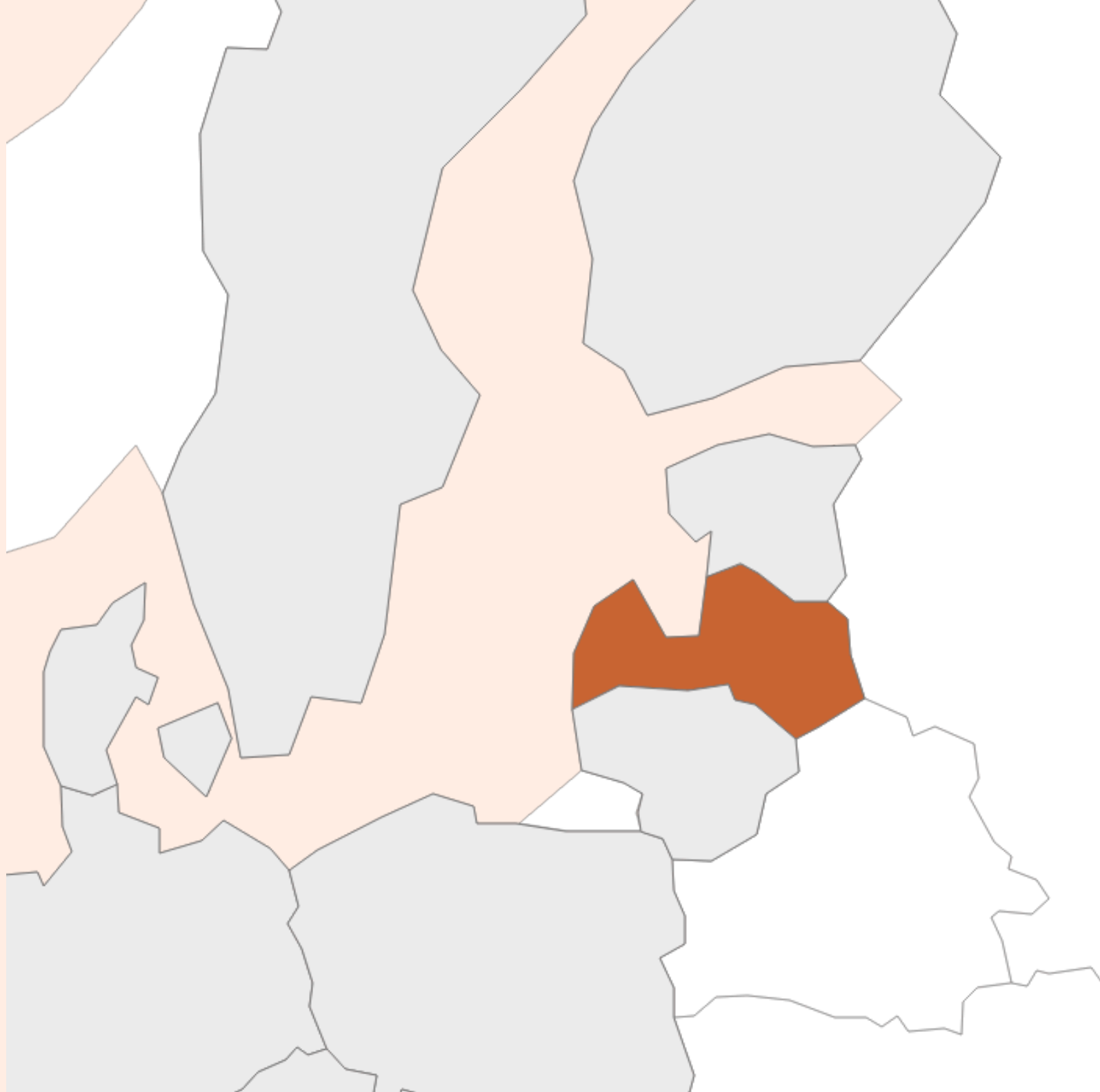




Awareness and Data Gaps

Authorities expanded awareness activities in 2025, including new information campaigns and a non-discrimination bulletin, but equality data remain fragmented and some grounds receive considerably less attention than disability and gender.





See the full report on
non-discrimination
in Latvia on our website.



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