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Procedural rules

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LATVIAN ANTI-DOPING RULES

Issued pursuant to:

- 1) State Administration Structure Law – section 14, 15, 16 and 17;
- 2) Sports Law – Paragraph 5 of Section 6, Section 10, Section 10.¹ and Section 10.²;
- 3) Law on International Convention against Doping in Sports;
- 4) Law on Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention No 135 and Law on Additional Protocol of the Anti-Doping Convention No 188;
- 5) Latvian Administrative Violations Code – Section 201.56 , 201.57 and 201.58;
- 6) Pharmaceutical Law;
- 7) Law on Procedures for the Legal Trade of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Medicinal Products;
- 8) Personal Data Protection Law;
- 9) Cabinet Regulation No 821 adopted 4 December 2012 “Statutes of the State Sports Medicine State Centre”;
- 10) Cabinet Regulation No 676 adopted 27 August 2013 “Rules of the public services of the State Sports Medicine State Centre”;
- 11) Cabinet Regulation No. 1396 adopted 8 December 2009 “Regulations for the Recognition of a Sports Federation and Procedures to Control Activities of Recognised Sports Federations”;
- 12) Cabinet Regulation No.820 adopted 19 October 2011 “Doping Control Regulations”;
- 13) Articles of association of the Council of Latvian Sports federations (biedrība “Latvijas sporta federāciju padome”)

INTRODUCTION

Preface

These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in accordance with Anti-Doping Committee of Ministry of Health and the Anti-Doping Department of the State Sports Medicine Centre’s (Latvian NADO’s) responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code, and are in furtherance of their continuing efforts to eradicate doping in Latvia.

These Anti-Doping Rules are rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws, and are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards

applicable to criminal or civil proceedings. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Rules implementing the World Anti-Doping Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

Fundamental Rationale for the World Anti-Doping Code and Latvian NADO's Anti-Doping Rules

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport". It is the essence of Olympism; the pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each person's natural talents. It is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is reflected in values we find in and through sport, including:

- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other Participants
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

The National Anti-Doping Program

In January 7, 2004 Government of Latvia (the Cabinet) approved the Copenhagen Declaration on anti-doping in sports. The mechanism of implementation of the requirements of the Copenhagen Declaration are set out in Sports Law, Cabinet Regulations "Statutes of the State Sports Medicine State Centre" and "Procedure of Doping Control", which define the role of the Anti-Doping Department of the State Sports Medicine Centre (Latvian NADO) and its supervisory body – Anti-Doping Committee of the Ministry of Health. The Anti-Doping Committee of Ministry of Health signed the acceptance of the World Anti-Doping Code in March, 2004 and supervises the activities of Latvian NADO, including:

- Planning, coordinating, implementing, monitoring and advocating improvements in Doping Control;
- Cooperating with other relevant national organizations, agencies and other Anti-Doping Organizations;
- Encouraging reciprocal Testing between National Anti-Doping Organizations;
- Planning, implementing and monitoring anti-doping information, education and prevention programs;
- Promoting anti-doping research;
- Vigorously pursuing all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction, including investigating whether Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons may have been involved in each case of doping, and ensuring proper enforcement of Consequences;
- Conducting an automatic investigation of Athlete Support Personnel within its jurisdiction in the case of any anti-doping rule violation by a Minor and of any Athlete Support Personnel who has provided support to more than one Athlete found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation;
- Cooperating fully with WADA in connection with investigations conducted by WADA pursuant to Article 20.7.10 of the World Anti-Doping Code; and
- Where funding is provided, withholding some or all funding to an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel while he or she is serving a period of Ineligibility for violation of anti-doping rules.

Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

The scope of application of these Anti-Doping Rules is set out in Article 1. The definitions used in these Anti-Doping Rules are set out in Appendix 1. The 2015 World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) is enclosed as an integral part of these Anti-Doping rules in Appendix 2.

ARTICLE 1 APPLICATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

1.1 Application to Latvian NADO

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to Latvian NADO.

1.2 Application to National Federations

1.2.1 According to the Article 10.¹ of Sports Law Recognised Sports Federations (National Federations) shall accept these Anti-Doping Rules and incorporate these Anti-Doping Rules either directly or by reference into their governing documents, constitution and/or rules and thus as part of the rules of sport and the rights and obligations governing their members and Participants.

1.2.2 By adopting these Anti-Doping Rules, and incorporating them into their governing documents and rules of sport, National Federations recognize the authority and responsibility of Latvian NADO for implementing the National Anti-Doping Program and enforcing these Anti-Doping Rules (including carrying out Testing) in respect of all of the Persons listed in Article 1.3 below who are under the jurisdiction of the National Federation, and shall cooperate with and support Latvian NADO in that function. They shall also recognize, abide by and give effect to the decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the decisions of hearing panels imposing sanctions on individuals under their jurisdiction.

1.3 Application to Persons

1.3.1 These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to the following Persons (including Minors), in each case, whether or not such Person is a national of or resident in the Republic of Latvia:

1.3.1.1 all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are members or license-holders of any National Federation in Latvia, or of any member or affiliate organization of any National Federation in Latvia (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues);

1.3.1.2 all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who participate in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organized, convened, authorized or recognized by any National Federation in Latvia, or by any member or affiliate organization of any National Federation in Latvia (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), wherever held;

1.3.1.3 any other Athlete or Athlete Support Person or other Person who, by virtue of an accreditation, a licence or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of any National Federation in Latvia, or of any member or affiliate organization of any National Federation in Latvia (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), for purposes of anti-doping;

1.3.1.4 all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who participate in any capacity in any activity organized, held, convened or authorized by the organizer of a National Event or of a national league that is not affiliated with a National Federation; and

1.3.1.5 all Athletes who do not fall within one of the foregoing provisions of this Article 1.3.1 but who wish to be eligible to participate in International Events or National Events. Such Athletes must be available for testing under these Anti-Doping Rules for at least six months before they will be eligible for such Events.

1.3.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall also apply to all other Persons over whom the Code gives Latvian NADO jurisdiction, including all Athletes who are nationals of or resident in Latvia, and all Athletes who are present in Latvia, whether to compete or to train or otherwise.

1.3.3 Persons falling within the scope of Article 1.3.1 or 1.3.2 are deemed to have accepted and to have agreed to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of Latvian NADO to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules, as a condition of their membership, accreditation and/or participation in their chosen sport.

1.4 National-Level Athletes

Of all of the Athletes falling within the scope of Article 1.3, the following Athletes shall be deemed National-Level Athletes for purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules:

- 1.4.1 Athletes who compete in National-Level Events organized by a National Federation in Latvia or at Events where a National Federation in Latvia is the ruling body of such an Event;
- 1.4.2 athletes who are selected to represent Latvia in international-level Events or Competitions;
- 1.4.3 athletes included in Latvian NADO's Registered Testing Pool;

1.5 International-Level Athletes

Of all of the Athletes falling within the scope of Article 1.3, the Athletes classified by their respective International Federations as International-Level Athletes shall be considered International-Level Athletes (and not National-Level Athletes) for purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules as well.

- 1.6 These Anti-Doping Rules apply to all Persons falling within the scope of Article 1.3. However, in accordance with Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (Appendix 4), the main focus of Latvian NADO's test distribution plan will be National-Level Athletes and above.

ARTICLE 2

DEFINITION OF DOPING - ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

Athletes or other *Persons* shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the *Prohibited List* (Article 4 and Appendix 3).

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample*

2.1.1 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their *Samples*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Athlete's A Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not analyzed; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is analyzed and the analysis of the *Athlete's B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Athlete's A Sample*; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first bottle.

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an *Athlete* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*

2.2.1 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body and that no *Prohibited Method* is *Used*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the *Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* was *Used or Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection

Evading *Sample* collection, or without compelling justification, refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or other applicable anti-doping rules.

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool*.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

Conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a *Doping Control* official, providing fraudulent information to an *Anti-Doping Organization* or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.6.1 *Possession* by an *Athlete In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or *Possession* by an *Athlete Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* unless the *Athlete* establishes that the *Possession* is consistent with a therapeutic use exemption (“*TUE*”) granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 *Possession* by an *Athlete Support Person In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or *Possession* by an *Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* in connection with an *Athlete*, *Competition* or training, unless the *Athlete Support Person* establishes that the *Possession* is consistent with a *TUE* granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any *Athlete In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, or *Administration or Attempted Administration* to any *Athlete Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* that is prohibited *Out-of-Competition*

2.9 Complicity

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, *Attempted* anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another *Person*.

2.10 Prohibited Association

Association by an *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization* in a professional or sport-related capacity with any *Athlete Support Person* who:

2.10.1 if subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization*, is serving a period of *Ineligibility*; or

2.10.2 if not subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization*, and where *Ineligibility* has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the *Code*, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person*. The disqualifying status of such *Person* shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.3 is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2.

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the *Athlete* or other *Person* has previously been advised in writing by an *Anti-Doping Organization* with jurisdiction over the *Athlete* or other *Person*, or by WADA, of the *Athlete Support Person's* disqualifying status and the potential *Consequence* of prohibited association and that the *Athlete* or other *Person* can reasonably avoid the association. The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the *Athlete Support Person* who is the subject of the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person* that the *Athlete Support Person* may, within 15 days, come forward to the *Anti-Doping Organization* to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the *Athlete Support Person's* disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 20.7.)

The burden shall be on the *Athlete* or other *Person* to establish that any association with *Athlete Support Personnel* described in Articles 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of *Athlete Support Personnel* who meet the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA.

ARTICLE 3

PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

Latvian NADO shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether Latvian NADO has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Rules place the burden of proof upon the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Athlete* or other *Person* seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear *amicus curiae*, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories (Appendix 5). The *Athlete* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then Latvian NADO shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results.

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then Latvian NADO shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Athlete's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or Latvian NADO.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. Latvian NADO shall provide promptly the translation of the Prohibited List into Latvian language no later than one month after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA and publish on its website www.antidopings.lv. In the case of a conflict between the language of the Latvian version of the Prohibited List and the English version of the Prohibited List published by WADA, the English version published by WADA shall prevail.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication by WADA without requiring any further action by Latvian NADO. All Athletes and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Athletes and other Persons to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.

4.3 WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List

WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("TUEs")

The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (appendix 6).

4.4.1 Any National-Level Athlete as defined by the Article 1.4 of these anti-Doping Rules who needs to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic purposes should apply to Latvian NADO for a TUE as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional situations or where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions applies) at least 30 days before the Athlete's next Competition, using the form approved by the Cabinet Regulation No 820 adopted 19 October 2011 "Doping Control Regulations" (hereinafter - Cabinet Regulation No 820) and posted on Latvian NADO's website. In accordance with the Cabinet Regulation No 820 the TUE Committee is established and functions to promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use

Exemptions. The decision of the TUE Committee shall be the final decision of the Latvian NADO and shall be reported to WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations through ADAMS in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

- 4.4.2 When Latvian NADO tests an Athlete who is not an International-Level or a National-Level Athlete, such Athlete can apply for a retroactive TUE for any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that he/she is using for therapeutic reasons.
- 4.4.3 A TUE granted by Latvian NADO shall be recognized by the International Federation in accordance with Article 4.4.3.1 of the Code. If the International Federation considers that the TUE does not meet the criteria of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and so refuses to recognize it, it must notify the Athlete and Latvian NADO promptly, with reasons. The Athlete or the Latvian NADO shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the Latvian NADO remains valid for national level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.
- 4.4.4 If an International-Level Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by Latvian NADO for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to the International Federation for a TUE in accordance with the process set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If the International Federation grants the Athlete's application, it shall notify the Athlete and Latvian NADO. If Latvian NADO considers that the TUE granted by the International Federation does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If Latvian NADO refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the International Federation remains valid for international-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If Latvian NADO does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the International Federation becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21-day review deadline expires.
- 4.4.5 Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE
- 4.4.5.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.
- 4.4.5.2 In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.
- 4.4.6 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions
- 4.4.6.1 If Latvian NADO denies an application for a TUE, the Athlete may appeal exclusively to the national-level appeal body described in Articles 13.2.2 and 13.2.3.
- 4.4.6.2 WADA shall review any decision by an International Federation not to recognize a TUE granted by Latvian NADO that is referred to WADA by the Athlete or Latvian NADO. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by an International Federation to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by Latvian NADO. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.
- 4.4.6.3 Any TUE decision by an International Federation (or by Latvian NADO where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of an International Federation) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Athlete and/or Latvian NADO exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.

- 4.4.6.4 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Athlete, Latvian NADO and/or the International Federation affected exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.
- 4.4.6.5 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific protocols of Latvian NADO supplementing that International Standard.

5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete's compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict Code prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Test distribution planning, Testing, post-Testing activity and all related activities conducted by Latvian NADO shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Latvian NADO shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall apply automatically in respect of all such Testing.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

5.1.2.1 in relation to Atypical Findings, Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.1.3 Latvian NADO may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).

5.2 Authority to Conduct Testing

5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, Latvian NADO shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all of the Athletes falling within the scope of Article 1.3, above.

5.2.2 Latvian NADO may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority (including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.

5.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the Code.

5.2.4 If an International Federation or Major Event Organization delegates or contracts any part of Testing to Latvian NADO (directly or through a National Federation), Latvian NADO may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at Latvian NADO's expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, the International Federation or Major Event Organization shall be notified.

5.2.5 Where another Anti-Doping Organization with Testing authority over an Athlete who is subject to these Anti-Doping Rules conducts Testing on that Athlete, Latvian NADO and the Athlete's National Federation shall recognize such Testing in accordance with Article 15, and (where agreed with that other Anti-Doping Organization or otherwise provided in Article 7 of the Code) Latvian NADO may bring proceedings against the Athlete pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules for any anti-doping rule violation(s) arising in relation to such Testing.

5.3 Event Testing

5.3.1 Except as provided in Article 5.3 of the Code, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events held

in Latvia, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by the International Federation (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for the Event). At National Events held in Latvia, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by Latvian NADO. At the request of Latvian NADO (or the ruling body for that Event), any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with Latvian NADO (or the relevant ruling body).

5.3.2 If an Anti-Doping Organization which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organization shall first confer with Latvian NADO and the ruling body of the Event to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organization is not satisfied with the response from Latvian NADO and the ruling body of the Event, the Anti-Doping Organization may ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing, in accordance with the procedures set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing Latvian NADO (or the ruling body of the Event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organization initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.

5.3.3 National Federations and the organizing committees for National Events, shall authorize and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at such Events.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and in coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations conducting Testing on the same Athletes, Latvian NADO shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritizes appropriately between disciplines, categories of Athletes, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Latvian NADO shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.

5.5 Coordination of Testing

Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

5.6.1 Latvian NADO shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The Cabinet Regulation No 820 define the criteria and the procedure for approval of the National Registered Testing Pool:

- a) members of the Latvian Olympic Team (Latvijas Olimpiskā vienība);
- b) athletes during and one year after their ineligibility period;
- c) candidates for Olympic/Paralympic Games 6 month before the Games;
- d) other athletes in case of specific circumstances.

Each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool shall do the following, in each case in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations: (a) advise Latvian NADO of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts.

5.6.2 Latvian NADO shall make available through ADAMS and its own website www.antidopings.lv a list of the Athletes currently included in its Registered Testing Pool by name. Latvian NADO shall coordinate with International Federations the identification of such Athletes and the collection of their whereabouts information. Where an Athlete is included in an international Registered Testing Pool by his/her International Federation and in a national Registered Testing Pool by Latvian NADO, Latvian NADO and the International Federation shall agree between themselves which of them shall accept that Athlete's whereabouts filings; in no case shall an Athlete be required to make

whereabouts filings to more than one of them. Latvian NADO shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with those criteria. Athletes shall be notified before they are included in a Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool.

- 5.6.3 For purposes of Article 2.4, an Athlete's failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a Filing Failure or a Missed Test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations for declaring a filing failure or missed test are met.
- 5.6.4 An Athlete in Latvian NADO's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the Athlete gives written notice to Latvian NADO that he/she has retired or (b) Latvian NADO has informed him/her that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in Latvian NADO's Registered Testing Pool.
- 5.6.5 Whereabouts information relating to an Athlete shall be shared through ADAMS with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having authority to test that Athlete, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information (Appendix 7) once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

5.7 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

- 5.7.1 An Athlete in Latvian NADO's Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to Latvian NADO may not resume competing in International Events or National Events until he/she has given Latvian NADO written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for a period of six months before returning to competition, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with Latvian NADO and the Athlete's International Federation, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.7.1 shall be Disqualified.
- 5.7.2 If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility the Athlete shall not resume competing in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to Latvian NADO and to his/her International Federation of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analyzed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by Latvian NADO.

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

- 6.2.1 Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code; or to assist in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

6.2.2 Latvian NADO shall ask laboratories to analyze Samples in conformity with Article 6.4 of the Code and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for research without the Athlete's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective Testing, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 of the Code will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

6.4.1 Latvian NADO may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 Latvian NADO may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of its country or of the sport in question, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples

Any Sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2: (a) by WADA at any time; and/or (b) by Latvian NADO at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by Latvian NADO to the Athlete as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Such further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

7.1.1 Latvian NADO shall take responsibility for results management in respect of Athletes and other Persons under its anti-doping jurisdiction in accordance with the principles set out in Article 7 of the Code.

7.1.2 For purposes of determining responsibility for results management, where Latvian NADO elects to collect additional Samples in the circumstances set out in Article 5.2.4, then it shall be considered the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection. However, where Latvian NADO only directs the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the Latvian NADO's expense, then the International Federation or Major Event Organization shall be considered the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection.

7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings from Tests Initiated by Latvian NADO

Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by Latvian NADO shall proceed as follows :

7.2.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to Latvian NADO in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted confidentially and in conformity with ADAMS.

7.2.2 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, Latvian NADO shall submit to the Anti-Doping Committee all information in order to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there

is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

- 7.2.3 If Anti-Doping Committee during the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, it instructs Latvian NADO that the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's International Federation, the Athlete's National Federation and WADA shall be so informed.

7.3 Notification After Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

- 7.3.1 If Anti-Doping Committee during the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, it instructs Latvian NADO to promptly notify the Athlete, and simultaneously the Athlete's International Federation, the National Federation and WADA in the manner set out in Article 14.1, of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; (c) the Athlete's right to request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request by the specified deadline, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Athlete or Latvian NADO chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample; (e) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories; and (f) the Athlete's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. If Latvian NADO decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Athlete, the Athlete's International Federation, the Athlete's National Federation and WADA.
- 7.3.2 Where requested by the Athlete or Latvian NADO, arrangements shall be made to analyze the B Sample in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. Latvian NADO may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.
- 7.3.3 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample. Also, a representative of Latvian NADO shall be allowed to be present.
- 7.3.4 If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then (unless Latvian NADO takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's International Federation, the Athlete's National Federation and WADA shall be so informed.
- 7.3.5 If the B Sample analysis confirms the A Sample analysis, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, the Athlete's International Federation, the Athlete's National Federation, and WADA.

7.4 Review of Atypical Findings

- 7.4.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously, as Atypical Findings, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.
- 7.4.2 Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, Latvian NADO shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.
- 7.4.3 If the review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.4.2 reveals an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's International Federation and WADA shall be so informed.
- 7.4.4 If that review does not reveal an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, Latvian NADO shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the

investigation is completed, either the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding, in accordance with Article 7.3.1, or else the Athlete, the Athlete's International Federation, the Athlete's National Federation and WADA shall be notified that the Atypical Finding will not be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.4.5 Latvian NADO will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:

7.4.5.1 If Latvian NADO determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, it should forward all information to the Anti-Doping Committee requesting instructions if it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.3.1(d) - (f).

7.4.5.2 If Latvian NADO is asked (a) by a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events, or (b) by a sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organization or sport organization has a pending Atypical Finding, Latvian NADO shall so advise the Major Event Organization or sports organization after the Anti-Doping Committee has instructed Latvian NADO to first provide notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.

7.5 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as Latvian NADO is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly request that the Anti-Doping Committee give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete's International Federation, the National Federation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.6 Review of Whereabouts Failures

Latvian NADO shall review potential filing failures and missed tests (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) in respect of Athletes who file their whereabouts information with Latvian NADO, in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as Latvian NADO is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly request that the Anti-Doping Committee give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete's International Federation, the National Federation, and WADA) notice that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion.

7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2–7.6

Latvian NADO shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2-7.6. At such time as Latvian NADO is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly request that the Anti-Doping Committee give the Athlete or other Person (and simultaneously the Athlete's International Federation, the National Federation, and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted, and the basis of that assertion.

7.8 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, Latvian NADO shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

7.9 Provisional Suspensions

7.9.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension: If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, or for a Prohibited Method, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories

that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed by the National Federation upon or promptly after the notification described in Articles 7.2, 7.3 and 7.5.

7.9.2 Optional Provisional Suspension: In case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.9.1, the National Federation may impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or other Person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Articles 7.2–7.7 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.9.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed pursuant to Article 7.9.1 or Article 7.9.2, the Athlete or other Person shall be given either: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. Furthermore, the Athlete or other Person has a right to appeal from the Provisional Suspension in accordance with Article 13.2 (save as set out in Article 7.9.3.1).

7.9.3.1 The Provisional Suspension may be lifted if the Athlete demonstrates to the hearing panel of the National Federation that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product. A hearing panel's decision not to lift a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete's assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

7.9.3.2 The Provisional Suspension shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that: (a) the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the Athlete or other Person; (b) the Athlete or other Person has a strong arguable case that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the anti-doping rule violation(s) asserted, so that any period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4; or (c) some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to a final hearing in accordance with Article 8. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Athlete or other Person participating in a particular Competition or Event shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.

7.9.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete's team) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then if it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted without otherwise affecting the Competition, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition. In addition, the Athlete or team may thereafter take part in other Competitions in the same Event.

7.9.5 In all cases where an Athlete or other Person has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed on him or her, the Athlete or other Person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.

7.10 Resolution Without a Hearing

7.10.1 An Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by the National Federation.

7.10.2 Alternatively, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the Anti-Doping Committee to him/her and National Federation asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by the National Federation.

7.10.3 In cases where Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel of the National Federation shall not be required. Instead the National Federation shall promptly issue a written

decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the Consequences imposed as a result, and setting out the full reasons for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential period of Ineligibility was not imposed. National Federation shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

7.11 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where the National Federation has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a Provisional Suspension, or agreed with an Athlete or other Person on the imposition of a Consequences without a hearing, the National Federation shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 14.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

7.12 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while Latvian NADO is conducting the results management process, Latvian NADO retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, and Latvian NADO would have had results management authority over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, Latvian NADO has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings following Latvian NADO's Result Management

8.1.1 Anti-Doping Committee of the Ministry of Health performs initial review of the asserted anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the Cabinet Regulation No 820 based on information received from Latvian NADO. Decision of the Anti-doping Committee regarding initial review shall be promptly forwarded to the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation and respective National Federation's Authorised Official, who shall be designated in the contract with the Latvian NADO.

8.1.2 if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2, the Authorised Official of the National Federation should act in accordance with Statutes and appoint the Doping Hearing Panel to hear and adjudicate the matter. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case. Each member, upon appointment, shall disclose to the Authorised Official any circumstances likely to affect impartiality with respect to any of the parties.

8.2 Principles for a Fair Hearing at the National Federation's Doping Hearing Panel

8.2.1 Hearings shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. Hearings held in connection with Events that are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the hearing panel.

8.2.2 The Doping Hearing Panel shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.

8.2.3 WADA and the National Federation of the Athlete or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, Latvian NADO shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.2.4 The Doping Hearing Panel shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times.

8.3 Decisions of the Doping Hearing Panel

8.3.1 At the end of the hearing, or on a timely basis thereafter, the Doping Hearing Panel of the National Federation shall issue a written, dated and signed decision that includes the full reasons for the decision and for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.

8.3.2 The decision shall be provided to the Athlete or other Person, to Latvian NADO, and to Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

8.3.3 The decision may be appealed as provided in Article 13. If no appeal is brought against the decision, then (a) if the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, the decision shall be Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 14.3.2; but (b) if the decision is that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, then the decision shall only be Publicly Disclosed with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. Latvian NADO shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve. The principles contained at Article 14.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a Minor.

8.4 Single Hearing Before CAS

Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations against International-Level Athletes or National-Level Athletes may be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the Athlete, Latvian NADO, WADA, and any other Anti-Doping Organization that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS.

ARTICLE 9

AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation in *Individual Sports* in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the result obtained in that *Competition* with all resulting *Consequences*, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

Examples of the Application of Article 10 are attached in appendix 9 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.

10.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete's individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified, unless the Athlete's results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:

10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and Latvian NADO can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those Athletes who cheat.

The term, therefore, requires that the Athlete or other Person engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not "intentional" if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding

for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered "intentional" if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Articles 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

- 10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, the Athlete can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.
- 10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.
- 10.3.3 For violations of Articles 2.7 or Article 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.
- 10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- 10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

10.4 Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.

10.5 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence

10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Violations of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

10.5.1.1 Specified Substances

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products

In cases where the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.5.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable, that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.

10.6 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault

10.6.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

10.6.1.1 Latvian NADO may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to Latvian NADO. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, Latvian NADO may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA and the applicable International Federation. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight years. If the Athlete or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, Latvian NADO shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If Latvian NADO decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

10.6.1.2 To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organizations, at the request of Latvian NADO or at the request of the Athlete or other Person who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organization.

10.6.1.3 If Latvian NADO suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize Latvian NADO to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

10.6.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence

Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being Confronted with a Violation Sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or Article 10.3.1

An Athlete or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing Sample Collection or Tampering with Sample Collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by Latvian NADO, and also upon the

approval and at the discretion of both WADA and Latvian NADO, may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where an Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, and 10.5. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 For an Athlete or other Person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

- six months;
- one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or
- twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.

The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.6.

10.7.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to lifetime Ineligibility.

10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if Latvian NADO can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after Latvian NADO made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation. If Latvian NADO cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, Latvian NADO discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then Latvian NADO shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9, all other competitive results of the Athlete obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.9 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other Athletes if provided for in the rules of the applicable International Federation; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of Latvian NADO.

10.10 Financial Consequences

Article 10.10 intentionally left blank.

10.11 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.11.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, National Federation based on recommendation of the Latvian NADO may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.

10.11.2 Timely Admission

Where the Athlete or other Person promptly (which, in all events, for an Athlete means before the Athlete competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the Latvian NADO, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility already has been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

10.11.3 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served

10.11.3.1 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Athlete or other Person, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.11.3.2 If an Athlete or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from National Federation based on recommendation of the Latvian NADO and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Athlete or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.11.3.3 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Athlete elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

10.11.3.4 In Team Sports, where a period of Ineligibility is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

10.12 Status during Ineligibility

10.12.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility

No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization,, or in Competitions

authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as an Athlete in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Athlete or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the Athlete or other Person working in any capacity with Minors.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

10.12.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.12.1, an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a National Federation, club or other sport organization in Latvia during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

10.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility

Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organization whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility.. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, Latvian NADO shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by the Ministry of Education and Science on behalf of the Government of Latvia, Latvian Olympic Committee, Council of Latvian Sports Federations and the National Federations.

10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports

Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Event Period.

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If more than two members of a team in a Team Sport are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an Event Period, the ruling body of the Event shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction) in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Athletes committing the anti-doping rule violation.

11.3 Event Ruling Body May Establish Stricter Consequences for Team Sports

The ruling body for an Event may elect to establish rules for the Event which impose Consequences for Team Sports stricter than those in Article 11.2 for purposes of the Event.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST SPORTING BODIES

12.1. Sanctions in accordance with Sports Law

According to Section 10.² of Sports Law “Procedures for Withdrawal of the Status of Sports Federation”, the status of a recognised sports federation shall be withdrawn if the activities of the sports federation fail to comply with the criteria specified in Section 10.¹ of Sports Law (including its part 7, which demands that the National Federation observes and implements the requirements of anti-doping in the activity thereof) or the activities of the sports federation fail to comply with regulatory enactments in the field of sports and the statutes of the sports federation.

12.2. Sanctions by Latvian Olympic Committee

Latvian Olympic Committee shall impose sanctions to National Federations or athletes or other persons in accordance with Anti-Doping Rules approved by decision the Board of the Latvian Olympic Committee on 25 November, 2014.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the National Federation and Latvian NADO’s rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within National Federation’s process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in National Federation’s process.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months' notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.7.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by Latvian NADO not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7; a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; National Federation’s failure to comply with Article 7.9; a decision that Latvian NADO lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1; a decision under Article 10.12.3; and a decision by Latvian NADO not to recognize another Anti-Doping Organization’s decision under Article 15, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Articles 13.2 – 13.7.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other Athletes or Other Persons

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to the Appeal Commission (Strīdu izskatīšanas komisija) established by the Board of the Council of Latvian Sports Federation (Latvijas Sporta federāciju padome) in accordance with its Articles of Association and in compliance with the Sports Law.

13.2.2.1 The Board of the Council of Latvian Sports Federation decides the Rules of Procedure and the composition of the Appeals Commission.

13.2.2.2 Latvian NADO has the right to join proceedings and attend hearings of the Appeals Commission as a party.

13.2.2.3 The International Federation and/or the National Federation concerned, if not a party to the proceedings, the National Olympic Committee, if not a party to the proceedings, and WADA each have the right to attend hearings of the Appeals Commission as an observer.

13.2.2.4 At the end of the hearing, or on a timely basis thereafter, the Appeals Commission shall issue a written, dated and signed decision (either unanimously or by majority) that includes the full reasons for the decision and for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed.

13.2.2.5 The decision shall be provided by the Appeals Commission to the Athlete or other Person, to his/her National Federation, to Latvian NADO and to Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) Latvian NADO and (if different) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the following parties, at a minimum, shall have the right to appeal: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) Latvian NADO and (if different) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and the relevant International Federation shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organization whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

Where, in a particular case, the National Federation fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the National Federation had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the Latvian NADO who then, in turn, may seek to collect such fees from the relevant National Federation.

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any Anti-Doping Organization that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organizations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

13.6 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed to the minister of Education and Science in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the Republic of Latvia.

13.7 Time for Filing Appeals

13.7.1 Appeals to CAS

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be 21 (twenty-one) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed:

- (a) Within 15 (fifteen) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision;
- (b) If such a request is made within the 15 (fifteen)-day period, then the party making such request shall have 21 (twenty-one) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

- (a) 21 (twenty-one) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed;
- or
- (b) 21 (twenty-one) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.7.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

The time to file an appeal to the Appeals Commission shall be 21 (twenty-one) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. However, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having led to the decision subject to appeal:

- (a) Within 15 (fifteen) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;
- (b) If such a request is made within the 15 (fifteen) day period, then the party making such request shall have 21 (twenty-one) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to the Appeals Commission.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

- (a) 21 (twenty-one) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed,
- or
- (b) 21 (twenty-one) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

14.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Athletes and other Persons

Notice to Athletes or other Persons that an anti-doping rule violation is being asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules. Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the Authorised Official of the National Federation designated in the contract with the Latvian NADO

14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to International Federations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to International Federations and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include: the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Notice of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, International Federations and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until Latvian NADO has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 14.3.

14.1.6 Latvian NADO shall ensure that information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Article 14.3, and shall include provisions in any contract entered into between Latvian NADO and any of its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents and consultants, for the protection of such confidential information as well as for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorised disclosure of such confidential information.

14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Articles 7.11, 8.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible Consequences were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English, Latvian NADO shall provide a short English summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within 15 (fifteen) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

14.3.1 The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by Latvian NADO to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be Publicly Disclosed by Latvian NADO only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Articles 7.3-7.7 and simultaneously to National Federation, WADA and the International Federation of the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 14.1.2.

14.3.2 No later than 20 (twenty) days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Articles 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, National Federation and Latvian NADO must Publicly Report the disposition of the matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed. National Federation and Latvian NADO must also Publicly Report within 20 (twenty) days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

14.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be Publicly Disclosed only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. Latvian NADO shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, Latvian NADO shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

14.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the National Federation's and Latvian NADO's website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

14.3.5 Neither Latvian NADO, nor the National Federations, nor any official of either body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.

14.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

Latvian NADO shall publish at least annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA. Latvian NADO may also publish reports showing the name of each Athlete tested and the date of each Testing.

14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organizations, Latvian NADO shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Athletes to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Athlete, the Athlete's International Federation and any other Anti-Doping Organizations with Testing authority over the Athlete.

14.6 Data Privacy

14.6.1 Latvian NADO may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information), these Anti-Doping Rules, Personal Data Protection Law and Cabinet Regulation No 821 "Statutes of the State Sports Medicine State Centre";

14.6.2 Any Participant who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such Person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 15 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory's authority shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by Latvian NADO and all National Federations.

15.2 Latvian NADO and all National Federations shall recognize the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

15.3 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, any decision of Latvian NADO, Anti-Doping Committee or National Federation regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all other National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.

ARTICLE 16 INCORPORATION OF LATVIAN NADO ANTI-DOPING RULES AND OBLIGATIONS OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

16.1 In accordance with the sports Law, all National Federations and their members shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Federation's rules so that Latvian NADO may enforce them itself directly as against Athletes and other Persons under the National Federation's jurisdiction.

- 16.2 In order to comply with the requirements of the Sports Law, all National Federations shall establish rules requiring all Athletes and each Athlete Support Personnel who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a Competition or activity authorized or organized by a National Federation or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit the results management authority of the Anti-Doping Organization responsible under the Code as a condition of such participation.
- 16.3 All National Federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to Latvian NADO and to their International Federation, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organization with authority to conduct the investigation.
- 16.4 All National Federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent Athlete Support Personnel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to Athletes under the jurisdiction of Latvian NADO or the National Federation.
- 16.5 All National Federations shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with Latvian NADO.

ARTICLE 17 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 18 Latvian NADO compliance Reports to WADA

Latvian NADO will report to WADA on its compliance with the Code in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the Code.

ARTICLE 19 EDUCATION

Latvian NADO shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programs for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the Code, and shall support active participation by Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in such programs.

ARTICLE 20 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 20.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by Latvian NADO.
- 20.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 20.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 20.4 The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict. They are attached to these anti-Doping Rules as appendices.
- 20.5 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 20.6 The Comments annotating various provisions of the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules (attached as Appendix 8) should be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 20.7 These Anti-Doping Rules have come into full force and effect on 1 January 2015 (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:
 - 20.7.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

- 20.7.2 The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitation period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.
- 20.7.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.
- 20.7.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organization which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.
- 20.7.5 For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.

ARTICLE 21 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

- 21.1 The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.
- 21.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.
- 21.3 The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.
- 21.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 21.5 The Code shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However, pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.
- 21.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program, the Code, the Code's Definitions and Examples of The Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS

- 22.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes
- 22.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.1.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.
- 22.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.
- 22.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

- 22.1.5 To disclose to their International Federation and to Latvian NADO and National Federation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.
- 22.1.6 To cooperate with Latvian NADO and other Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 22.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel
- 22.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.2.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.
- 22.2.3 To use their influence on Athlete values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- 22.2.4 To disclose to their International Federation, to Latvian NADO and to the National Federation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.
- 22.2.5 To cooperate with Latvian NADO and other Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 22.2.6 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.

Appendices attached to these rules and constituting an integral part of these Rules:

Appendix 1 – World Anti-Doping Code

Appendix 2 – Definitions

Appendix 3 – International Standard – Prohibited List

Appendix 4 – International Standard – Testing and investigations

Appendix 5 – International Standard – Laboratories

Appendix 6 – International Standard – Therapeutic Use Exemptions

Appendix 7 – International Standard – Protection of Privacy and Personal Information

Appendix 8 - The Comments annotating various provisions of the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules

Appendix 9 – Examples of the Application of Article 10 of the World Anti-Doping Code

Director



I.S.Priedīte