

**LAW
ON PREVENTION OF DOPING IN SPORTS**

I. INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law prescribes measures and activities in prevention of doping in sports.

Article 2

Doping in sports is prohibited.

Doping in sports, in the sense of this Law, is existence of one or more anti-doping rule violations prescribed by the Article 3 of this Law.

Article 3

Violation of anti-doping rule occurs in the following cases:

- 1) Presence of the prohibited substances or metabolites thereof or markers in the athletes body specimen;
- 2) Use or the attempt of use (application, intake, injection or consumption) of the prohibited substance or prohibited method (hereinafter: Doping substances);
- 3) Refusal, or non-attendance without convincing excuse, to provide a sample after the notification of doping control or avoiding to provide a sample on any other way;
- 4) Non-fulfillment of obligations determined by the rules of the authorized anti-doping organization in regard of availability of an athlete from the registered testing pool for testing out-of-competition, as well as non-providing of data on place of residence and failing to attend announced testing out-of-competition;
- 5) Unauthorized hindering or attempt of hindering of any part of doping control;
- 6) Unauthorized possession of doping substances;
- 7) Unauthorized selling, transport, sending, delivery or distribution of doping substances to the athlete, either directly or through the third person;
- 8) Giving or attempt of giving doping substances to the athlete, or prescription, handing out, helping, encouraging, hiding, leading, ordering, creating of conditions or in any other way participation in violation or attempt to violate anti-doping rules;

Violations of anti-doping rules from the paragraph 1, points 1), 2), 6), 7) and 8) of this Article do not exist in case of approved therapeutic use exemptions.

Article 4

Term “Competent anti-doping organization”, in the sense of this Law, refers to the Anti-Doping Agency of the Republic of Serbia, the World Anti-Doping Agency and the competent international and national sport associations (Olympic committee, federation).

Article 5

Obligations determined by this Law are to be applied to all organizations in the field of sports that are residents on the territory of the Republic of Serbia or conduct activities on the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

Production and circulation of forbidden doping substances that comprise narcotics are conducted in accordance to the Law.

Obligations determined by this Law are to be applied accordingly on the doping of animals participation in sports competitions.

II. MEASURES FOR PREVENTION OF DOPING IN SPORT

Article 6

Athletes and other participants in carrying out of sport activities are obliged to allow performance of doping control.

To the athlete who refuses, does not attend, avoids or makes doping control impossible, will be pronounced a measure due to the violation of anti-doping rules in the same manner as if he/she turned positive at the doping test, and in case of such attempt, measure can be pronounced even if the doping test gave negative result.

Athlete has to notify the physician who treats him/her about his/her obligation not to use doping substances and to make sure that any medical therapy received does not comprise use of doping substances.

Article 7

Doping control is to be conducted in accordance to the rules determined by the Anti-Doping Agency of the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: Anti-Doping Agency), and in cases when doping control is to be performed on the international competition – under the leadership of the international sports federation, in accordance to the rules of this particular federation.

Rules of the Anti-Doping Agency must be in accordance to the European Convention on Prevention of Doping in Sports and to the international doping test standards approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Doping control is a method that comprises planning of testing schedule, selection of athletes to be tested, collecting and handling of samples, laboratory analysis, conducting of results, searches and appeals.

Doping control is to be organized and conducted in such manner that any possibilities of replacement of samples or manipulation of any kind are made impossible.

Doping control can be organized either in-competition or out-of-competition, announced or non-announced.

Doping control is to be conducted by taking of samples of urine and blood or by application of any other authorized technique for detection of prohibited substances and methods.

Article 8

Doping control can be conducted only by the authorized and qualified controllers, i.e., by the person who possesses authorization card issued by the Anti-Doping Agency or recognized by the Agency as equivalent.

Article 9

Organization that conducts doping analysis must possess valid homologation issued by the competent international body or organization (World Anti-Doping Agency), and in a process of doping control taken samples must be stored, handled and analyzed in accordance with the provisions of this Law and corresponding international standards approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Article 10

National sports association from the Article 4 of this Law is obliged:

- 1) To determine measures and organize a procedure for sentencing in cases of determined doping of an athlete and to ensure that in the procedure of sentencing of persons responsible for doping their personal dignity and right to appropriate protection are respected (respect of privacy, timely search, guaranteed right to make legal statement, fair and impartial body that conducts search, right to legal representative on personal expense, inspection of evidence, filing an evidence, standards in respect of proving doping, on time information, on time, written and justified decision, right to appeal, etc.);
- 2) To ensure, within the scope of responsibilities of the federation, for athletes, coaches and other persons determined as responsible for doping to be sentenced by the appropriate measures, in accordance with this Law and rules of the competent anti-doping agency;
- 3) Not to recognize a sports result achieved by the athlete under the influence of doping;

- 4) Not to allow participation in the sports event to the athlete sentenced by measure due to the doping;
- 5) To issue a program of anti-doping activities;
- 6) To prescribe procedure for mutual recognition of suspension and other measures sentenced by the other sport association, in the country and abroad;
- 7) To ensure constant individual medical tracking of top athletes, and for this purpose to deliver necessary acts and take concrete measures;
- 8) To constantly, at least once a year, notify and educate its members and athletes about valid regulations related to doping in sports and harmful consequences for health when using doping substances;
- 9) To, by the appropriate general acts, ensure that members of the association respect obligations coming out of application of measures in the battle against doping in sport;
- 10) To determine responsible person for supervision over the process of carrying out measures for prevention of doping;
- 11) To, at least seven days prior to the competition that is organized, or that is under its control, report the competition to the Anti-Doping Agency;
- 12) To, at least once in six months notify the Anti-Doping Agency about planning of training and preparation of top athletes and national selections;
- 13) To deny partially or fully financing of athletes, sport organizations and other persons who do not obey valid anti-doping rules;
- 14) To control anti-doping programs of its members, as well conducting of such programs;
- 15) To, at the end of year notify ministry competent for sport affairs and the Anti-Doping Agency about taken measures for battle against the doping in that particular year;
- 16) To, in sport in which the animals are competing, determine and conduct anti-doping rules for animals that participate in that particular sport, in accordance to the rules of the competent international sports association.

National sports association that does not respect obligations from the paragraph 1 of this Article cannot receive funds obtained from public revenues.

Article 11

Competent sports association is obliged to, within 15 days from the date of going into effect of sports rules with which the measures for prevention of doping are determined, i.e., their amendments and supplements, deliver a copy of this rules to the Ministry authorized for sport affairs and to the Anti-Doping Agency.

Article 12

Competent sports association can propose to the Anti-Doping Agency to carry out the particular in-competition or out-of-competition control of certain teams, training groups or individual athletes.

Article 13

Athletes who are designated as Olympic candidates, top athletes, athletes of an international ranking, athletes who wish to continue sports career after expiry of measures of prohibition to participate due to the doping, as well as other categories of athletes chosen by the Anti-Doping Agency (registered testing pool) are subjected to the out-of-competition control.

Out-of-competition control is to be carried out:

- 1) on the basis of a periodical plan of control;
- 2) on the basis of the special resolution issued by the Anti-Doping Agency;
- 3) on the justified proposal of the athlete or the competent sports federation;
- 4) on request of the sports inspector.

Athletes who are subjected to out-of-competition control in accordance to the paragraph 1 of this Article, are obliged to notify on a regular basis the Anti-Doping Agency and the authorized person in their own sports association about change of residence and time and place of training, as well as about the absence from the place of residence for a period longer then five days.

All participants in doping control are obliged to keep as confidential gathered data from the paragraph 3 of this Article and can use it for the purpose of planning, coordinating and carrying out of testing only.

Article 14

Physician who, during the examination of an athlete for the purpose of issuing medical certificate on medical ability to participate in competition, finds suspicious that an athlete has been using doping substances, is obliged to inform the Anti-Doping Agency about it.

Physician who prescribes to athlete prohibited doping substances for the purpose of treatment is obliged to inform the athlete about it if he/she is advised to continue with sports activities.

Article 15

Athlete can request from the Anti-Doping Agency to exempt him/her from prohibition to use doping substances, in case that there is a obvious and necessary medical need.

Anti-Doping Agency determines rules for granting of therapeutic use exemptions, in accordance to the international standards for process of granting of therapeutic use exemptions approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Article 16

Measures to be pronounced due to the violation of anti-doping rules are the following:

- 1) disqualification of sport results;
- 2) temporary suspension;
- 3) prohibition to participate in-competition;
- 4) prohibition to perform functions in the field of sports.

Article 17

In case of violation of anti-doping rule from the Article 3, Paragraph 1, point 1), 2), 3), 5), and 6) of this Law measure of prohibition to participate in-competition is to be pronounced in duration of:

- 1) two years for the first violation;
- 2) permanent prohibition for the second violation.

Article 18

In case of violation of anti-doping rule from the Article 3, Paragraph 1, point 7), and 8) of this Law measure of prohibition to participate in-competition is to be pronounced in duration of:

- 1) at least four years up to permanent prohibition;
- 2) permanent prohibition if the violation occurred towards the athlete who is juvenile or if it is done by the support team of athletes.

Article 19

In case of violation of anti-doping rule from the Article 3, Paragraph 1, point 4) of this Law measure of prohibition to participate at competitions is to be pronounced in duration of:

- 1) at least tri months and up to two years for the first violation;
- 2) at least one year and up to four years for the second violation.

Article 20

To the athlete, for whom is determined responsibility for doping with the substance that is specially identified in the referent list of forbidden pharmacological classes of doping substances and for doping method that is generally available in medical products or as a substance for which is not likely that it can be successfully used as a doping, measure of prohibition to participate at competitions is to be pronounced in duration of:

- 1) maximum one year for the first violation of the anti-doping rule, with possibility to pronounce warning instead of this measure;
- 2) two years for the second violation;
- 3) permanent prohibition for the third violation.

Article 21

Measure of prohibition to participate at competition from the Articles 17 to 20 of this Law is not going to be pronounced for the violation of the anti-doping rule from the Article 3, paragraph 1, points 1) and 2) of this Law if the athlete prove that he is not to be blamed, i.e., responsible for mistake or negligence.

Measure of prohibition to participate at competitions in the sense of the Articles 17 to 20 of this Law may be pronounced to the athlete in shorter duration:

- 1) but no less than half of the legal minimum of the duration of prohibition, i.e., eight years instead of measure of lifelong prohibition is to be pronounced, for violation of the anti-doping rule from the Article 3, paragraph 1, points 1), 2), 3), and 8) of this Law – if an athlete proves that he/she has not been acting with harsh carelessness, i.e., that he did not commit significant mistake or negligence;
- 2) but no less than half of the legal minimum of the duration of prohibition, i.e., eight years instead of measure of lifelong prohibition is to be pronounced, for violation of the anti-doping rule from the Article 3, paragraph 1, point 6) done by the assistant staff of the athlete and for violation of the anti-doping rule from the Article 3, paragraph 1, point 7) and 8) of this Law – if an athlete contributes significantly in finding and determining the violation of an anti-doping rule done by the assistant staff of the athlete or other persons.

Article 22

Athlete who was pronounced the measure of prohibition to participate at competition by the competent anti-doping organization, during that period of time, cannot participate in any role, in any sport, at sports events, nor can he/she perform function in the organizations in the field of sports, including activities related to work with athletes.

Article 23

Accordingly, the provisions of the Articles 17 to 22 of this Law are to be applied to the measure of prohibition to perform function in the field of sports.

Article 24

Persons for which is determined that they are responsible for doping are liable for the damage occurred towards other persons in accordance to the general rules of liability for damage.

Article 25

Athlete or expert in the field of sports, for whom is determined that he/she is responsible for doping, over the period of duration of the measure lose status belonging to him/her in accordance to the Republic Categorization of Athletes, i.e., Republic Categorization of Experts in the Field of Sports.

III. ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

Article 26

For the purpose of initiating, conducting and control of the procedure to battle doping in sports the Anti-Doping Agency of the Republic of Serbia is founded.

Article 27

The Anti-Doping Agency works as an institution, in accordance to the regulations of public services, if by this Law otherwise is not determined.

The Anti-Doping Agency has a status of legal person, with rights, obligations and responsibilities determined by this Law and the Statute.

Article 28

Belgrade is a place of residence of the Anti-Doping Agency.

Article 29

Funds for foundation and work of the Anti-Doping Agency are provided from:

- 1) The Budget of the Republic of Serbia;
- 2) Donations, contributions and sponsorships of domestic and foreign legal and physical persons;
- 3) Other sources, in accordance to the law.

Article 30

The Anti-Doping Agency conducts sport activities in relation to sports competitions, and especially:

- 1) puts in order, determines, organizes and carries out a doping control in the sports competition, except a doping control carried out by the authorized international sports federation in the international competition organized in the Republic of Serbia;

- 2) puts in order, determines, organizes and carries out a doping control out-of-competition;
- 3) appoints professionals competent for carrying out doping control (controllers), establishes and issues authorization cards and takes care about their constant professional education and advanced training;
- 4) determines organizations from the Article 9 of this Law where the analysis of doping samples of athletes is going to be done;
- 5) determines responsibility of a person who committed violation of an anti-doping rule, in case the authorized sports association fails to deliver measures and brings decision to appeal on a measure delivered by the national sports association, only when in accordance to the law international sports arbitration it is not determined, i.e., agreed as competent for bringing decision to appeal; puts in order procedure in which a measure is to be brought and decision on appeal is to be made;
- 6) undertakes measures for reducing doping in sports and long term elimination of doping;
- 7) gives explanations what certain term related to the problem of doping in sports means;
- 8) takes care about providing necessary equipment for analysis of doping samples and necessary means for carrying out anti-doping control;
- 9) implements inspection in organization and carrying out of doping control at international competitions held in the Republic of Serbia;
- 10) determines annual plan of doping control that has to be carried out;
- 11) issues the official bulletin;
- 12) implements international professional cooperation with regard to the issues related to prevention of doping in sports and signs agreements on testing;
- 13) implements cooperation with government and non-government organizations as interested parties in relation to prevention of doping in sport and damaging health of athletes by use of doping;
- 14) organizes educational and other campaigns against doping in sport;
- 15) informs public on activities undertaken against doping in sport;
- 16) gives recommendations and advices for undertaking measures by the state authorities and organizations in the field of sports for the purpose of preventing of doping in sports;
- 17) organizes researches, consultations, seminars, round tables and publishes publications on issues related to the battle against doping in sport;
- 18) follows up and gathers information related to legal and other measures that are taking place in other countries and international organizations in order to battle doping in sports;
- 19) follows up and gathers information on measures taken by the state authorities and organizations in the field of sports in order to battle doping in sports;
- 20) determines appearance of a warning sign that is to be put on products that are released into circulation and contain prohibited doping substance;
- 21) conducts other affairs related to battle against doping in sports, in accordance to the law.

The Anti-Doping Agency conducts affairs from the paragraph 1, points 1) to 5), and points 12) and 20) of this Article as committed affairs.

Against the decision of the Anti-Doping Agency from the paragraph 1, points 1) to 5) of this Article the court dispute cannot be taken.

Article 31

Anti-Doping Agency establishes, at least on annual basis, the List of Prohibited Doping Substances (reference list of prohibited pharmacological classes of doping substances and doping methods), in accordance to the European Convention on Prevention of Doping in Sports and to the international standards for the list of prohibited doping substances approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency.

The List of Prohibited Doping Substances is to be published in the “Official Bulletin of the Republic of Serbia”.

Anti-Doping Agency conducts affairs from the paragraph 1 of this Article as committed.

Article 32

Bodies of the Anti-Doping Agency are: Managing Board, Director and Anti-Doping Committee.

Members of the Managing Board and Anti-Doping Committee, as well as the Director, are appointed for the period of four years.

Article 33

Managing Board of the Anti-Doping Agency has 15 members, appointed as follows:

- 1) Five persons appointed by the minister authorized for the affairs in the field of sports;
- 2) Two persons appointed by the minister authorized for the affairs in the field of health care;
- 3) Three persons appointed by the Olympic Committee of Serbia and Montenegro;
- 4) Two persons appointed by the Sports Federation of Serbia;
- 5) One person appointed by the Supreme Court of Serbia;
- 6) Two persons appointed by the Sports Association of Serbia.

Members of the Managing Board choose president among themselves, in accordance to the Statute.

Members of the Managing Board are to be appointed exclusively from the list of top athletes and distinguished experts in profession significant for prevention of doping in

sports (experts in the field of sport medicine, experts in the field of toxicology and pharmacology, legal experts for problem of doping, experts in the field of clinical biochemistry, experts in the field of biomechanics, first class sport experts).

The Managing Board may make a decision if majority out of total number of members attends the session.

The Managing Board makes a decision by majority of votes out of the total number of members on issues from the Article 34, paragraph 1, points 1) to 13) of this Law.

Article 34

The Managing Board:

- 1) passes a Statute of the Anti-Doping Agency;
- 2) enacts business plan;
- 3) enacts annual program of conducting doping control;
- 4) adopts financial plan;
- 5) adopts business report;
- 6) adopts annual financial statement;
- 7) determines organizations in which the analysis of doping samples is going to be carried out;
- 8) appoints the professionals authorized for carrying out doping control (controllers);
- 9) establishes the List of Prohibited Doping Substances;
- 10) appoints members of the Anti-Doping Committee;
- 11) delivers general acts;
- 12) delivers operating procedure;
- 13) delivers act on internal organization and systematization of positions;
- 14) appoints the Director of the Anti-Doping Agency;
- 15) conducts other affairs determined by the law and statute.

Decisions from the paragraph 1, points 1), 4), and 6) of this Article are to be delivered with approval from the ministry competent for the affairs in the field of sport.

Article 35

The Anti-Doping Committee determines responsibility for violation of anti-doping rule and makes decisions on appeals in cases from the Article 30, point 5) of this Law.

The Anti-Doping Committee is independent when making decisions from the other authorities of the Anti-Doping Agency, and its members have to be distinguished experts in corresponding fields.

In the procedure of determining responsibility for violation of an anti-doping rule the principles foreseen in the Article 10, paragraph 1, point 4) of this Law have to be respected.

Article 36

The Director of the Anti-Doping Agency is appointed and discharged by the Managing Board.

Person appointed to be the Director of the Anti-Doping Agency has to possess university level education and fulfill conditions determined by the Article 33, paragraph 3 of this Law for the member of the Managing Board.

The Director of the Anti-Doping Agency cannot conduct other professional function or job, except to be a university level professor in the republic of Serbia.

Director:

- 1) Represents the Anti-Doping Agency;
- 2) Organizes and manages the work of the Anti-Doping Agency;
- 3) Implements decisions of the Managing Board and undertakes measures for their implementation;
- 4) Takes care about legality of Anti-Doping Agency operations and is responsible for legality of the operations;
- 5) Proposes the program of operations;
- 6) Conducts other affairs determined by the Law and Statute.

Article 37

The Managing Board of the Anti-Doping Agency holds meetings at least twice a year, and every time when there is request filed from the majority of members, the minister responsible for sport affairs, the minister responsible for the field of health care, the Chairman of the Olympic Committee of Serbia and Montenegro, or the President of the Sports Federation of Serbia, i.e., Sports Association of Serbia.

After every session the Managing Board delivers the report on adopted decisions to every body or organization that has its representative in the Managing Board, as well as to the national sports associations from the Article 4 of this Law.

Article 38

The Managing Board may invite any interested organization in the field of sports to have its observer on one or more sessions.

Article 39

The Anti-Doping Agency is interdependent in its work.

For conducting respective professional affairs from its competence the Anti-Doping Agency may hire other legal and physical persons, domestic or foreign.

Article 40

Anti-Doping Agency is obliged to notify the ministry responsible for affairs in the field of sports about every case of planned doping control that is to be performed, at least three days before it takes place.

Article 41

General acts of the Anti-Doping Agency are: Statute, Regulation and other acts with which certain issues are determined in general.

Statute is the basic general act of the Anti-Doping Agency.

Statute is made of provisions covering:

- 1) operations of the Anti-Doping Agency;
- 2) authorities and their responsibilities;
- 3) representation;
- 4) rights, obligations and responsibilities of the employees;
- 5) internal organization;
- 6) other issues significant for work of the Anti-Doping Agency.

Statute and general acts of the Anti-Doping Agency that regulate doping control and procedure of delivering measures and making decision on appeal and determination of the appearance of a warning sign that has to be put on products that are going into circulation and contain prohibited doping substance, are to be published in the "Official Bulletin of the Republic of Serbia".

Article 42

Anti-Doping Agency submits a report on its operation twice a year to the ministry responsible for sport affairs.

IV. SUPERVISION

Article 43

Administrative supervision on application of this Law and regulations made on its basis is to be done by the ministry responsible for affairs in the field of sports.

Article 44

Inspection on application of this Law and regulations made on its basis is to be done by the sports inspectors of the ministry responsible for affairs in the field of sports.

Organizations and individuals (athletes, coaches, etc.) in the field of sports are obliged to enable sports inspector to carry out supervision.

Article 45

Sport inspector has the right and obligation during the inspection to:

- 1) control if organizations or individuals in the field of sports undertake activities against doping in accordance to the Law and sport regulations;
- 2) control if doping control measures from the competent organizations and individuals are undertaken in accordance to the Law;
- 3) control if the orders made while conducting supervision are carried out;
- 4) undertake other measures and acts for which he/she is authorized by the Law.

Article 46

In performing inspection supervision, sports inspector is authorized to:

- 1) establish an identity of a person who use doping or participate in doping of an athlete;
- 2) temporary take away evidence, documents and other means significant for establishing facts and temporary takes away prohibited doping substance;
- 3) prohibit participation in-competition to the athlete who, due to the doping, has ongoing prohibition to participate in-competition;
- 4) prohibit performance of a function in an organization or performance of activity with the athletes to the person to who was pronounced a measure of prohibition to perform function in the field of sport due to participation in doping of an athlete;
- 5) order that established irregularities and defects are to be eliminated within the certain time limit and to carry out the prescribed obligation if it was failed to be done within the certain time limit;
- 6) request from the Anti-Doping Agency to carry out a doping control in case when during his supervision he finds possible case of doping;
- 7) temporary prohibit activities of organization in the field of sports, until the reason for prohibition is eliminated – if the organization: prevents inspection; does not deliver necessary general acts (sports rules) related to doping; does not carry out order given during the inspection;
- 8) bring charges to the competent body for committed criminal act or to submit request for setting in motion of misdemeanor procedure;

- 9) undertake other measures and actions for which he/she is competent by the law and other regulations.

Decisions of a sport inspector made while performing inspection from the paragraph 1 of this Article, are final in the administrative proceedings.

V. CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

1. Felonies

Use of Doping Substances

Article 47

The athlete who deliberately uses doping substances in a sports competition, or intentionally uses certain method or substance for the purpose to cheat doping control, is going to be sentenced to up to one year of imprisonment.

Enabling the Use of Doping Substances

Article 48

Person, who gives or prescribes or issues or in any other way applies doping substances to an athlete for the purpose of doping, or leads, helps, or on any other way enables to athlete to use doping substances, is going to be sentenced to imprisonment from one to ten years.

If the act from the paragraph 1 of this Article has been done towards juvenile or towards more than one person, or has provoked especially harsh consequences, perpetrator is going to be sentenced to imprisonment of at least three years.

Doping substances are going to be deprived.

Unauthorized Production and Circulation of Doping Substances

Article 49

Person, who for the purpose of doping in sports manufactures, refines, sells or offers for sale, or for the purpose of sale purchases, keeps, or distributes, or intervenes in sale or purchase of doping substances, or on any other way puts in circulation doping substances without authorization, is going to be sentenced to imprisonment of at least five years.

Person, who for the purpose of doping in sport manufactures, acquires, possesses or provides for use the equipment, material and substances for which he/she knows that are intended for production or preparation of doping substances is going to be sentenced to imprisonment from 6 months to five years.

Doping substances and means for their preparation are going to be deprived.

2. Misdemeanors

Article 50

National sports association, sports organization or other legal person is going to be sentenced to fine from 50.000 to 350.000 dinars for the following misdemeanors:

- 1) if the legal person prevents or attempts prevention of any part of doping control without authorization to do so (Article 4, paragraph 1, point 5);
- 2) if the legal person sells, transports, sends, delivers or circulates doping substances to an athlete without authorization, either directly or through the third person (Article 3, paragraph 1, point 7);
- 3) if the legal person gives or attempts to give doping substances to an athlete, or helps, encourages, hides, leads, creates conditions or participates in any other way in violation or attempt of violation of an anti-doping rule (Article 3, paragraph 1, point 8);
- 4) if it does not allow, i.e., does not enable doping control (Article 6, paragraph 1);
- 5) if the taken samples are not stored or handled or analyzed in accordance to the provisions of this Law and corresponding international standards approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency (Article 9, paragraph 1);
- 6) if, within its competence, it does not take measures and activities determined by the Article 10, paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 7) if, within 15 days from the date of sports rules coming into force, it does not deliver a copy of these rules to the ministry competent for sports affairs and to the Anti-Doping Agency (Article 11);
- 8) if it enables participation at sports competition to the person sentenced for doping or enables carrying out of some function in organizations competent for affairs in the field of sports, including activities related to work with athletes (Articles 22 and 23);
- 9) if it puts in circulation a product without prescribed warning sign (Article 30, point 20);
- 10) if it makes impossible to sports inspector performing of supervision (Article 44, paragraph 2);
- 11) if it does not make action in accordance to the order of a sport inspector (Article 46);
- 12) if it does not put in accord its organization, operations or general acts with provisions of this Law within given time limit (Article 53).

For violation from the paragraph 1 of this Article, the responsible person in a national sports association, i.e., sports organization as well as other legal persons is going to be sentenced with fine amounting from 5.000 to 35.000 dinars.

Article 51

Physical person is going to be fined from 10.000 to 50.000 dinars for the following misdemeanors:

- 1) if, as an athlete, he/she uses doping substances (Article 3, paragraph 1, point 2);
- 2) if he/she refuses or does not attend without convincing explanation giving of a sample after notification or avoids giving a sample in any other way (Article 3, paragraph 1, point 3);
- 3) if, as an athlete from the registered testing pool, he/she does not fulfill obligations determined by the regulations of the competent anti-doping organization with regard to availability of testing out-of-competition or he/she does not give data on residence, time and place of training and on absence from the place of residence longer than five days or he/she fails to attend announced testing out-of-competition (Article 3, paragraph 1, point 4 and Article 13, paragraph 3);
- 4) if he/she prevents any part of doping control (Article 3, paragraph 1, point 5);
- 5) if he/she fails to allow, i.e., fails to enable carrying out of doping control (Article 6, paragraph 1);
- 6) if he/she carries out doping control though not authorized for such action (Article 8);
- 7) if he/she fails to notify the Anti-Doping Agency about possibility that an athlete has been under influence of doping (Article 14, paragraph 1);
- 8) if he/she fails to notify the athlete who told him/her about carrying out of sports activities that, for the purpose of therapy, means containing forbidden doping substances are prescribed (Article 14, paragraph 2);
- 9) if he/she participates at sports events though the measure of prohibited participation at competitions is pronounced due to doping or if he/she performs in the organizations related to the field of sports any function or activity related to work with athletes though the measure of prohibition to participate function in the field of sport has been pronounced to him/her due to the doping of athlete (Articles 22 and 23);
- 10) if he/she makes impossible to sport inspector to carry out supervision (Article 44, paragraph 2);
- 11) if he/she does not act properly in accordance to the order given by the sport inspector (Article 46).

VI. TRANSITIONAL AND CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 52

Existing organizations in the field of sports are obliged to put in accord its organization, operations and general acts with provisions of this Law within six months from the date of its coming into force.

Article 53

Authorities and organizations from the Article 33, paragraph 1 of this Law are going to appoint members of the Managing Board within 15 days from the date when this Law comes into force.

The Managing Board of the Anti-Doping Agency is obliged to, within seven days from the date of its appointment, to make a statute of the Anti-Doping Agency and other acts needed for registration of the Anti-Doping Agency in the Register and to appoint the Director of the Anti-Doping Agency.

Article 54

With the date of coming into force of this Law the Article 79, paragraph 1, point 1) and the Article 80, point 1) of the Law on Sports (“Official Bulletin of RS”, number 52/96) cease to be valid.

Article 55

This Law comes into force on the eight day from the date of publishing in the “Official Bulletin of the Republic of Serbia”.