I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

These Regulations determine doping control conducted in and out of sports competition, registered testing group of athletes and the look of Authorization Card of doping controllers appointed by Anti-Doping Agency of the Republic of Serbia.

Article 2

Doping control is a procedure that involves test planning, selection of athletes for testing and determining of the registered testing pool of athletes, procedure of collecting and handling specimens, laboratory analysis, handling with results of analysis, therapeutic use exemptions, provision of whereabouts information, hearings and appeals.

Article 3

Doping control is to be performed in accordance with the Law on Prevention of Doping in Sports, the Law on Ratification of European Convention on Prevention of Doping in Sports, the Law on Ratification of European Convention Against Doping in Sports, these Regulations, World Anti-Doping Code, the international standards for testing approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency and Regulation on Harmonization of Anti-Doping Rules of ADAS with World Anti-Doping Code, and in cases when doping control is performed on the international competition on the territory of the Republic of Serbia –
under the leadership of the international sports association, in accordance to the rules of that particular association.

Doping control of animals is to be conducted beside consequent application of documents cited in the paragraph 1 of this Article and in accordance to the anti-doping rules of competent international and national sports association.

Anti-doping rules of a competent national sports association from the paragraph 2 of this Article are to be applied only if they are in accordance to the Law, these regulations, World Anti-Doping Code and anti-doping rules of a competent international sports association.

All terms and definitions from these regulations have a meaning determined by Law on Prevention of Doping in Sports and World Anti-Doping Code.

**Article 4**

Olympic Committee of Serbia, Serbian Sports Federation and other competent national sports associations are obliged to elect responsible person for supervision over conducting of measures for prevention of doping within the federation and for cooperation with ADAS in carrying out doping control and delivery of required documents and data.

**Article 5**

Doping control can be organized either in-competition or out-of-competition, and shall be, save in exceptional circumstances as indicated in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, unannounced.
Doping control out-of-competition means every doping control that is not doping control in-competition.

If not otherwise determined by the rules of a competent international sports association doping control in-competition is every control where an athlete is selected for doping control related to participation in particular sports competition.

II. INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO DOPING CONTROL

Article 6

Obligations determined by the Law on Prevention of Doping in Sports and by these Regulations in relation to doping control are to be applied to:

1) all organizations in the field of sports who have residence on the territory of Republic of Serbia or conduct sports activities on the territory of Republic of Serbia;

2) all athletes participating in sports activities on the territory of Republic of Serbia, regardless of their citizenship, unless determined otherwise by the Law on Prevention of Doping in Sports and these Regulations;

3) all other participants (especially, personnel helping assisting athletes), in carrying out sports activities on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, regardless of their citizenship, unless determined otherwise by the Law on Prevention of Doping in Sports and by these Regulations.

Organizations and persons from the paragraph 1 of this Article are obliged to cooperate with ADAS and ADAS officials in conducting of doping control.
Article 7

Athletes and other participants in performing of sports activities are obliged to allow and make possible carrying out of doping control.

To the athlete who refuses, does not attend, avoids or prevents doping testing is going to be sanctioned with disciplinary measure due to violation of anti-doping rule, in addition to any consequences imposed pursuant to Article 10.3.1 of the Code.

As a requirement for granting of right to participate in-competition after expiry of determined period of ban to participate in-competition, athlete must, during any period of temporary suspension or ban, to be available to ADAS for conducting of testing out-of-competition, and must, on request, deliver latest and correct information on his/her residence in accordance to the Article 19 of these Regulations.

If an International- or National-Level Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the Athlete shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has made himself or herself available for Testing, by giving six months prior written notice to his or her International Federation and ADAS. WADA, in consultation with the relevant International Federation ADAS, 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 of the World Anti-Doping Code. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this paragraph shall be Disqualified.

If the athlete under penalty of ban to participate in-competition withdraws from sports and be excluded from the group for testing out-of-competition, and subsequently request
grant to participate in competitions again, such athlete shall not be allowed to compete in International Events or National Events until he/she informs ADAS and competent international sports association and is subjected to out-of-competition testing during a period of time of six months or for a period of time which is equal to the remaining period of ban counting from the date when the athlete withdrawn from sports, if that period is longer than six months.

After the period of ban to participate in-competition expires and athlete is being subjected to the testing in accordance to Paragraphs 3 & 4 of this Article, the athlete automatically gains right to participate in-competitions without need to submit special request to ADAS or international sports association.

III. DOPING CONTROLLERS AND OTHER OFFICIALS

Article 8

Doping control on the territory of Republic of Serbia can be conducted by the authorized and qualified doping controllers only, i.e., persons who possess the authorization card issued by ADAS or the authorization card recognized as equivalent by ADAS.

Work of doping controllers is subjected to supervision of other ADAS officials.

Article 9

To a doping controller, for the purpose of representation, the official authorization card is to be issued immediately before carrying out of doping control and other official
activities in accordance to the Law on Prevention of Doping in Sports and other general documents issued by ADAS.

Doping controller has to introduce himself before the application of doping control by presenting official authorization card to the person who is to be subjected to doping control.

The Managing Board of ADAS makes decisions on recognition of a doping controller’s authorization card not issued by ADAS.

The Director of ADAS issues the authorization card to a doping controller.

While carrying out doping control the doping controller carries around his/her neck authorization card, which look is determined by the Managing Board of ADAS, except in case when the proper authorization card has already been issued by the organizer of a competition.

Article 10

The Managing Board of ADAS determines the look of authorization cards issued to ADAS officials.

The Director of ADAS issues the authorization card to ADAS official.

A Person owning an ADAS official authorization card may use it only for supervision of conducting doping control and for undertaking measures on prevention of doping in sports when sports activities are carried out on the territory of Republic of Serbia.
As ADAS official in the sense of these Regulations is considered to be: Director of ADAS, Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of ADAS Managing Board, Chairman of ADAS Anti-Doping Committee, and Chairman of TUE Committee of ADAS.

Article 11

Official authorization card of doping controller is made of the identity data form and the official badge all packed in the black leather wallet with two folding parts of dimensions 219 x 78 mm closed with buckle.

Official badge is fixed to the one internal side of the wallet, and at the other internal side there is an opening made from transparent foil of dimensions 78 x 55 mm for the identity data form. Official badge is made in the shape of stylized shield of golden yellow color, dimensions 83 x 63, with the Coat of Arms of Republic of Serbia centered. At the upper part of the shield is written in Serbian language “Antidoping agencija Republike Srbije”, and at the lower part in English language “Anti-Doping Agency of Serbia”.

Cover side of the official card in the upper part centered has the official sign of ADAS, and below the following text: “DOPING CONTROLLER’S AUTHORIZATION CARD”.

At the first inner side of the authorization card stands the following: text “DOPING CONTROLLER”, place for controller’s photography with dimensions 3,5 x 2,8 cm, place for seal, and below name and surname of controller, his/her ID Card number, register number, place and date of issue and signature of the authorized person.

Other inner side of identity card contains the following text: “Doping controller has the rights and obligations determined by the Law on Prevention of Doping in Sports...
(“Official Bulletin RS”, no. 111/2014), and Statute of the Anti-Doping Agency. Attempt of preventing doping controller shall be sanctioned in accordance to the Articles 40 & 41 of the Law on Prevention of Doping in Sports”.

Form of the doping controller’s authorization card is printed and enclosed with these Regulations as its integral part.

Article 12

Person who possesses issued authorization card of doping controller is obliged to use it only for the purposes for which it has been issued.

Doping controller who ceases to perform duties, for which the authorization card has been issued to him/her, is obliged to return it back to ADAS.

If the doping controller has lost his authorization card or remained without it on any other way he/she is obliged immediately, within 3 days latest, to notify the Director of ADAS in writing, who will then announce the authorization card void in the “Official Bulletin of Republic of Serbia”.

Article 13

On the basis of the certificate on announcement of void authorization card in the “Official Bulletin of Republic of Serbia”, the Director of ADAS is going to issue to the doping controller new authorization card.

Article 14
Evidence is taken on issued authorization cards.

Evidence from above Paragraph 1 of this Article is taken by the Secretary of ADAS.

Evidence is consisted of: name and surname of a person to whom authorization card has been issued; register number; date of issuance of the authorization card; empty space for notes.

**Article 15**

Appointed doping controllers form ADAS Committee for Doping Control.

ADAS Committee for Doping Control performs activities in accordance with the Statute of ADAS.

The Committee for Doping Control adopts regulations covering its own activity.

**Article 16**

A person with appropriate medical knowledge is to be appointed for position of doping controller, with previously completed training for doping controllers organized by ADAS, World Anti-Doping Agency or other competent anti-doping organizations.

Doping controller is appointed for period of two years and can be reappointed.

Doping controller is obliged to participate in professional advanced trainings organized by ADAS or where ADAS sends him/her to go. In case of unjustified non-participation,
Director of ADAS is obliged to file a proposal to the Managing Board for release of a doping controller from his/her duties.

Training program from the Paragraph 1 of this Article is established by the Managing Board of ADAS, in accordance to standards and recommendations of the World Anti-Doping Agency.

The termination of the duties of doping controller is regulated in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Statute of ADAS.

IV. PLANNING OF TESTS AND SELECTION OF ATHLETES FOR TESTING

Article 17

Doping control in competition is to be performed:

1) on the basis of periodic plan of doping control, developed in accordance with the principles set out in the World Anti-Doping Code article 5.4 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations article 4, made by the Managing Board of ADAS;

2) In accordance with the Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis

3) on the basis of special resolution of the Director of ADAS;

4) on request of the ministry competent for affairs in the field of sports;

5) on request of a sports inspector;

6) on reasoned request of an athlete, his/her sports organization, competent national sports association and organization competent for league sports competitions, with bearing all costs for conducting of doping control, and on the basis of decision made by the Director of ADAS;
7) at semi-finals and finals of national championships, as well as semi-finals and finals of play-offs of national competitions, with bearing of all costs for conduction of doping control by competent national sports association;

Doping control out-of-competition is to be performed:

1) on the basis of periodic plan of doping control, developed in accordance with the principles set out in the World Anti-Doping Code article 5.4 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations article 4, made by the Managing Board of ADAS;

2) In accordance with the Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis

3) on the basis of special resolution of the Director of ADAS;

4) on request of the ministry competent for affairs in the field of sports;

5) on request of a sports inspector;

6) on reasoned request of an athlete, his/her sports organization, competent national sports association and organization competent for league sports competitions, with bearing all costs for conducting of doping control, and on the basis of decision made by the Director of ADAS;

7) at semi-finals and finals of national championships, as well as semi-finals and finals of play-offs of national competitions, with bearing of all costs for conduction of doping control by competent national sports association;

8) in coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations conducting Testing on the same Athletes

For public service of doping control, in cases of Paragraph 1, Points 6) and 7) and Paragraph 2, points 6) and 7) of this Article, user of service pays fee to Anti-Doping Agency, in accordance to the Law and decision made by Managing Board of ADAS.
Periodic plan of doping control is to be determined on the basis of three priorities: planning and performing effective number of urine and blood tests in- and out-of-competition; giving priority to the testing without prior warning; performing of targeted testing.

When establishing sports competitions where doping control is going to be performed, priority goes to the national sports championships, competitions that directly lead to qualification and participation at the national sports championships and competitions that directly lead to participation at the international sports competitions.

**Article 18**

Competent national sports association is obliged to:
- at least twenty one day prior to the competition that it organizes, or is under its control, report competition to ADAS;
- at least once in six months report ADAS on plans of training and preparations of top athletes and national teams.

**V. NATIONAL REGISTERED TESTING POOL OF ATHLETES**

**Article 19**

ADAS establishes, in cooperation with competent national sports organizations, the national registered testing pool of athletes, having in mind estimation of risk and, so called, intelligent testing.

The national registered testing pool of athletes comprises:
1) the athletes designated as Olympic candidates by the Olympic Committee of Serbia;
2) top athletes and other categorized athletes;
3) athletes of international ranking, in accordance to the regulations of competent international sports association;
4) the athletes pronounced responsible for violation of anti-doping rule and athletes having a desire to continue sports career upon expiry of measure of prevention to participate in competitions due to doping;
5) the athletes members of the national team;
6) the athletes with the result among the 3 (three) best results in Republic of Serbia, achieved in the previous/ongoing year;
7) the athletes where significant and unexpected improvement of results within 12 (twelve) months has been registered;
8) the athletes targeted for testing by ADAS;
9) the athletes from the registered testing pool of a sports association made in accordance to the regulations of a competent international sports association.

Suspended or due to violation of anti-doping rule sanctioned athletes remain members of the registered testing pool during their suspension or ban to participate in competitions.

Registered testing pool from the Paragraph 1 of this Article is to be checked and updated on a quarterly basis and for this purpose the Olympic Committee of Serbia, Serbian Sports Federation and other competent national sports associations are obliged, without delay, to notify ADAS about athletes from the paragraph 2 of this Article and resulting changes.
Registered testing pool from the Paragraph 1 of this Article is to be determined for planning and conducting of doping control out-of-competition and for prevention.

**Article 20**

Athletes, notified by ADAS of their inclusion in the registered testing pool, are obliged to submit accurate whereabouts information on a quarterly basis to ADAS and an authorized person (person responsible for supervision or carrying out measures for prevention of doping) in their competent national sports association.

Obligation from the paragraph 1 of this Article is consisted of information details that must be provided for each day of the quarter, such as:

1) each change of residence (accurate address) and an overnight location (with full address);
2) time and place (accurate address) where training or any other regular activity is going to be held (approximate plan of training). Regular activities could include work or school;
3) place (accurate address) and time of sports competitions (official or friendly) and training camp sites, in which an athlete participates;
4) phone availability (contact phone number and, if possible, contact person) in case of leaving customary place of residence;
5) absence from the place of residence for a period longer than five days and subsequent returning back to the place of residence after being absent;
6) ceasing of active engagement in sports and participation in sports competition;
7) basic athlete’s data (name and surname; father’s name; sex; date and place of birth; residential address; mailing address if it is different of residential address; phone number at work and at home; mobile phone number; fax number; e-mail address; type of sport and discipline; name and surname and phone number of
other person for contact; name of the national sports association and sports organization whose member he/she is).

8) 60 minute time slot on each day where the athlete will be available for testing on each day of the quarter.

Responsible person, of the competent national sports association, for supervision over carrying out of measures for prevention of doping delivers to ADAS, without delay, data from the Paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article.

Data cited in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article are to be provided on the form through Internet site of ADAS, administered by the World Anti-Doping Agency and which is translated in Serbian language. In the case of emergency required data may be delivered over the phone, by e-mail or SMS message, but with provision that it should be subsequently provided in the proper form without delay.

**Article 21**

If, due to lack or deficiencies of data required in Articles 18 and 20 of these Regulations, doping control could not been carried out, costs for preparation of doping control bears the responsible person (athlete, national sports association).

**Article 22**

ADAS notifies athlete and his/her national sports association without delay about his/her inclusion into the registered testing pool and when they are no longer included in the registered testing pool.
ADAS notifies the athletes from registered testing pool on rights and obligations related to carrying out of doping control, and especially about the following:

- completing of forms and registering of data from the Article 20 of these Regulations;
- time frame for fulfillment of prescribed obligations and consequences for failing to fulfill such obligations.
- method of filing a request for granting of therapeutic use exemptions (TUE);

If an athlete does not proceed in accordance to the notification from the Paragraph 2 of this Article and does not provide data from the Article 20 of these Regulations in good time, or provides it incomplete, ADAS will investigate a Filing Failure if he/she fails to provide required data within the further time limit of 7 (seven) days, against him/her will be brought charges in accordance to the Article 84 of these Regulations.

**Article 23**

ADAS regularly and in good time (as a rule every three months and before the start of competitive season) makes a decision and updates the athletes on the registered testing pool depending on the competition calendar.

Athlete is being included in the registered testing pool once he/she fulfills criteria for inclusion foreseen by these Regulations.

In case that athlete does not anymore meet the criteria to be included in the national registered testing pool, he/she remains in the pool until the next regular checking of data, unless he/she made a written statement about his/her withdrawal from active engagement from sports.
If athlete from the registered testing pool notify ADAS or competent national sports association about his availability for doping control out-of-competition in his residence, this should be considered as acceptance for control to be carried out in his residence, in a way that ensure respect of his/her privacy.

VI. SELECTION OF ATHLETES FOR TESTING

Article 24

Athletes are selected for testing in-competition, in accordance to the previously determined plan and decisions of ADAS by:

- method of random selection;
- on the basis of the achieved results;
- upon personal selection of ADAS doping controller;
- upon request of sports inspector;
- on proposal of authorized organizations cited in the Article 17, Paragraph 1 of these Regulations.

In-competition athletes are, as a rule, selected in accordance with the following criteria:

- in competition of individual athletes: first three placed athletes and one more athlete; athletes who break or equal national, European or World record;
- in team sports competition – two or three athletes from each team, by random (lottery system) or targeted selection;
- specially selected athlete – if there is suspicion that he/she is under influence of doping or on the basis of assessment of doping controller.
In case of dilemma on selection method of athletes for testing, corresponding rules of the competent international sports association are to be applied.

In competitions that last for a longer period of time (tournaments), each team is included in program of doping control and each team, i.e., athlete may be tested several times.

During the draw of athletes that are to be tested, authorized representatives of the competent sports association, i.e., sports organization, whose athletes are members, including representatives of the opponent side maybe present.

**Article 25**

Athletes subjected to control out-of-competition are athletes included in the national registered testing pool, athletes sanctioned with ban to participate in-competition due to violation of anti-doping rule during the period of ban and athletes selected for the particular targeted testing.

Athletes are selected for testing out-of-competition:

- in accordance to the previously determined periodic plan of control;
- by the method of random selection (lottery system);
- on the basis of the special resolution of the Director of ADAS;
- upon proposal of competent organizations cited in the Article 17, Paragraph 2 of these Regulations;
- upon proposal of the competent international sports association;
- upon proposal of the World Anti-Doping Agency;
- on proposal of an athlete;
- on the basis of request filed by sports inspector or ministry competent in the field of sports.

VII. PLACE AND STATION FOR DOPING CONTROL

Article 26

Doping control out of competition may be carried out at any suitable location.

Determination of place for doping control is responsibility of, in principle, a doping controller.

Doping control must be performed at the place that ensures needed discretion and correctness of control. As a minimum the Doping Control Station should ensure the athlete’s privacy and be used solely for Doping Control.

Out-of-competition control may be carried out at the training ground (e.g., stadium belonging to sports organization), or in the athlete’s home if he/she gives his/her consent.

If athlete has objections to the chosen place for doping control, doping control is going to be continued if doping controller considers these objections unjustified, provided that such objections are going to be entered into the doping control form on request of the athlete.

In case of Paragraph 5 of this Article doping controller may, for the purpose of providing evidence, photograph place of doping control.

Article 27
Doping control in-competition, as a rule, is to be carried out at the place where the competition is held.

Doping control is to be carried out in the station for doping control (hereinafter: DCS) that needs, as a rule, to have at least area of twenty square meters and to include: waiting room, testing room and toilet and is used solely for Doping Control. Preferably, shower should available in DCS.

DCS must be clearly marked in sports competition.

Determination of DCS is within authority, in principle, of a doping controller, who determines if the space is clean and adequate.

DCS should be equipped with all material needed and approved by ADAS, including variety of non-alcoholic drinks for athletes, sealed by the manufacturer.

If athlete has objections to the selected DCS, doping control shall be continued if doping controller finds these objections unjustified, provided that such objections are going to be entered into the doping control form on request of the athlete.

In case of Paragraph 6 of this Article doping controller may, for the purpose of providing evidence, photograph place of doping control.

Article 28

During the in-competition doping control DCS only with the following persons may be present: athlete selected for doping control and his/her escort; doping controller and
his/her assistants (escort); representative of national or international sports association (on request); athlete representative, ADAS representative; competent interpreter (on request, if needed) and a WADA observer where applicable under the Event Advisory Program.

In front of premises for doping control in-competition, as a rule, security personnel follow up the movement of people entering and leaving, and prevent entry of unauthorized persons.

During out-of-competition doping control, at the doping control site only the following persons may be present: athlete, his/her escort; doping controller and his/her assistants (escort); representative of national or international sports association (on request); official, ADAS representative; competent interpreter (on request, if needed).

ADAS, i.e., the authorized doping controller makes decision on request for presence of a person doping control cited in Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article.

VIII. CARRYING OUT OF DOPING CONTROL

1. Competence

Article 29

ADAS is competent for determination, organization and carrying out of in-competition doping control on the territory of Republic of Serbia, except for the ones directly carried out by the competent international sports federation in international competitions organized in Republic of Serbia.
ADAS may undertake in the agreement made with competent international sports federation organization and carrying out of doping control in international competition from the paragraph 1 of this Article.

ADAS is competent for determination, organization and carrying out of doping control out-of-competition.

2. Doping Controller’s Duties

Article 30

Range of duties of doping controllers related to carrying out of doping control is as follows:

- if there is a conflict of interest related to the result of doping control they do not undertake a doping control;
- they notify, personally with no advance notice or in exceptional cases over the phone (during the last 5 minutes of a 60 minute slot), to an athlete that he/she is selected for doping control, and that he must undertake doping control (if an athlete has been notified in person, subsequent written notification is to be delivered);
- they check up if the notification of third person about doping control before notification of an athlete is required, and such situation exists in case of minor athlete and if disability of an athlete requires such action;
- to notify an athlete about the place of doping control, i.e., where DCS is;
- to ensure that there is no possibility for manipulation while providing specimens;
- to inform about the name of institution (ADAS) on whose behalf they are carrying out doping control;
- to advise an athlete about his/her rights and obligations;
- to notify athletes that from the moment of doping control notification to the conclusion of doping control they are not allowed to be out of sight of doping controllers, i.e., authorized escort;
- they have appropriate authorization card issued by ADAS and/or the one recognized as equivalent, and with it they prove their identity to an athlete, and on athletes request or his/her legal representative to additionally prove their identities by providing Identity Card (Passport);
- before the sports competition begins they visit the sports site, i.e., the organizer of a competition and inform appropriate official (e.g., technical delegate) about need for doping control and to ensure that DCS is adequately equipped;
- to ensure that ADAS and/or international sports association has sent all forms and kits for doping control and that they take care about security thereof;
- to ensure, if necessary, escort for athletes to the place determined for providing specimens, i.e., DCS, who possess appropriate authorization (accreditation) and are familiar with the plan of the competition and scheme of rooms in the sports object;
- to ensure that athletes and their escorts understand which type of specimen is to be taken and what is procedure for it;
- to allow athletes to re-hydrate adequately before providing a specimen;
- to enable to an athlete to independently choose a vial for taking a specimen and kit;
- to enable to an athlete to take with him one person as a escort and, if necessary, an interpreter;
- on request of juvenile athlete to enable presence of his/her legal representative while providing specimen, wherein the legal representative is not going to directly supervise providing of urine specimen, except if the athlete wishes it;
- to supervise taking of specimens in the station for doping control;
- to accurately and completely fill out all documentation in the appropriate forms;
- to accept and note all appeals and objections on irregularities related to doping control procedure and to notify ADAS and/or international sports association about it;
- to take away all objects that are used of, for which there is suspicion that are used in violation of an anti-doping rule, and on any other suitable way ensure acquiring of proofs about violation of an anti-doping rule.

If an athlete refuses to accept or sign notification about doping control or states that he is not going to come to doping control, a doping controller notifies an athlete about his obligation to take doping test, including explanation to an athlete that if he refuses to undertake testing he/she is to be considered as if the test turned positive and therefore he/she may be sanctioned. Athlete’s refusal is to be entered into the appropriate form.

3. **Athlete’s Obligations**

**Article 31**

Athlete’s obligations related to doping control are as follows:

- when informed about his/her selection for doping control to sign appropriate form;
- to deliver to doping controller document for personal identification (Identity Card; passport; valid license with photography);
- to follow a doping controller and/or his/her escort to the place for doping control, i.e., DCS, as soon as possible.;
- to inform doping controller if he/she is further participating in competition the same day. In such case, a doping controller may order the testing to be performed
later during the day, but only if the athlete is under constant escort until he/she returns to the station for doping control to provide specimen;
- to provide urine and/or blood specimen;
- to leave the place of doping control, i.e., DCS with approval of doping controller only, provided he/she is to be guided and supervised all the time by the doping controller or his/her escort (time of leaving and returning is to be entered into the appropriate form);
- to respect rules for carrying out of doping control determined with these Regulations and directions provided by doping controller.

Doping control can also be carried out when the athlete does not have a document for personal identification if he/she is personally known to a doping controller.

4. **Duties of the Competition Organizer**

**Article 32**

Duties of the competition organizer where carrying out of doping control is determined are as follows:

- to ensure adequate room and necessary equipment for doping control;
- to ensure financial means for complete undertaking of doping control; acquisition of doping kits, daily expense allowance for doping controllers (and escorts, if they are required), lodging and transportation of doping controllers (and escorts, if they are required), sending of specimens into the laboratory, analysis of sent specimens and other expenses of ADAS and/or international sports association;
- to cooperate with doping controllers and authorized officials of ADAS;
to issue accreditations needed for participation in doping control and following up of a competition to doping controllers and authorized officials of ADAS (Director, chairman and vice-presidents of the Managing Board of ADAS, Chairman of TUE Committee, Chairman of the Anti-Doping Committee) appointed by ADAS.

5. **Postponement of Doping Control**

**Article 33**

In out-of-competition doping control, doping controller may by its own estimate delay, i.e., move scheduled appointments for taking specimens.

Doping controller, in case of situation from Paragraph 1 of this Article, provides written explanation for reasons of postponement in taking specimens, in case the subsequent examination by ADAS is needed.

**Article 34**

During in-competition doping control, doping controller may, on justified athlete’s proposal, delay, i.e., move the appointment for providing specimens. Proposal for postponement must be filed within 60 minutes after the notification about doping control, and not latter until the end of term determined by doping controller for providing specimens.

Proposal to delay is to be approved if it is safe that athlete is going to be under constant supervision all the time and if one of the following activities exists: participation in winner ceremony; fulfillment of obligations towards media; participation in the next
needed medical treatment (medical measures); attempt to find a legal representative and/or interpreter, perform a warm down, complete a training session or obtain identification. With regard to other circumstances occurring in particular case, postponement of providing a specimen is mater to be estimated by a doping controller.

Doping controller documents reasons for postponement of providing a specimen in case the need occurs for ADAS to perform further examinations.

6. Athlete’s Delay

Article 35

During out-of competition doping control, if the notified athlete delays reporting to the DCS other than in accordance with this rules and ISTI but arrives prior to the Doping controller ’s departure, the Doping controller shall decide whether to process a possible Failure to Comply. If at all possible the Doping controller shall proceed with collecting a Sample, and shall document the details of the Athlete’s delay in reporting to the DCS.

Article 36

During in-competition doping control, if the notified athlete delays reporting to the DCS other than in accordance with this rules and ISTI but arrives prior to the Doping controller ’s departure, the Doping controller shall decide whether to process a possible Failure to Comply. If at all possible the Doping controller shall proceed with collecting a Sample, and shall document the details of the Athlete’s delay in reporting to the DCS.
7. Time of Out-of-Competition Doping Control

Article 37

Out-of-competition doping control, as a rule, is to be carried out as unannounced control.

Out-of-competition doping control may be carried out between 5 am and 11 pm unless valid grounds exist for testing overnight i.e. between 11 pm and 5 am.

IX. TAKING OF SPECIMENS FOR ANALYSIS


Article 38

Doping control is to be organized and carried out in such way that any possibility of specimen replacement or manipulation of any kind is excluded.

Doping control is carried out by taking urine or blood specimens or by application of other authorized techniques for detection of banned substances and methods.

Article 39

When taking specimens doping controller uses only material and vials approved by ADAS.

Article 40
Doping controller may require providing of the new specimen when there are particular circumstances that give reason for suspicion in regularity of providing the first specimen.

When the second specimen is provided, all specimens will be sent to the WADA accredited laboratory for analysis.

Accredited laboratory is to be notified (without revealing athlete’s identity) that the first as well as the second specimen are taken from the same athlete.

If an athlete refuses to be subjected to providing of new specimen, the doping controller enters it into the appropriate form.

2. Taking of Urine Specimen

Article 41

Athlete selected for doping control must provide specimen of a minimum of 90 mL of urine.

In order to be able to provide required volume of urine, he/she shall be provided with possibility to consume appropriate quantity of liquid.

Article 42

Athlete selected for doping control has the right to choose vial for providing specimen.

If for some reason athlete is not satisfied with the offered vial, he/she may choose the other one.
If athlete is not satisfied with any of offered vials, authorized doping controller enters this into the form.

If controller agrees with the opinion of an athlete that all vials available are not appropriate, he/she is going to cease a procedure of taking specimen and shall enter it in the form. If a controller disagrees with an athlete, he/she shall require from athlete to continue with the procedure of providing specimen.

**Article 43**

Athlete provides specimen escorted by doping controller or escort of the same sex into the toilet, as integral part of the station for doping control.

Doping controller must have possibility of insight in providing of specimen. The best way to do so is if there is a mirror in the toilet, so that the doping controller is absolutely positive that provided specimen is regular.

In order to prevent manipulation, an athlete must be without clothes as much as needed to confirm that urine is really his/her own.

**Article 44**

After providing a specimen, athlete chooses one of kits for doping control that contain bottle A and bottle B sealed by the manufacturer.

If athlete has an escort, it is recommended that the escort should be present all the time during the process of providing a specimen.
**Article 45**

First urine is to be poured into the bottle B to at least minimum of required quantity, than the bottle A is filled as much as possible, and if there is more urine, it is to be filled again to the height of the neck of bottle B. Minor part of urine is to be left in the vial for providing specimen in order to determine specific weight of urine.

Minimum quantity of urine in the bottle A should be 60mL and in the bottle B 30mL.

Athlete is responsible for pouring required quantity of urine in the bottle A and the bottle B.

**Article 46**

After the bottles are firmly closed by the athlete and he/she is satisfied that it is impossible to open them, it is necessary for the athlete to check bottle numbers, and match them with the ones on the cover and on the box. If everything is in order, filled bottles are to be returned to the original box.

**Article 47**

On specimen of the remaining urine, doping controller is going to measure specific gravity measured value is going to be entered in a doping control form.

It is necessary that urine has specific gravity of at least 1,010 or 1,005 if the measurement is done by refractometer, i.e., the specific gravity required by the rules of the WADA accredited laboratory in which the specimen analysis is going to take place.
If the taken urine does not meet the requirements from the Paragraph 2 of this Article, procedure of taking urine is to be repeated until a sample is collected that meets the specific gravity requirements.

If the laboratory where the urine specimen has been sent decides that the sent specimen does not meet laboratory requirements with regard to specific gravity, and that it has not been influenced by circumstances occurred in nature, ADAS will undertake as soon as possible new targeted doping control of the athlete.

**Article 48**

Athlete has to enter into the form for doping control medications and supplements taken within last seven days.

Athlete has the right to enter in the form any irregularities observed during doping control.

**Article 49**

Before signing a doping control form, athlete must check that number on the box with specimens matches with the one entered in the form.

In addition to the athlete, form is going to be signed by athlete’s escort, doping controller, legal representative of minor athlete when present and person accredited by organizer of the competition, i.e., competent sports association (if present).
Article 50

Athlete receives third copy of the doping control form, and fourth copy is packed together with appropriate kit for shipment to the accredited laboratory.

Article 51

If an athlete was not able to provide required quantity of urine, procedure of partial providing of urine is going to be activated, by pouring provided urine into the bottle A, and subsequent return of the bottle into the box and temporary sealing with ribbons intended for partial sampling.

Article 52

Quantity of partially provided urine and number of ribbon are to be entered in the form for doping control.

Article 53

When athlete is ready to provide remaining quantity of urine, the box is identified by the number, opened, urine from the bottle A is poured in the vial with the new specimen of urine in order to be mixed and after that the procedure continues.

3. Taking of Blood Specimens

Article 54
Taking of blood specimens is carried out in such way that the following principles are ensured: health protection and safety of an athlete participating in taking of specimen; specimen is of quality and quantity that enables relevant analysis; specimen is clearly and reliably identified; specimen is firmly and safely sealed.

Taking of blood specimens must be in accordance with relevant, internationally recognized principles and standards that are valid in the field of health care of population.

**Article 55**

Taking of blood specimens performs doping controller with appropriate medical qualification only, i.e., qualified medical personnel appointed by doping controller.

**Article 56**

Doping controller has to ensure that athlete is in comfortable conditions within last 10 minutes prior to taking of specimens, in relaxing position with feet on the ground.

**Article 57**

Kit for collecting of blood specimens should contain test-tube A and test-tube B, or just test-tube A if during doping control not only blood specimen is to be taken.

**Article 58**
At the beginning of procedure of taking blood specimen, an athlete may choose a set (complete set, kit) for taking blood specimens, but with provision that choice is left between at least two sealed (properly closed), unused sets.

If athlete for some reason is not satisfied with the chosen set for taking blood, he/she may choose another one.

If an athlete is not satisfied with any of offered sets, authorized doping controller enters it in the form.

If controller agrees with the opinion of an athlete that all sets available are not appropriate, he/she will cease the procedure of taking blood and enter it into the form. If controller disagrees with an athlete, he shall call an athlete to continue with procedure of doping control.

**Article 59**

When the set (complete set, kit) for taking blood specimens is chosen by athlete, doping controller and athlete check if the code numbers match, and if doping controller has entered accurately code number into the appropriate form, and if they determine mismatch, doping controller calls athlete to choose another set.

**Article 60**

Doping controller (person qualified for taking of blood) cleans the skin with sterile disinfecting gauze at the place that will not harm athlete’s sporting abilities, and if necessary the compression tie is to be used.
Taking of specimen is carried out in such way that doping controller (person qualified for taking of specimens) takes blood specimen from a surface vein, as painless as possible, into the vial determined for sending of specimen. If compression tie is used, it should be released immediately after the pinprick into the vein.

During procedure of taking specimen athlete sits on a chair or lays down.

**Article 61**

Quantity of taken blood should correlate to needs of appropriate analysis.

If during the first attempt quantity of taken blood is too small, taking of blood specimen is to be repeated. Maximum of three attempts are allowed.

If all attempts turn unsuccessful, person authorized for taking blood specimen notifies doping controller about it, and the doping controller makes decision to end taking of blood specimen and reports reasons for premature ending of taking blood specimen.

**Article 62**

Athlete has to enter into the doping control form all medications and supplements taken within past seven days and blood transfusions received within past three months.

**Article 63**

Athlete closes the set supplied with his/her specimen in accordance to directions received from doping controller.
Doping controller check up in the athlete’s presence if the set supplied with a specimen is properly closed and if the set numbers are identical to the numbers entered into the form.

Closed set with a specimen, until dispatching it to the accredited laboratory, is kept at low temperature, but not below zero.

4. **Doping Control of Athletes with Disability**

   **Article 64**

   Athlete with disability may be subjected to doping control.

   If necessary to modify the process of providing urine due to the specificity of disability, doping controller has an obligation to adjust process of taking specimen with the needs of athlete with disability.

   **Article 65**

   In case of athlete with physical or sensor disability, doping controller may allow to his/her representative, i.e., athlete’s escort or assisting staff that participates in taking specimens to assist in providing specimen, if the athlete gives his consent.

   **Article 66**

   In case of athlete with intellectual disability, ADAS or authorized doping controller decides if the athlete must have assistance from his/her representative, i.e., escort.
Doping controller may allow to representative, i.e., escort of an athlete from Paragraph 1 of this Article or to assisting staff that participates in taking specimen to assist in taking specimen, if the athlete gives his consent.

Article 67

From athlete who uses system for collecting urine or drainage system, doping controller will request removal of urine from such system before providing urine specimen.

Article 68

Doping controller is obliged to document all deviations from the standard procedure of taking specimen.

X. INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE PROHIBITED INFLUENCE ON DOPING CONTROL

Article 69

Investigation of possible prohibited (erroneous) handling commences as soon as ADAS or the authorized doping controller receives information about potential prohibited influence (harmful) on doping control of particular athlete and is to be ceased when ADAS, on the basis of the results of conducted investigation, undertake appropriate measures.

Article 70
The Director of ADAS, in cooperation with the Chairman of Board for Doping Control, undertakes the following measures:

- to investigate every potential prohibited influence on doping control of particular athlete;
- to collect all significant information and provide all necessary proofs related to prohibited influence on doping control;
- to provide appropriate documentation (forms) for report of possible prohibited influence on doping control.

**Article 71**

All persons participating in doping control and providing specimens are obliged to report to doping controller every potential prohibited influence on doping control of particular athlete.

Doping controller is obliged, without delay, to deliver to the Director of ADAS the report from the paragraph 1 of this Article.

If possible, appointment for taking specimen from particular athlete is to be cancelled.

**Article 72**

ADAS informs an athlete about: possible consequences of prohibited influence on doping control; that ADAS will investigate possible prohibited influence on doping control and undertake appropriate measures.
XI. PROTECTION AND TRANSPORT OF SPECIMENS INTO THE WADA ACCREDITED LABORATORY AND ANALYSIS OF TAKEN SPECIMENS

Article 73

All taken specimens are considered property of ADAS.

ADAS may use taken specimens only for the purpose of anti-doping research, if the consent of an athlete exists on the appropriate doping control form.

ADAS may repeatedly use taken specimens for analysis if there is new scientific knowledge found after the first specimen analysis has taken place. Same applies if ADAS, after the first analysis, get knowledge about the new banned substances or banned methods.

Article 74

All taken specimens and documentation are to be kept in a way that ensures its integrity, identity and safety.

Specimens are sent to the WADA accredited laboratory as soon as possible having in mind circumstances surrounding the case.

All collected specimens are transported to the WADA accredited laboratory for analysis in a way which guarantees its integrity, identity and safety.
Chairman of the Board for Doping Control is responsible for packaging and delivery and completing of forms for the chain of transport.

**Article 75**

Managing Board of ADAS appoints organization (authorized accredited laboratory) in which analysis of non-athlete’s doping specimen is going to be carried out, i.e., animals participating in competitions.

Appointment of the organization form Paragraph 1 of this Article is conducted in accordance to the Law governing public procurements.

**Article 76**

Organization where doping analysis is performed must possess valid homologation issued by the authorized international body or organization (World Anti-Doping Agency), and in the procedure of doping control taken specimens must be storage, handled and analyzed in accordance to the provisions of the Law and appropriate international standards approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency.

**XII. KEEPING OF RESULTS (MANAGEMENT OF RESULTS)**

**Article 77**

From the moment of receiving a notification about the positive analysis result of taken specimen or about existence of reasonable doubt that some other violation of anti-doping rule exist until the moment of commencing procedure of determining responsibility for violation of anti-doping rule (disciplinary procedure), investigation of possible violation
of anti-doping rule (hereinafter: keeping of results) is to be performed in accordance to these Regulations.

In case of animal doping keeping of results is applied accordingly to these Regulations, with proviso that party in procedure is the owner of an animal.

Article 78

For keeping out-of-competition doping control results the competent authority is ADAS.

For keeping in-competition doping control results the competent authority is ADAS and the national sports association, i.e., the international sports association.

Article 79

In case the A specimen is negative, i.e., the presence of banned substances has not been determined, ADAS forwards such notification to the athlete and the competent national sports association, i.e., the international sports association.

B specimen may be kept up to 10 years.

Article 80

Upon receipt of an adverse analytical finding or atypical finding related to A specimen deviation from the allowed finding (positive A specimen) ADAS undertakes the first (preliminary) examination in order to establish:

1) if the therapeutic use exemption (TUE) has been or will be granted;
2) if there is a departure from the international standards for testing and investigations or international standard for laboratories that caused the adverse analytical finding.

First investigation from the Paragraph 1 of this Article should be completed not later then seven days after receipt of laboratory analysis results.

**Article 81**

If it is a case of other violations of anti-doping rule, except those from the Article 80 of these Regulations, ADAS may undertake investigation and checking needed for appropriate clearing up of circumstances in particular case (present situation), in the manner and to the extent deemed appropriate.

Investigation of Paragraph 1 of this Article has to be, as a rule, completed within seven days from the moment when it has been learned about existence of possible violation of anti-doping rule.

Investigation and checking of Paragraph 1 of this Article are organized by the Director of ADAS in cooperation with the Chairman of the Doping Control Board.

**Article 82**

After the first examination ADAS undertakes, before providing information cited in Article 83 of these Regulations, further examinations if needed having in mind the List of Prohibited Doping Substances.

**Article 83**
If, after the preliminary examination referred to in Article 80, it is determined that there is no granted therapeutic use exemption (TUE) and that no TUE will be granted and that there has been no departure that caused the Adverse Analytical Result, ADAS is going to notify the athlete in written without any delay (with returned receipt) sent to the last address provided to ADAS or to the competent national sports association, about:

- the adverse analytical finding;
- anti-doping rule that has been violated;
- his/her right to, immediately or within seven days latest, request analysis of the B specimen, and if he/she fails to do so it will be considered as a waiver from his/her right for B specimen analysis;
- the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Athlete or Anti-Doping Organization chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample;
- the athlete’s right or the right of his/her representative to be present during the opening and analysis of B specimen within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested;
- the athlete’s right to request copies of laboratory reports regarding the specimen analysis;
- the athlete’s right to file to ADAS his personal statement;
- date and circumstances surrounding testing and possible consequences of violation of anti-doping rule.

Beside the athlete, about the violation of anti-doping rule from the paragraph 1 of this Article, the notification is to be sent to his/her national sports association, i.e., the international sports association as well as to the World Anti-Doping Agency.
If the ADAS decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Athlete and the Anti-Doping Organizations as described in Article 14.1.2 of the Code.

In all cases where an Athlete has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation that does not result in a mandatory Provisional Suspension under Article 7.9.1 of the Code, the Athlete shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension pending the resolution of the matter.

**Article 84**

In case of suspicion in violation of some other anti-doping rule, ADAS after the investigation from the Article 81 of these Regulations notifies the athlete or the other potentially responsible person, in written (with returned receipt) sent to the latest address provided to ADAS or to the competent national sports association, about the suspicion of violation of anti-doping rule and about the facts on which such suspicion is based.

Person to whom the notification from the Paragraph 1 of this Article has been sent at the same time is invited to file the explanatory statement to ADAS or the competent sports association (in international competition, to international sports association).

**Article 85**

Athlete or other person against who the charge of anti-doping rule violation has been brought, has the right within seven days from the date of receipt of notification about positive result of taken specimen analysis, i.e., about violation of anti-doping rule, to file explanatory statement about received notification and about all circumstances of this particular case.
Article 86

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 of the Code 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 upon or promptly after the notification described in Articles 7.2, 7.3 or 7.5 of the Code.

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, a Provisional Suspension may be imposed 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 of the Code and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8 of the Code.

Article 87

For pronouncing temporary suspension responsibility goes to the chairman of the disciplinary body (for doping issues) of the competent national sports association.

Decision on suspension in case from the Article 86, paragraph 1 of these Regulations is to be brought without delay, and if not brought in good time it is going to be brought by the Chairman of the Anti-Doping Committee of ADAS.

Decision on suspension is to be brought in written announced not only to the athlete but to ADAS too.
Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, 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 of the Code 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 of the Code.

The Provisional Suspension may be lifted if the Athlete demonstrates to the hearing panel 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.

Article 88

Violation of anti-doping rule related to testing during the competition automatically results in disqualification of individual result achieved at that particular competition, with all consequences that follow, including taking away all medals, points and prizes.

For sentencing of disqualification competent authority is the organizer of the sports competition, i.e., competent national sports association, in accordance to the sport rules.

If the decision from Paragraph 2 of this Article is not made in good time it is going to be made by the Anti-Doping Committee of ADAS, in accordance to the Regulation on Determination of Responsibility of the Person who Made Violation of Anti-Doping Rule.
Athlete has the right of appeal to the decision of disqualification before Anti-Doping Committee of ADAS, in accordance to the Regulation on Determination of Responsibility of the Person who Made Violation of Anti-Doping Rule.

**Article 89**

ADAS, any national sports association, or any other person, familiar with circumstances of the case is not allowed to publicly announce or inform public about identity of the athlete whose analytical finding deviates from the regular one, or is presumed as the one who violated anti-doping rule, as long as the preliminary procedure before ADAS is going on.

Within twenty days latest from cessation of the preliminary procedure, ADAS is going to inform public on identity of athlete or other person against whom the charges have been brought due to violation of anti-doping rule, and on type of violation of anti-doping rule.

**Article 90**

Each athlete has the right to request and be present during the analysis of B specimen, in order to determine if that specimen also shows presence of the same banned substance discovered in A specimen.

Athlete must file a request for analysis of B specimen to ADAS in written, within seven days from the date of receipt of notification from the Article 83, Paragraph 1 of these Regulations. If the request has not been filed on time, it is going to be considered as athlete’s waiver from the right to B specimen analysis.

B specimen analysis is going to be performed after the fee has been paid.
Athlete may waive from the right to B specimen analysis, and in that case ADAS is not obliged to perform B specimen analysis. Despite such situation, ADAS may order B specimen analysis to be performed.

If an athlete waives from the right to B specimen analysis it does not mean acknowledgment of violation of anti-doping rule but represents undisputable presumption that B specimen analysis would confirm results of A specimen analysis.

Athlete takes all expenses for B specimen analysis, except if B specimen analysis does not confirm result of A specimen analysis or if B specimen analysis has been ordered by ADAS.

**Article 91**

If an athlete requests B specimen analysis, ADAS will take measures for performing B specimen analysis as soon as possible but always within the period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories. ADAS informs the athlete in good time about place, date and time of B specimen analysis.

If athlete, i.e., his/her representative or legal representative does not come to B specimen analysis though informed in good time and if he/she does not prove that delay happened without his quilt i.e., quilt of his/her representative or legal representative, the delay is going to be considered as waiver from the right to be present during B specimen analysis.

Athlete may be accompanied by the expert, but with provision that on athlete’s side no more than three persons (including him) be present during B specimen analysis. Up to three persons from ADAS may be present during B specimen analysis.
Article 92

B specimen analysis is to be performed in the same laboratory where the analysis of A specimen has taken place, in accordance to the international standards for laboratories approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency. Exceptionally, B specimen analysis may be performed in some other accredited laboratory, if athlete submits significant proofs that seriously put in doubt independence of the originally elected laboratory. ADAS decides about the need for replacement of a laboratory, without possibility of appeal to such decision.

Athlete and his/her national sports association are to be informed in written about the results of the B specimen analysis.

Article 93

After conducted examinations in accordance to Articles 80-82 and Articles 90-92 of these Regulations ADAS immediately notifies competent national sports association and international sports association as well as the World Anti-Doping Agency on results of A and B analysis, with written explanations of an athlete and results of its own additional investigation on violation of anti-doping rule.

Article 94

If the B specimen analysis does not confirm results of A specimen analysis, further measures and procedures are not to be taken against the athlete, and all previously pronounced measures are annulled.
Against an athlete, i.e., other person further procedure is also to be suspended in the case when ADAS after previous investigation comes to conclusion, on the basis of circumstances from Article 80 and 81 and notification from the Article 85 of these Regulations, that violation of anti-doping rule does not exist.

Decision from the Paragraph 2 of this Article is to be reached by the Director of ADAS in cooperation with the ADAS boards responsible for TUE and doping control.

To the Director’s decision from the previous paragraph appeal may be filed before the Anti-Doping Committee of ADAS. If the appeal is granted, against the athlete, i.e., other person procedure for determining of liability for violation of anti-doping rule is to be continued, in accordance to the Article 95 of these Regulations.

**Article 95**

If B specimen analysis confirms A specimen analysis, or if athlete renounced his/her right to B specimen analysis or if request was not filed in good time or if the fee for filing the request has not been paid, or if an investigation conducted by ADAS shows violation of anti-doping rule, against the athlete and other responsible persons disciplinary and other measures are to be taken in accordance to the Law on Prevention of Doping in Sports, the Regulations on Determination of Responsibility of the Person who Made Violation of Anti-Doping Rule of ADAS and anti-doping rules of the competent national or international sports association and World Anti-Doping Code.

Competent sports association has to, as a rule, within seven days latest after receipt of ADAS notification about violation of anti-doping rule made by particular person, take
legal action before its disciplinary authority for determination of responsibility for violation of anti-doping rule.

Verbal hearing should, as a rule, be held at least four weeks after the expiry of a term from the Paragraph 2 of this Article.

ADAS always has the right to appear as a party in procedure of determination of liability for violation of anti-doping rule, no matter if the procedure is taken before competent national sports association or before the Anti-Doping Committee of ADAS, and no matter if the charges or appeal are submitted by ADAS or other person.

Appeal to the decision of the competent national sports association related to determination of responsibility of a person for violation of anti-doping rule is to be submitted to the Anti-Doping Committee of ADAS, in accordance to the Regulations on Determination of Responsibility of the Person who Made Violation of Anti-Doping Rule.

In case that competent national sports association does not pronounce prescribed disciplinary measures within four months from the submission date of notification of made violation of anti-doping rule, responsibility of a person who violated anti-doping rule is to be determined by the Anti-Doping Committee of ADAS.

Competent national sports association is obliged to deliver without delay first instance decision on determination of responsibility of a person who violated anti-doping rule to all persons authorized to file an appeal to such decision in accordance to the Regulations on Determination of Responsibility of the Person who Made Violation of Anti-Doping Rule.

Article 96
Director of ADAS and a person which represents the competent national sports association are obliged, in cases of finally determined violation of anti-doping rule, to notify the sports inspector for initiation of misdemeanor or criminal proceedings in accordance to the Law on Prevention of Doping in Sports.

ADAS informs the World Anti-Doping Agency and the competent international sports association on each case of violation of anti-doping rule.

**XIII. COSTS OF ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF DOPING CONTROL**

**Article 97**

Costs of organization and conduct of doping control out-of-competition undertaken on the basis of periodic plan of carrying out doping control delivered by the Managing Board of ADAS or on the basis of special resolution of the Director of ADAS are to be taken by ADAS, unless these Regulations do not determine otherwise.

Costs of organization and conduct of doping control out-of-competition undertaken on the basis of the proposal of the authorized person are to be taken by that person, unless determined otherwise by the decision of ADAS.

Costs of organization and conduct of doping control in competition undertaken on the basis of periodic plan of carrying out doping control delivered by the Managing Board of ADAS are to be taken by the organizer of the sports competition, unless determined otherwise by ADAS decision.
Costs of organization and conduct of doping control in competition undertaken by the special resolution of the Director of ADAS are to be taken by ADAS, unless determined otherwise by these Regulations.

Costs of organization and conduct of doping control in competition undertaken on the basis of the proposal of the authorized person are to be taken by that person, unless determined otherwise by ADAS decision.

XIV. CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 98

Procedure of doping control (taking of specimens) is documented in the form enclosed with these Regulations and is its integral part.

Article 99

These Regulations come into force on 9.10.2015. With the entry into force of this Regulation, previous Regulation on this matter from 12.12.2014. ceases to be valid. These Regulations are to be published in the “Official Bulletin of ADAS”. 
1. NOTIFIKACIJA • ATHLETE NOTIFICATION

PREZIME NIVANOVIC

DRŽAVLJANSTVO: SRBIJA

VREME I DATUM SAMO TVRDO

Otvor potvrdnjen da sam primio{i} i pročitao{i} ovo obaveštenje i prihvatim da obezbijem uzorak kao što je zaktovano (razumijem da propune ili objavljuje ovu upozorenje uzorka predstavljaju križenje antidoping pravila).

Otvor potvrdnjen da sam primio{i} i pročitao{i} ovo obaveštenje i prihvatim da obezbijem uzorak kao što je zaktovano (razumijem da propune ili objavljuje ovu upozorenje uzorka predstavljaju križenje antidoping pravila).

I Kreševi Aćimović

2. PODACI O SPORTISTI • ATHLETE INFORMATION

3. INFORMACIJE ZA ANALIZU • INFORMATION FOR ANALYSIS

4. POTVRDA PROCEDURE ZA TESTIRANJE URINA I/ILI KRVI • CONFIRMATION OF PROCEDURE FOR URINE AND/OR BLOOD TESTING
FORMULAR ZA DOPING KONTROLU
DOPING CONTROL FORM

1. NOTIFIKACIJA • ATHLETE NOTIFICATION

2. POGLAVLJE ZA DOPING KONTROLU • DOPING CONTROL SECTION

3. INFORMACIJE ZA ANALIZU • INFORMATION FOR ANALYSIS

4. POTVRDA PROCEDURE ZA TESTIRANJE URINA I / ILI KRVI • CONFIRMATION OF PROCEDURE FOR URINE AND / OR BLOOD TESTING
**1. FORMULAR POPUNJEN OD STRANE • COMPLETED BY**

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**3. DODATNI IZVEŠTAJ • SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT**

IZVEŠTAJ NECE OBILJEPITI PODATKE O SPORTISTI UKOLIKO SE KOPIJA FORMULARA ŠALJE LABORATORIJ • THE REPORT SHALL NOT INCLUDE THE ATHLETE’S DETAILS IF A COPY WILL BE SENT TO THE LABORATORY

**4. POTVRDA PROCEDURE • CONFIRMATION OF PROCEDURE**

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**ORIJINAL (BEL) • ANTI-DOPING ORGANIZACIJA**

**KOPIJA 1 (ŽUTA) • SPORTISTA**

**KOPIJA 2 (ŽUTA) • LABORATORIJA**