LAW
ON PREVENTION OF DOPING IN SPORTS

("Official Bulletin of RS", no. 111/2014, 47/2021 and 63/2026)

I. INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Article 1

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

Article 2

Doping in sports is banned.

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 a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample;
2) Use or attempted use (application, intake, injection or consumption in any possible way) of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (hereinafter: means of doping);

3) Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification about doping control or avoiding to provide a sample in any other way;

4) Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.;

5) Tampering or Attempted Tampering of any part of doping control;

6) Unauthorized possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Athlete Support Person;

7) Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method - Unauthorized selling, transport, shipment, delivery or distribution of doping substance or doping method (either done physically, electronic or in some other way) by an athlete, individuals assisting and athlete or through third party, to any individual who is under jurisdiction of some organization in the field of sports, i.e., attempt of such action;

8) Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is Prohibited Out-of-Competition

9) Complicity - Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of imposed measure for violation of anti-doping rule;

10) Prohibited Association - Association by an Athlete or other Person subject to the authority of an competent anti-doping organization in a professional or sport-related capacity with any individuals assisting an athlete during imposed

measure due to violation of anti-doping rule or sentenced or fined in criminal, misdemeanor or any other proceedings for actions representing violation of anti-doping rule in the sense of this Law, if ongoing or is within 6 years from the date the sentence/fine was imposed, or with an individual acting as intermediary or representative of such individual.

11) Acts by an Athlete or Other Person which threatens or seeks to intimidate another Person with the intent of discouraging the Person from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code or Retaliation against a Person who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to authorized anti-doping organization or to competent state authority

Violations of anti-doping rules from the paragraph 1 of this Article do not exist in case of approved therapeutic use exemptions and other exceptions established by the World Anti-Doping Code.

As individuals assisting an athletes in the sense of this Law are understood to be tutors, coaches, managers, agents, team staff, officials, health workers and health associates and other staff working or treating athletes participating in or preparing for sports competition.

In order to violate the anti-doping rules referred to in paragraph 1, point 1) and 2) of this Article, it is not necessary that there is Intention, Negligence, Fault or knowing Use of Soping in the Athlete's act.

Article 4

Term “Competent Anti-Doping Organization”, in the sense of this Law, refers to the Anti-Doping Agency of the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: Anti-Doping Agency), the World Anti-Doping Agency and the competent international and national sport associations (International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, international sports federation, Olympic Committee of Serbia, Paralympic Committee of Serbia, Serbian Sports Federation, national branch sports association and national sports association for field of sport).

Competent Anti-Doping Organization from the Paragraph 1 of this Article in accordance to the Law collects, preserves and performs other actions for processing personal data of an athlete or other individual under jurisdiction of the Competent Anti-Doping Organization (name & surname, sex, date of birth, citizenship, number of a personal document serving as an athlete’s identification during the doping control, address of permanent and temporary residence, contact phone number, e-mail address, branch of sport or sports activity in which an individual competes, name of a club where sport activities are performed, athlete’s photography), including processing of specifically kind of personal data (health condition of an athlete, used medical means), and transfers to other competent anti-doping organizations personal data of an athlete or other individual under jurisdiction of the Competent Anti-Doping Organization required for doping control, and approves exemptions for therapeutic use and sanctions an athlete or other individual for violation of anti-doping rule, all in accordance to this Law.

Anti-Doping Agency and the competent national sports federation may, in accordance to the Law, make available data from Paragraph 2 of this Article to the competent foreign anti-doping organizations if this is needed for:

1) approval of therapeutic use exemptions;
2) planning, coordination in conducting doping control of an athlete;

3) providing od information on conducted doping control and determination of responsibility for violation of anti-doping rules.

In the case referred to in Paragraph 3, Point 1) of this Article, only data necessary for approval of therapeutic use exemptions and in accordance to the Article 14 of this Law may be provide, with proviso that for providing of data explicit consent of an athlete is required.

In the case referred to in Paragraph 3, Point 2) of this Article, only data needed for identification of an athlete and for conducting of doping control in accordance to international standards determined by the World Anti-Doping Agency may be provided.

Anti-Doping Agency and competent national sports association are obliged in cases referred to in Paragraph 3 of this Article to ensure this personal data not to come in possession of an unauthorized person, as well as to refuse disclosure of the data if the organization to which the data are to be provided does not guarantee adequate data protection.

Protection personal and privacy data in the field of prevention of doping in sports is to be achieved in accordance to the provisions of this Law and the Law governing personal data protection.

Processing of data on health condition of an athlete and use of medical means is not conditional upon the consent of an athlete. If an athlete from registered testing group of the Article 13, Paragraph 1 of this Law notify competent anti-doping organization of the Article 13, Paragraph 3 of this Law that he is available for doping control out of competition in his residence, such is treated as his/her voluntary acceptance for control to be done in his residence, in a manner that ensures respect of his/her privacy. Anti-

Doping Agency and competent national sports association may declare identity of an athlete or other individual against the proceedings for violation of anti-doping rule is initiated only upon notification of an athlete or other individual on violation they are charged, as well as notification of the World Anti-Doping Agency and competent international sports association.

Anti-Doping Agency publishes on its web site identity of an athlete or other individual, unless it comes to a minor, for whom the violation of anti-doping rule is determined by the first instance court decision or by the final court decision, providing that such information is publicly available within a period of punishment, i.e., 30 days if such period is less than 30 days. With name and surname of the punished individual also data on branch of sport in which he/she is engaged, how he/she violated anti-doping rule, banned substance or method used and imposed measure.

Data from Paragraph 2 of this Article are kept for ten years.

Article 5

Obligations determined by this Law are to be applied to all organizations in the field of sports with headquarters in the territory of the Republic of Serbia or are conducting activities in the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

Production and circulation of banned 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 participating in sports competitions.

II. MEASURES FOR PREVENTION OF DOPING IN SPORT

Article 6

Athletes and other participants in carrying out of sport activities and operations, in the sense of this Law with which this field of sport is regulated, are obliged to allow and enable conducting of doping control, to disclose the identity of Athlete Support Person at the request of an Anti-Doping Agency or another authorized anti-doping organization, in accordance with Article 3, Paragraph 3 and Article 4, Paragraph 2 of this Law, and to know and act in accordance with the Anti-Doping rules of the Anti-Doping Agency and other authorized anti-doping organizations.

To the athlete who refuses, does not attend, avoids or makes doping control impossible, will be imposed 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 imposed 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 doping substances.

Professional education and specialization of experts in sports in accordance to this Law with which this field of sport is regulated mandatory cover contents related to prevention of doping in sports.

Article 7

Anti-Doping Agency regulates, determine, organize and conduct doping control at the sports competitions and out of sports competitions, except the ones that are to be conducted by other authorized anti-doping organization in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code.

Rules of the Anti-Doping Agency must be in accordance to the Law on Ratification of the European Convention on Prevention of Doping in Sports ("Official Bulletin of the SFRY – International Contracts", no. 4/91), Law on Ratification of International Convention against Doping in Sports ("Official Bulletin of the Republic of Serbia – International Contracts", no. 38/09), the World Anti-Doping Code and International standards approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Doping control is a process that comprises test distribution plan, selection of athletes to be tested, RTP and whereabouts, collecting and handling of samples, laboratory analysis, investigations and results management, hearings and appeals.

Doping control is to be organized and conducted in such manner that any possibilities of sample replacement or manipulation of any kind are to be 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 banned substances and methods.

Doping control or analysis of doping samples and related analytical data or information collected at doping control may be undertaken by an authorized organization referred to

in Article 4, Paragraph 1, and Article 9, Paragraph 1 of this Law for any legitimate anti-doping purpose.

The Anti-Doping Agency may collect samples, at any time and at any place, from any Competitor Athlete or Recreational Athlete over which it has jurisdiction in accordance with this Law and the World Anti-Doping Code, including athletes who serve Period of Ineligibility, in accordance with International Standards approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency

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

Anti-Doping Agency appoints organization in which analysis of doping samples of athletes is to be conducted, i.e., of the animal participating in competition.

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 to the provisions of this Law and corresponding international standards approved by the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Election of organization from Paragraph 1 of this Law is to carried out in accordance to the Law with which public procurement is regulated.

Article 10

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

1) not to recognize a sports result achieved by athlete under the influence of doping;
2) not to allow participation in the sports event to athlete, coach and other individuals within the competence of a national sports association, who has been sanctioned by measure due to the doping, or sentenced, in accordance to this Law, for the criminal offense or misdemeanor;
3) to issue a program of anti-doping activities and deliver it to the Anti-Doping Agency within 15 days;
4) To ensure constant individual medical monitoring of categorized athletes, and for this purpose to deliver necessary acts and take concrete measures;
5) by the appropriate general acts and in partnership with anti-doping agencies to ensure that members of the association, and especially sports experts and registered athletes of all ages continuously, and at least once per annum, notify and educate about current rules related to doping in sports and on adverse health effects when doping substances are used;
6) to ensure by sports rules that any person who is a member of the association or is otherwise under the competence of the association to respect, apply, support and implement measures to prevent doping in sporting in sport determined in accordance with this Law, and when it is determined that a certain person has not fulfilled such obligation, to take appropriate measures, which must include the possibilities of exclusion from certain future sports events or all sports events that take place in a certain period of time;

7) to determine responsible person or an appropriate sports expert for supervision over the process of carrying out measures for prevention of doping;
8) at least 21 days prior to the competition it is organizing, or that is under its control, report the competition to the Anti-Doping Agency, as well as at least until the end of current year deliver to the Andi-Doping Agency calendar of competitions for the next year;
9) at least once in six months to notify the Anti-Doping Agency about planning of training and preparation of top athletes and national teams;
10) to deny partially or fully financing of athletes, sport organizations and other individuals who do not comply with applicable anti-doping rules;
11) To control anti-doping programs of its members, as well conducting of such programs;
12) at the end of year to notify ministry competent for sport affairs and the Anti-Doping Agency about taken measures for battle against the doping in that particular year;
13) in sports in which the animals are competing, to determine and conduct anti-doping rules for animals that participate in such sport, all in accordance to the rules of the Anti-Doping Agency and competent international sports association;
14) not to allow conducting of any sport activity or any function within the competence of the association to individual who is, in accordance with this Law, sanctioned with measure for violation of anti-doping rule or criminal offence or misdemeanor, for the duration of measure, i.e., sanction;
15) to bear the costs of Out-of-Competitions and In-Competitions doping controls organized over athletes who are under the jurisdiction of the association, in accordance with this Law and Test Distribution Plan adopted by the Anti-Doping Agency;
16) to promote the values of sport ethics, fair play and health of athletes;

17) to report to the Anti-Doping Agency and the competent International Sports Federation any information indicating an infringement or in connection with a violation of the anti-doping rules and to cooperate with the Anti-Doping Agency and another authorized anti-doping organization in investigating;
18) to require its members to report all information that indicates or relates to anti-doping rules violations and to cooperate in investigations carried out by the Anti-Doping Agency or any other authorized anti-doping organization authorized to investigate;
19) to adopt the Rules for the protection of persons referred to in Article 3, Paragraph 1, Point 11) of this Law;
20) to respect and apply the measures adopted by the Anti-Doping Agency in accordance with Paragraph 5 of this Article.

Competent national sports association which does not respect obligations from the Paragraph 1 of this Article cannot receive funds obtained from public revenues.

The provisions of Paragraph 1, Points 1), 2), 3), 5), 6), 7), 10), 11), 14), 17), 18), 19) and 20) and Paragraph 2 of this Article shall accordingly be applied to other sports associations, sports federations, sports organizations and professional sports affiliations.

The Anti-Doping Agency issues Rules on harmonizing the anti-doping activities of the Anti-Doping Agency and the competent national sports association established in Paragraph 1 of this Article with the World Anti-Doping Code and this Law.

When the Anti-Doping Agency determines that the competent national sports association or other organization in the field of sport referred to in Paragraph 3 of this Article has not complied its rules with the World Anti-Doping Code and this Law or has not applied them or is not complied with them, may take measures against this organization as

determined by this Law, the World Anti-Doping Code and the Rules referred to in Paragraph 4 of this Article.

Article 11

Competent sports association is obliged to, within 15 days from the date of entry into force of sports rules with which the measures for prevention of doping in sports of the Article 10, Paragraph 1 of this Law are determined, i.e., amendments and supplements thereof, deliver a copy of this rules to the Ministry authorized for sport affairs and to the Anti-Doping Agency.

Article 12

Competent national sports association, sports organization responsible for league sports competition, organizer of sports competition, i.e., athlete participant of sports competition may 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 with bearing costs for such doping control.

Article 13

Subjects to the out-of-competition control are athletes who are designated as Olympic candidates, top athletes and other categorized athletes, athletes of an international ranking, athletes who wish to continue sports career after expiry of ban to participate in competition due to the doping, as well as other categories of athletes determined by the Anti-Doping Agency (registered testing pool).

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 official request of the Ministry competent for sports affairs;
4) on the justified proposal of an athlete, his/her sports organization or competent national sports association, with bearing costs of doping control.

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 competent national sports association on any change of residence and time and place of training, all in accordance to regulations of the Anti-Doping Agency of Article 7, Paragraph 1 of this Law.

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 sports medical report, i.e., determination of general and special medical fitness for sports activities and participation in competitions, in accordance to the Law regulating the field of sports, finds suspicious that an athlete has been using doping substances, is obliged to notify the Anti-Doping Agency about it.

Physician who prescribes to athlete banned doping substances for the purpose of treatment is obliged to inform the athlete about it if he/she advised about his/her sports activites.

Article 15

Athlete can request from the Anti-Doping Agency to exempt him/her from ban 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.

The Anti-Doping Agency makes a decision on granting of therapeutic use exemptions in accordance to International standards of Paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 16

Disciplinary measures to be imposed due to the violation of anti-doping rules, violations of measures due to violation of anti-doping rules and non-compliance with obligations established by this Law and the World Anti-Doping Code, are the following:

1) disqualification of sport results;
2) temporary suspension;
3) ban to participate in-competition;
4) ban to perform functions in the field of sports;
5) other measures determined by the World Anti-Doping Code and sports rules of competent national and international sports associations.

Disciplinary measures referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article are imposed in accordance with this Law, sports rules of the competent national and international sports associations and Anti-Doping Agency Rules referred to in Article 10, Paragraph 4 of this Law.

Measures of Paragraph 1, Points 3)-5) of this Article are not going to be imposed if an individual accused for violation of anti-doping rule proves that he/she is not guilty, i.e., that there was no intent or negligence in his/her conduct.

Article 17

No individual sanctioned with measure for violation of anti-doping rule cannot, for the duration of imposed measure, participate in any capacity in any sport, sports manifestation or in activities (except in the authorized programs of anti-doping education and rehabilitation) under the jurisdiction of authorized anti-doping organizations, as well as in the ones organized or allowed to be organized in the field of sports in the Republic of Serbia, except if it is differently determined by regulations of the World Anti-Doping Code and competent international sports associations.

Ban from Paragraph 1 of this Article includes also ban to conduct any other activity, i.e., function or membership in working bodies of organizations in the field of sports in the Republic of Serbia.

Article 18

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 19

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 national categorization of athletes, i.e., national categorization of experts in the Field of Sports.

III. ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

Article 20

Anti-Doping Agency operates as an institution, in accordance with the regulations of public services, unless this Law provides otherwise.

Funding for the work of Anti-Doping Agency is provided from:

1) the budget of the Republic of Serbia;
2) donations, contributions and sponsorships of domestic and foreign legal entities and individuals;
3) other sources, in accordance to the Law.

Article 21

Anti-Doping Agency conducts sports activities related to prevention of doping in sports, in particular:

1) takes measures to reduce doping in sports and, on a long term basis, elimination from sports;
2) explains what certain term related to the problem of doping in sports means;
3) ensures the provision of necessary equipment for the analysis of doping samples and required means for doping control;
4) implements insight in organization and carrying out of doping control at international competitions held in the Republic of Serbia;
5) determines annual plan of doping control that has to be carried out;
6) issues the official bulletin;
7) implements international professional cooperation with regard to the issues related to prevention of doping in sports and concludes agreements on testing;
8) implements cooperation with government and non-government organizations as interested parties in relation to prevention of doping in sports and damaging health of athletes by use of doping;
9) organizes educational and other campaigns against doping in sports;
10) informs public on activities undertaken against doping in sports, including organization of Internet presentation (website) at which general acts and decisions issued by bodies of the Anti-Doping Agency are published;
11) gives recommendations and advices for undertaking measures by the state authorities and organizations in the field of sports for the purpose of prevention doping in sports;
12) organizes researches, consultations, seminars, round tables and issues publications on matter related to the battle against doping in sport;
13) 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;
14) 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;

15) determines appearance of a stamp with sign “DOPING FREE” that is to be put on tested products containing food supplements, and procedure for issuing of such stamp, as entrusted job;
16) conducts other activities and undertakes other measures related to the prevention of doping in sports, which are, in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code, under the competence of the national anti-doping organization.

Procurement of means for doping control from Paragraph 1, Point 3) of this Article is conducted in accordance to the Law that regulates such public procurements.

For public service of doping control, conducting of procedure for determination of responsibility for violation of anti-doping rule and issuance of stamp with sign “DOPING FREE”, user of such services pays fee to the Anti-Doping Agency, all in accordance to the Law.

Sports activities referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article are performed in accordance with the Law and the World Anti-Doping Code.

Article 22

Anti-Doping Agency establishes, at least on annual basis, the List of Banned Doping Substances for Athletes and the List of Banned Doping Substances for Animals (reference list of banned 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 and sport regulations of competent international sports associations in the field of sport where animals are participants.

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

Anti-Doping Agency conducts operations from the paragraph 1 of this Article as entrusted.

Article 23

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

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

Article 24

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

1) Five members appointed by the minister authorized for the affairs in the field of sports;
2) Two members appointed by the minister authorized for the affairs in the field of health care;
3) Three members appointed by the Olympic Committee of Serbia;
4) Two members appointed by the Sports Federation of Serbia;
5) One member appointed by the Supreme Court of Serbia;
6) Two members appointed by the Paralympic Committee of Serbia.

Members of the Managing Board elect the 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, toxicology and pharmacology, legal experts for the problem of doping and law in sports, experts in the field of clinical biochemistry, experts in the field of biomechanics, first class sport experts) and performing the activities of the Anti - Doping Agency.

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.

Article 25

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 (doping controllers);
9) establishes the List of Banned Doping Substances for Athletes and the List of Banned Doping Substances for Animals;
10) – deleted -
11) determines amount of fees from the Article 21, Paragraph 3 of this Law, all in accordance to the law;
12) delivers general acts;
13) delivers operating procedure;
14) delivers act on internal organization and systematization of positions;
15) appoints the Director of Anti-Doping Agency;
16) 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 prior approval from the ministry competent for the affairs in the field of sports.

Article 26

Liability for anti-doping rules violations, violation of measures imposed for anti-doping rules violations and for non-compliance with obligations established by an authorized anti-doping organization in accordance with this Law and the World Anti-Doping Code shall be determined by the Anti-Doping Committee (hereinafter: Anti-Doping Committee) unless otherwise provided by this Law or the World Anti-Doping Code.

A dispute regarding the determination of liability referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article may also be the subject of Court of Arbitration for Sport in cases determined by the World Anti-Doping Code and the sports rules of the competent international sports federation.

By agreement of the Anti-Doping Agency, the Olympic Committee of Serbia, the Paralympic Committee of Serbia and the Sports Federation of Serbia, the final settlement of the dispute regarding the determination of liability referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article may be entrusted to Permanent Sports Arbitration Court For Arbitral Settlement Of Disputes In Sports from Article 53, Paragraph 7 of the Law on Sports ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 10/16).

The Anti-Doping Committee is an expert working body established in relation to the Anti-Doping Agency for decision-making, in an impartial and fair manner, on anti-doping rule violations, violation of the imposed measures due to anti-doping rule violations and non-compliance with the obligations established by the World Anti-Doping Code, in cases determined by this Law and the World Anti-Doping Code.

The Anti-Doping Committee is operationally and institutionally independent in making decisions from the Anti-Doping Agency or any third party.

The Anti-Doping Committee has a president and eight members, who are appointed for a renewable term of four years, from among prominent experts in the areas referred to in Article 24, Paragraph 3 of this Law.

The members of the Anti-Doping Committee shall be appointed by the ministry responsible for sports, namely six law graduates and three medical doctors, each having at least three years of relevant professional experience.

The members of the Anti-Doping Committee shall elect the President of the Anti-Doping Committee from among the members, by a majority of the total number of members of the Anti-Doping Committee.

The organization and work of the Anti-Doping Committee shall be regulated in more detail by a general act adopted by the Management Board of the Anti-Doping Agency on the proposal of the Anti-Doping Committee.

The Statute and the Financial Plan of the Anti-Doping Agency must ensure the financial independence of the Anti-Doping Committee in performing activities within the competence of the Anti-Doping Committee.

The Anti-Doping Committee shall decide, in individual cases referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, through the First Instance Panel and Appellate Panel for Anti-Doping Violations, composed of three members.

The members of the First Instance Panel and Appellate Panel for Anti-Doping Violations are appointed by the President of the Anti-Doping Committee, of which one member must be a law graduate and one member a medical doctor.

A person who is employed by an Anti-Doping Agency or a competent national sports association, or is a member of their bodies or working bodies or has participated in any previous phase of doping control or is in any other conflict of interest, may not be appointed a member of the panels referred to in Paragraph 11 of this Article.

Article 27

The procedure for determining responsibility referred to in Article 26,P 1 of this Law shall be conducted in accordance with this Law, the World Anti-Doping Code, the International Standard for Results Management approved by the World Anti-Doping

Agency and the rules of authorized anti-doping organizations referred to in Article 10, Paragraph 4 of this Law.

The procedure referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be initiated with charge, i.e., appeal that may be submitted by:
1) the Director of the Anti-Doping Agency;
2) the competent International sports federation;
3) the World Anti-Doping Agency;
4) sports organization to which the athlete or other person belongs;
5) the organizer of the sports competition at which the doping control was performed;
6) competent national sports association;
7) owner of the doped animal;
8) athlete or other person for whom there is suspicion that he/she made violation of anti-doping rule, i.e., to whom the decision to which the appeal is lodged relates;
9) the other party to the dispute in which the decision was made;
10) the International Olympic Committee or the International Paralympic Committee in the event that the decision may have effect in relation to the Olympic Games or the Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting the right to participate in the Olympic Games or the Paralympic Games;
11) national anti-doping organization, according to the citizenship, residence, stay or sports license of the person.

Charges are to be brought against a person for whom there is reasonably doubt that he/she made anti-doping rule violation.

An appeal against the first-instance decision in the procedure of determining responsibility for violation of the anti-doping rules shall be submitted to the Anti-Doping Committee within 21 days from the date of delivery of the decision.

In proceedings for the imposition of sanctions on persons responsible for doping, their dignity and their right to appropriate legal protection must be respected, including respect for privacy, a timely hearing, the right to be heard, a fair, competent, operationally independent and impartial hearing body, the right to legal representation at one's own expense, access to the case file, the submission of evidence, the applicable standards of proof in doping cases, timely notification, a prompt, written and reasoned decision, the right of appeal, and other related procedural safeguards.

The procedure for determining responsibility for anti-doping rule violations and for violating the imposed measures due to the anti-doping rule violations is conducted without delay and with as little cost as possible, provided that the procedure related to a certain sports event is urgent.

The appeal procedure before the Anti-Doping Committee includes all issues relevant to the subject matter and is not limited to the issues or reasons contained in the first instance decision or in the appeal.

In the procedure of determining responsibility for anti-doping rule violations and for violation of the imposed measures due to the anti-doping rule violations, there is no Stay of proceedings.

The procedure for determining responsibility for anti-doping rule violations and for violating pronounced measures due to anti-doping rule violations is conducted in Serbian, provided that the athlete or other person suspected of violating anti-doping rules has the right to an authorized translator at his own expense.

The procedure referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article may also be conducted if any party or its representative or attorney refuses to participate in the procedure or fails to attend the hearing after receiving, within a reasonable time, notifications on initiating the procedure or holding the hearing.

The costs of the procedure shall be borne by the person who committed the anti-doping rule violation, i.e. the party who initiated the procedure in which no violation of the anti-doping rules has been established.

No proceedings may be instituted against an Athlete or other person for anti-doping rule violations if more than ten years have elapsed from the date the violation was committed, unless they have been notified of an anti-doping rule violation in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this Article, or attempted notification in a reasonably acceptable manner, before the expiration of that period.

Article 28

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

For the Director of Anti-Doping Agency may be appointed an individual possessing university level high professional education and who fulfills requirements determined by the Article 24, Paragraph 3 of this Law for members of the Managing Board.

Director:

1) represents the Anti-Doping Agency;
2) organizes and manages the operations of 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 such operations;
5) proposes the program of operations;
6) conducts other affairs determined by the Law and Statute.

Article 29

The Managing Board of the Anti-Doping Agency holds meetings at least twice a year, and compulsory whenever there is request to convene a meeting from majority of members, minister competent for the sports affairs, minister competent for health issues, Chairman of the Olympic Committee of Serbia, Chairman of the Paralympic Committee of Serbia or President of 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 30

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

Article 31

The Anti-Doping Agency is independent in its work.

For conducting respective professional operations from its competence the Anti-Doping Agency may hire other legal entities and individuals, domestic or foreign.

Article 32

Anti-Doping Agency is obliged to notify the ministry responsible for affairs in the field of sports on performed doping control not later than three day after the control is done.

Article 33

General acts of the Anti-Doping Agency are: Statute, Regulations 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) authorized bodies and their responsibilities;
3) representation;
4) rights, obligations and responsibilities of the employees;
5) other issues significant for work of the Anti-Doping Agency.

Statute and general acts of Anti-Doping Agency that regulate ban on doping substances of the Article 22, Paragraph 1 of this Law and procedure of issuing of stamps from the Article 21, Paragraph 1, Point 15) of this Law, are to be published in the "Official Bulletin of the Republic of Serbia", free of charge.

Article 34

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

IV. SUPERVISION

Article 35

Supervision on application of this Law and regulations made on the basis of this Law, supervision on performing entrusted operations in accordance to this Law and inspection is to be done by the ministry competent for affairs in the field of sports.

Inspection on application of this Law and regulations made on the basis of this Law, is to be conducted through sport inspectors by the ministry competent for affairs in the field of sports.

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

Article 36

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

1) control if organizations or individuals in the field of sports undertake activities for prevention of doping in accordance to the Law and sport regulations;
2) control if doping control measures imposed by 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 actions for which he/she is authorized by the Law.

Article 37

When performing inspection, sport 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 banned doping substance;
3) impose ban on participation in-competition to the athlete who, due to violation of anti-doping rule, has ongoing ban to participate in-competition or other activities in the field of sports, in accordance to this Law;
4) impose ban on performing tasks in organization in the field of sports or performing activities with athletes to the individual sanctioned with measure of ban of performing tasks in the field of sports due to participation in athlete's doping;
5) order that determined irregularities and defects are to be eliminated within the certain period of time and, if failed to be carried out, to be done within the additional time limit;
6) request from Anti-Doping Agency conducting of doping control in case when during his/her inspection possible case of doping is suspected;
7) temporary ban performance of activities to organization in the field of sports, until the reason for ban is being eliminated – if the organization: prevents inspection to the inspector; does not deliver by the Law prescribed acts (sports regulations) related to doping or if they are not in accordance to the World

Anti-Doping Code; does not carry out order given during the inspection or does not conduct measures imposed due to violation of anti-doping rules;

8) bring charges to the competent body for committed criminal offence or to submit request for setting in motion of misdemeanor proceedings;

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

An appeal may be lodged against the decision of the sports inspector to the ministry in charge of sports affairs within 15 days from the day of delivery of the written decision.

V. CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

1. Felonies

Enabling the Use of Doping Substances

Article 38

One who, for the purpose of doping in sports, gives or prescribes or applies on athlete doping substance or lead, assist or in any other way enable an athlete to use doping substance, shall be sanctioned with imprisonment in duration from 6 months to 5 years.

If the criminal offence from Paragraph 1 of this Article is committed against a minor or against several individuals, or caused particularly grave consequences, the offender shall be sanctioned with imprisonment in duration from 2 to 10 years.

Doping substances are going to be deprived.

Unauthorized Production and Circulation of Doping Substances

Article 39

One 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 sanctioned with imprisonment in duration from three to twelve years.

One 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 sanctioned with imprisonment from 6 months to five years.

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

2. Misdemeanors

Article 40

Competent national sports association, sports organization or other legal entity is going to be sanctioned with fine from 400.000 to 2.000.000 RSD for misdemeanor:

1) if legal entity prevents or attempts prevention of any part of doping control without authorization to do so (Article 3, paragraph 1, point 5);
2) if legal entity sells, transports, sends, delivers or distributes doping substances without authorization, either directly or through the third party, to any

individual in the field of sports, or attempts such conduct (Article 3, paragraph 1, point 7);

3) if legal entity attempts giving, or if prescribes or attempts prescription of doping substances to an athlete (Article 3, Paragraph 1, Point 8);

4) if legal entity encourages, assists, supports, hides, creates conditions or participates in any other way in violation or attempt of violation of anti-doping rule, or in breaching of imposed ban on participation in sports (Article 3, Paragraph 1, Point 9);

4a) if legal entity takes any action to intimidate or punish another person in order to dissuade him from disclosing information related to doping and non-compliance with anti-doping rules or to punish him for providing evidence or information related to doping and non-compliance with anti-doping rules, to an authorized anti-doping organization or to the competent state body (Article 3, Paragraph 1, Point 11);

5) if legal entity does not allow, i.e., does not enable conducting of doping control (Article 6, Paragraph 1);

6) 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);

7) if, within its competence, legal entity does not take measures and activities determined by the Article 10, Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Law;

7a) if legal entity does not act according to the measures imposed by the Anti-Doping Agency (Article 10, Paragraph 5);

8) if, within 15 days from the date of sports regulations coming into force, legal entity does not deliver a copy of these regulations to the ministry competent for sports affairs and to the Anti-Doping Agency (Article 11);

9) if legal entity enables to an individual, sanctioned for violation of anti-doping rule, participation at sports competition or in activities related to sports, or

enables carrying out of some function, or being member in some body or working body contrary to provisions from Article 17 of this Law;

10) if legal entity puts on a product stamp with sign “DOPING FREE” not issued by Anti-Doping Agency (Article 21, Point 15);
11) if legal entity makes impossible to sport inspector performing of supervision (Article 35, Paragraph 3);
12) if legal entity does not obey the order of a sport inspector (Article 37);
13) if legal entity does not put in accord its organization, operations or general acts with provisions of this Law within given time limit (Article 43, Paragraph 1).

For violation from the paragraph 1 of this Article, the responsible individual in a national sports association, i.e., sports organization as well as in the other legal entity is going to be fined 50.000 to 150.000 RSD.

Article 41

Individual is going to be fined from 50.000 to 150.000 RSD for the following misdemeanors:

1) if, as an athlete, he/she uses doping substances (Article 3, paragraph 1, point 2);
2) if he/she evades, refuses or without compelling justification fails to submit 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 a registered test group, he misses a doping test three times and / or fails to complete the whereabouts, in accordance with theInternational Standard for Results Management approved by the World

Anti-Doping Agency, within a period of 12 months (Article 3, Paragraph 1). Point 4) and Article 13, Paragraph 3)

4) if he/she impedes any part of doping control (Article 3, Paragraph 1, Point 5);

5) if he/she teams up, in a professional or sport-related capacity, with the individual who is under sanctioned measure of ban to participate in sports or against who is sanctioned for action representing violation of anti-doping rule in the sense of this Law in criminal, disciplinary or other proceedings, if such sanction is still ongoing or it has passed less than 6 years from the date of sentencing, or if he/she teams up with a person who is agent or representative of such individual (Article 3, Paragraph 1, Point 10).

6) if he/she does not allow, i.e., fails to enable carrying out of doping control (Article 6, Paragraph 1);

7) if he/she performs doping control though not authorized for such action (Article 8);

8) 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);

9) if he/she fails to notify the athlete who told him/her about participation in sports activities, that drug prescribed for the purpose o treatment contain banned doping substances (Article 14, paragraph 2);

10) if he/she participates in sporting events or conducts activity in the field of sports, or performs operations, i.e., is member of certain body or working body as a part of an organization in the field of sports contrary to the provisions of Article 17 of this Law;

11) if he/she makes impossible to sport inspector to carry out supervision (Article 35, Paragraph 3);

12) if he/she does not act properly in accordance to the order given by the sport inspector (Article 37).

Article 42

With fine amounting from 50.000 to 150.000 RSD or with imprisonment in duration up to 60 days an individual is going to be sanctioned if:

1) without authorization transports, sends, delivers and distributes banned doping substances (either physically, electronically or by any other way), directly or through third party, to any individual in the field of sports, or attempts such conduct (Article 3, Paragraph 1, Point 7);
2) in any other way participate in violation or attempt violation of anti-doping rule or in breaching of imposed ban to participate in sports (Article 3, Paragraph 1, Point 9).
3) if in any way threatens or intimidates another person with the intention of discouraging him from disclosing information related to doping and non-compliance with anti-doping rules or acts with the aim of retaliation against person who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information related to doping and non-compliance with anti-doping rules to authorized anti-doping organization or competent state body (Article 3, Paragraph 1, Point 11).

VI. TRANSITIONAL AND CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 43

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.

Anti-Doping Agency continues with its work, in accordance to this Law.

Anti-Doping Agency shall enact documents to which it is authorized by this Law within two months from the date this Law comes into effect.

Article 44

Bylaws which were, as entrusted task, brought by Anti-Doping Agency on the basis of authorization given in Law on Prevention of Doping in Sports ("Official Bulletin of RS", number 101/05), cease to be valid starting from January 1st 2015.

On the day this Law comes into force Law on Prevention of Doping in Sports ("Official Bulletin of RS", number 101/05) cease to be valid.

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 45

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

Provisions of Article 3, Paragraph 1, Point 9) and 10) of this Law are to be applied from January 1st 2015.