

Slovak Anti-Doping Agency

Annual Report on Activities for 2025

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1.1

1 Information on Amendments to Agency Regulations

In 2025, the Anti-Doping Agency of the Slovak Republic (SADA) updated the following internal regulations:

- PK 01 Quality Manual (effective from 18.02.2025)
- P 01 Organisational Rules (effective from 01.01.2025)
- SM 01 Doping Control Management (effective from 01.02.2025)
- SM 02 Therapeutic Use Exemption Management (effective from 01.04.2025)
- SM 15 Public Procurement Directive (effective from 23.12.2025)
- SM 17 Anti-Doping Education Management Directive (effective from 01.02.2025)
- SM 19 Results Management Directive (effective from 20.03.2025)

2 Information on Bodies, Changes to Them and Their Activities

Organisation Name	Anti-Doping Agency of the Slovak Republic
Statutory Representative	PaedDr. Žaneta Csáderová, PhD.
Legal Form	State contributory organisation established by Act No. 440/2015 Coll.
Company Registration No.	50119231
Registered Office	Pribinova 16549/32, 810 08 Bratislava
Postal Address	P. O. BOX 17, 810 08 Bratislava
Mobile	0917 333 013
Website	www.antidoping.sk
Email	office@antidoping.sk

Overview of the Organisational Structure (as at 31 December 2025)

Name	Position / Function
PaedDr. Žaneta Csáderová, PhD.	Director of SADA
Ing. Tomáš Pagáč, PhD.	Deputy Director
Mgr. Ján Baník	Head of the Testing and Investigations Department
Mgr. Slavomíra Horváthová	Professional Officer Responsible for Activities Related to Personal Data Protection
PharmDr. Kristián Slíž, PhD.	Professional Officer for Doping Proceedings and TUE
PharmDr. Kamila Chomaničová, PhD.	Professional Officer for Education
Bc. Alexandra Bravo Blanco	Professional Officer for Testing
Viera Kolibášová	Professional Officer for Economic and Administrative Activities
Mgr. Andrej Toldy	Professional Officer for Internal Administration and ADAMS
Mgr. Monika Ruffíni, Dr. phil.	Professional Officer for Prevention
Ing. Martin Pavlis	Professional Officer for Integrity
Mgr. Romana Kíapešová	Professional Officer for Prevention (from 01.02 to 18.02.2025)
Ing. Peter Lakomý	Professional Officer for Integrity (from 01.02 to 31.03.2025)
External Staff (34 persons)	Doping Control Officers, Payroll Officer, Accountant, IT, TUE
Mgr. Soňa Kuzmová	On parental leave until 13.06.2026
Ing. Zuzana Kubová, PhD.	On parental leave until 02.04.2026
Mgr. Barbora Štalmachová	On parental leave until 19.07.2025

The Anti-Doping Agency of the Slovak Republic is a state contributory organisation financially linked to the budget of the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as the “MTS SR”).

The status of the Anti-Doping Agency of the Slovak Republic (SADA) at national level is defined by two basic documents:

- Act No. 440/2015 Coll. on Sport and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the “Sports Act”),
- the SADA Statute issued by the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic pursuant to Section 86(6) of the Sports Act under No. 2016-9381/3493:1-56AA, effective from 1 February 2016.

Based on these documents, SADA is defined as a legal entity that acts in legal relations in its own name, acquires rights, undertakes obligations and bears responsibility for its actions.

By the Act that entered into force on 1 January 2016, the status of the agency was adjusted. In order to increase the degree of independence, in line with the requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC), SADA was transformed into a state contributory organisation established by law. As an independent institution, it performs anti-doping prevention and control tasks within the territory of the Slovak Republic.

In accordance with the rules of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), the personal scope of the agency's competence was also adjusted.

In addition to the legislative framework, SADA must also meet certain quality standards of operation arising from its organisational structure, in particular from its organisational, work and records management rules and plans.

In the area of doping control and the granting of therapeutic use exemptions, the agency operates under a quality management system certified in accordance with STN EN ISO 9001:2015.

SADA's main objective is to fulfil the tasks laid down by the Sports Act, in particular:

- implementation of preventive measures in the fight against doping,
- cooperation with WADA, international anti-doping organisations and sports federations,
- coordination and implementation of doping controls, particularly in elite and performance sport,
- application of international treaties and conventions to which the Slovak Republic is a signatory,
- education and awareness-raising activities aimed at athletes and other target groups.

3 SADA Activities in 2025 – Evaluation

The tasks of the Anti-Doping Agency of the Slovak Republic are set out in the agency's basic documents as well as in the Contract concluded with the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Slovak Republic for 2025.

3.1 Overview of Doping Controls Conducted

SADA carried out doping controls in line with the obligations arising from the contracts, the World Anti-Doping Code and the TDSSA technical document, which sets the minimum number of additional analyses for individual sports and disciplines.

The main goal in 2025 was to maintain the share of out-of-competition testing at two thirds of all sample collections. Priority was given to athletes in higher-risk sports and athletes with potential participation in the Milan Cortina 2026 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

In 2025, SADA carried out a total of 556 urine sample collections, of which:

- 342 sample collections under SADA authority,
- 214 sample collections under the authority of international sports federations.

Compared with 2024, SADA recorded:

- a 9% decrease in urine sample collections under its own authority,
- a 16% decrease in commissioned urine sample collections under the authority of another organisation.

Types of Testing (under SADA authority)

Urine sample collections carried out under SADA authority in 2025 were divided into out-of-competition and in-competition testing. In line with the test distribution plan, the agency set a target ratio of 2:1 in favour of out-of-competition collections. This goal was achieved: out-of-competition tests accounted for 69% of all sample collections, while in-competition tests represented 31%. SADA thus continues its targeted strategy of focusing on out-of-competition testing as an effective anti-doping tool. The planned 2:1 ratio (out of competition : in competition) was achieved.

Type of Test	Number	Share
Out-of-Competition Tests	236	69 %
In-Competition Tests	106	31 %
Total	342	100 %

Figure 1 Development in the Number of In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Controls Carried Out under SADA Authority in 2020-2025

In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Controls by SADA



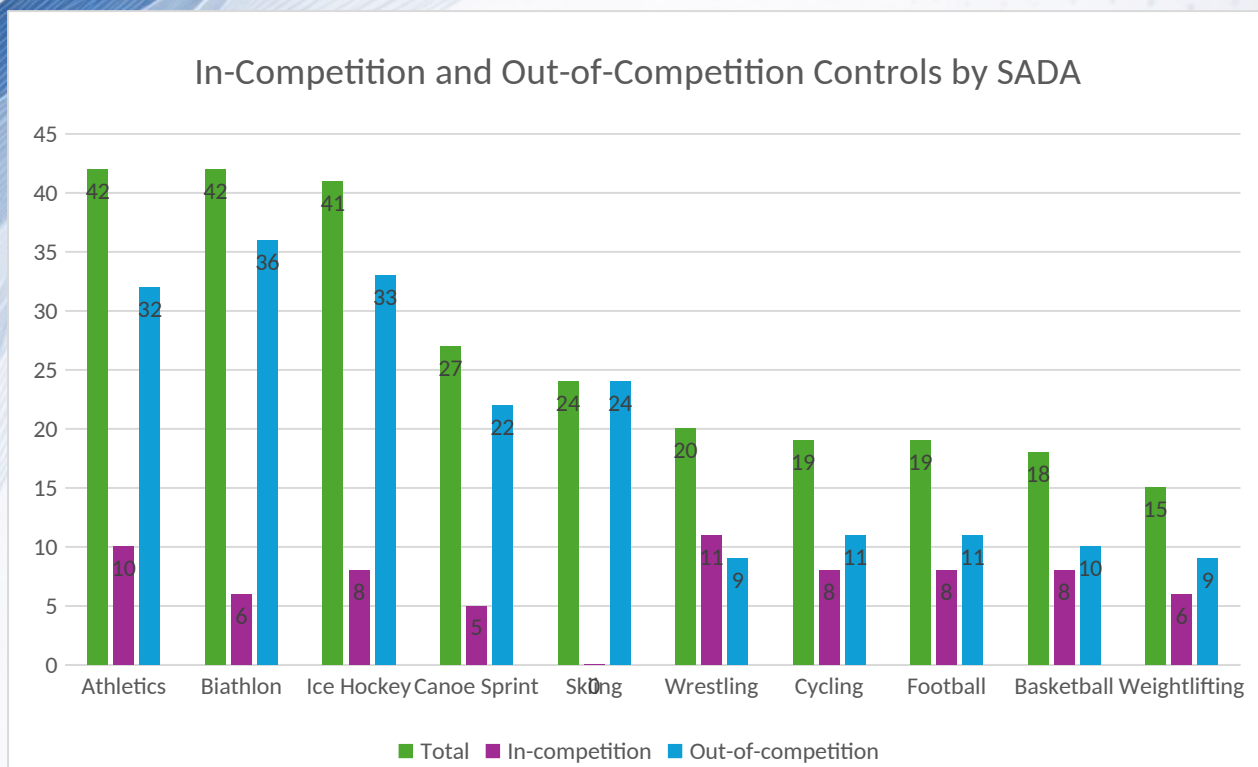
Most Frequently Tested Sports (under SADA authority)

In 2025, SADA focused on targeted testing in sports with a higher doping risk and with potential athlete participation in international events, including the Milan Cortina 2026 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. Priority was given to out-of-competition controls, particularly in individual endurance and strength sports.

The table below lists the ten most frequently tested sports under SADA authority, including a breakdown of in-competition and out-of-competition urine sample collections.

Sport	Total	In Competition	Out of Competition
Athletics	42	10	32
Biathlon	42	6	36
Ice Hockey	41	8	33
Canoe Sprint	27	5	22
Skiing	24	0	24
Wrestling	20	11	9
Cycling	19	8	11
Football	19	8	11
Basketball	18	8	10
Weightlifting	15	6	9

Figure 2 In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Controls under SADA Authority by Sport (2025).



Additional Analyses

Additional analyses are carried out in accordance with the TDSSA (Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis), which sets the minimum number of specific tests for individual sports and disciplines. SADA is responsible for their implementation whenever it acts as the testing authority.

In 2025, the following additional analyses were performed:

- 103 ERAs analyses – testing for erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (e.g. EPO),
- 72 GHRFS analyses – testing for growth hormone and its releasing factors,
- 8 SPC analyses – steroid profile confirmation (performed on the basis of laboratory suspicion in non-standard findings).

Year	ESA	GHRFS	SPC
2020	116	74	4
2021	118	88	5
2022	84	67	16
2023	83	62	9
2024	99	73	8
2025	103	72	8

Blood Sample Collection and the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP)

As part of its long-term strategy to improve the quality of anti-doping controls, SADA continued in 2025 to carry out blood sample collections, primarily for the creation and updating of the haematological module of the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP). In 2025, the first blood serum samples for blood steroid profile and endocrinological module analyses were also collected on WADA's recommendation.

In 2025, 95 blood samples for ABP purposes were collected under SADA authority, representing a 53% increase in this type of sample compared with 2024. The main reason was the increased number of collections in biathlon ahead of the Olympic Games.

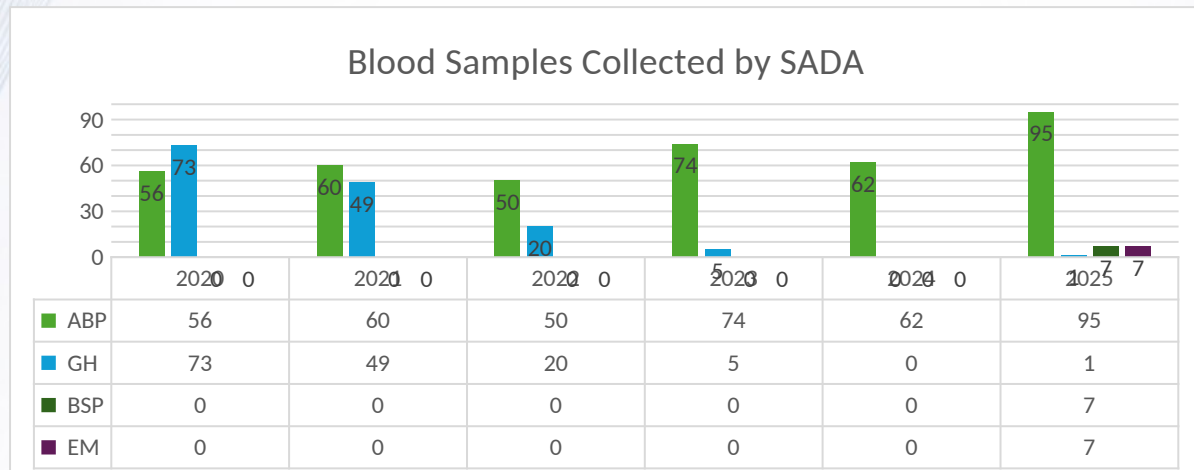


Figure Development of the number of blood sample collections carried out under SADA authority (2020–2025), by testing purpose (ABP, GH, BSP, EM).

Blood Sample Collection Ordered by Other Authorities

In addition to its own activities, SADA also carried out blood sample collections ordered by international sports federations and other organisations. In 2025, this included:

- 11 collections for ABP,
- 30 blood serum collections for growth hormone or blood steroid profile analyses.

Compared with the previous year, there was a slight increase in the total number of blood sample collections. These were carried out mainly out of competition.

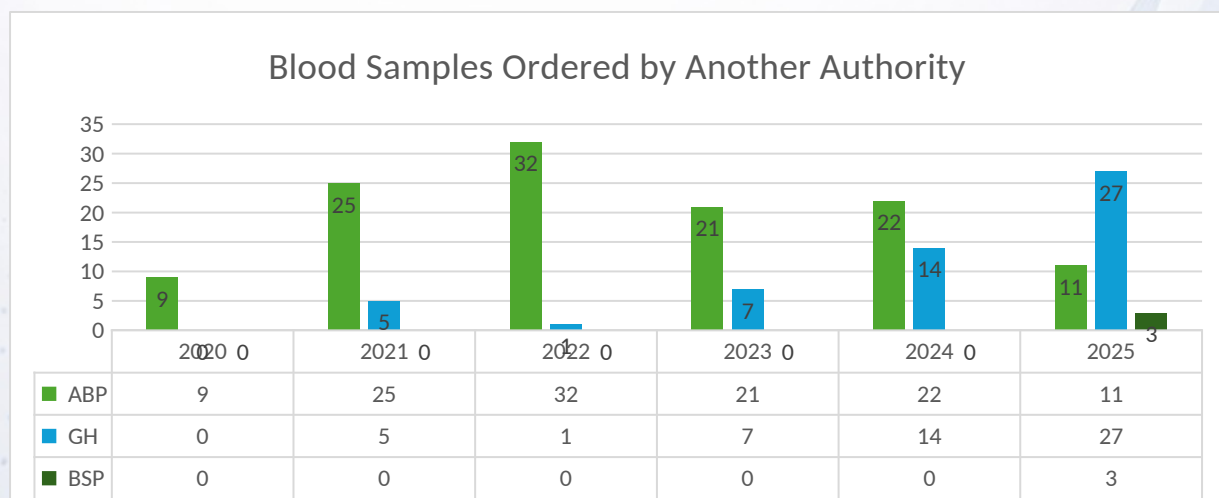


Figure Development of the number of blood sample collections ordered by other authorities (2020–2025).

3.2 Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations and Violations of the Prohibition of Participation

In 2025, SADA identified seven potential anti-doping rule violations and two potential violations of the prohibition of participation.

The investigation of an atypical finding of a prohibited substance in urine was concluded by reclassifying the finding as an adverse analytical finding.

All adverse analytical findings were identified in athletes' urine samples collected during in-competition doping controls. One of them was identified following additional GC/C/IRMS analysis.

The Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU) reported one adverse finding in an athlete's biological passport to SADA. This finding was identified in the athlete's long-term monitored haematological profile.

In 2025, one athlete refused an in-competition doping control. This potential anti-doping rule violation is classified as a non-analytical finding. Other non-analytical findings identified in the same year included two potential violations of the prohibition of participation. These findings resulted from investigations and concerned athletes serving a valid period of ineligibility.

Anti-Doping Rule Violations

In 2025, SADA handled ten cases of potential anti-doping rule violations and two potential violations of the prohibition of participation. Of these cases, two were carried over from 2024 and one from 2023.

One case of an adverse analytical finding of a prohibited substance in urine was closed without sanction. In this case, the athlete was granted a retroactive therapeutic use exemption.

Sanctions were imposed on five athletes. In three cases, the sanction resulted from an adverse analytical finding in athletes' urine samples collected during in-competition doping control. In one case, it resulted from a refusal of out-of-competition doping control. The fifth sanction will not be commented on in more detail in this report. In this case, an appeal was filed and the matter remained pending as at 31 December 2025.

Within doping proceedings, SADA recorded a total of three appeals in 2025. One concerned the imposition of a provisional suspension, while the remaining two concerned decisions on anti-doping rule violations.

In 2025, SADA issued one decision on an anti-doping rule violation, three were issued by the Doping Hearing Panel at first instance and one was issued by the Doping Hearing Panel at second instance.

3.3 ADAMS

ADAMS (Anti-Doping Administration and Management System) is an online database system developed by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). It is used to record, manage and exchange information concerning athletes, their whereabouts, doping controls performed, therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs) and sanctions.

National Testing Pool and ADAMS

Since the fourth quarter of 2017, new criteria have applied for including athletes in the National Registered Testing Pool (NRTP). Based on WADA recommendations, SADA has gradually reduced the number of athletes included, with selection being made according to risk factors.

Each athlete in the pool must undergo at least three doping controls per year, which is another reason for narrowing the number of monitored persons.

At the end of 2025, 66 athletes were included in the pool, of whom:

- 26 athletes in the National Registered Testing Pool (NRTP),
- 20 athletes in the Basic Pool (ZR),
- 19 athletes in the International Registered Testing Pool (IRTP).

The registered athletes come from 14 national sports federations, of which:

- 9 federations represent summer Olympic sports,
- 3 federations represent winter Olympic sports.

Number of Athletes Included by Quarter (2025)

Quarter	NRTP	ZR	IRTP	Total
Q1	24	20	19	63
Q2	24	20	19	63
Q3	26	20	19	65
Q4	26	20	19	65

In 2025, SADA issued 9 warnings for:

- failure to submit information in the ADAMS system,
- or athlete unavailability for testing.

Thanks to the lower number of athletes in the NRTP, SADA was able to:

- carry out more out-of-competition controls per athlete (min. 3 per year),
- and at the same time recorded a decline in warnings for failure to provide up-to-date whereabouts information.

In 2025, SADA did not assess any warning for unavailability for testing as an anti-doping rule violation. In such cases, it requested written explanations from the athletes and updates to their training schedules in ADAMS so that further testing could be carried out without jeopardising their sporting activity.

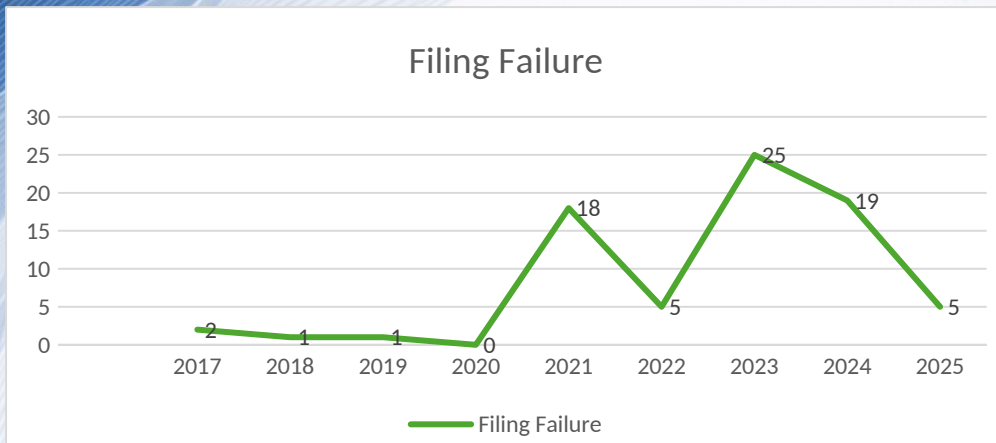


Figure Development of the number of Filing Failure cases in 2017-2025.

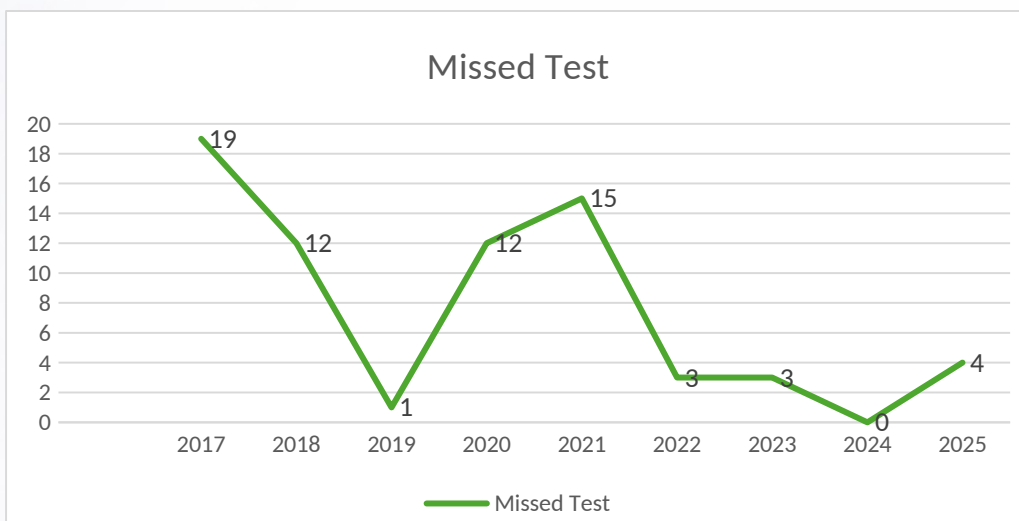


Figure Development of the number of Missed Test cases in 2017-2025.

3.4 Granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions

In 2025, SADA submitted nine therapeutic use exemption (TUE) applications to the Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee for expert assessment. The Committee assessed these applications in accordance with the requirements of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. All applications were approved and no appeals were filed against them. In other words, SADA granted nine TUEs in 2025.

In 2025, SADA assessed a further 41 cases of medication use. However, these ultimately did not require the submission of a TUE application. The most common reasons included:

- a. use of a medication prohibited only in competition during the out-of-competition period,
- b. inhaled use of a permitted dose of beta-2 agonists,
- c. local use of glucocorticoids (inhaled, dermal).

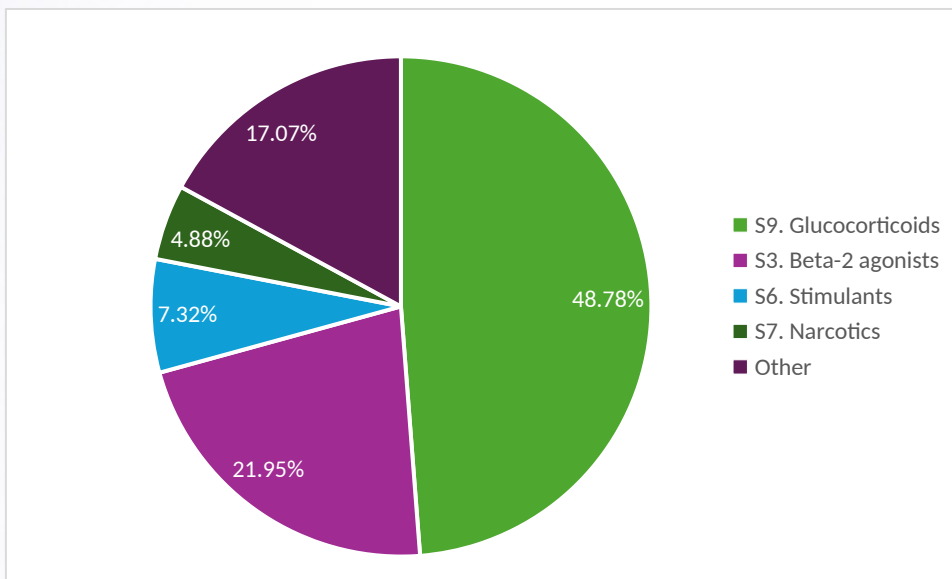


Figure 3 Overview of Medication Consultations (% , N = 41) That Did Not Require a TUE Application in 2025.

3.5 Education

Lectures and Direct Educational Activities

In 2025, SADA staff delivered a total of 65 lectures for approximately 3,100 participants, of which:

- 44 lectures in person,
- 21 lectures online.

The target groups were athletes and their support personnel, pupils and students of primary, secondary and higher education institutions, doping control officers, members of the doping hearing panel and sports physicians. The lectures focused on the values of clean sport, food supplements, doping control and prohibited substances, and were delivered in an interactive format.

Compared with 2024, this represented an increase of 14 lectures.

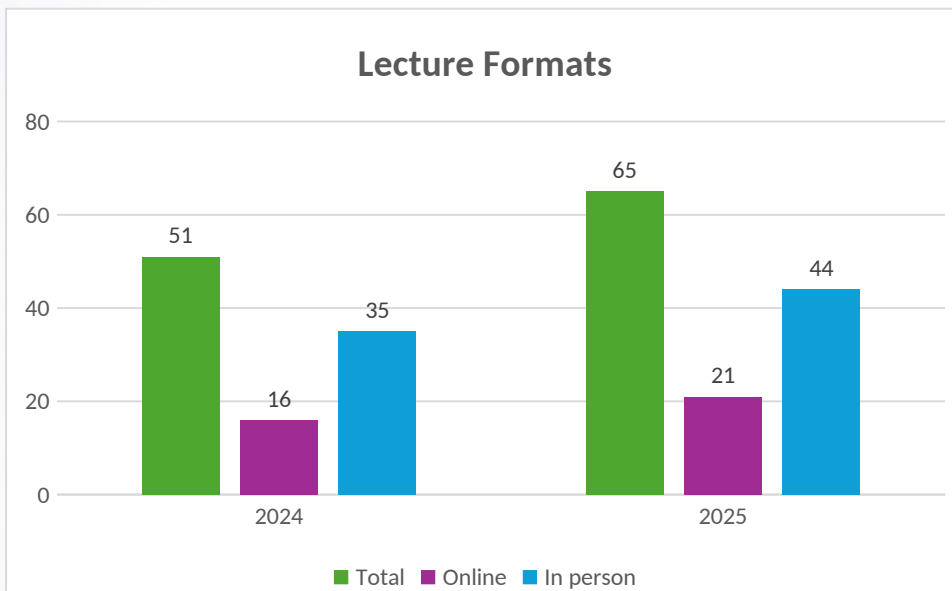


Figure Formats of lectures delivered in 2024 and 2025.

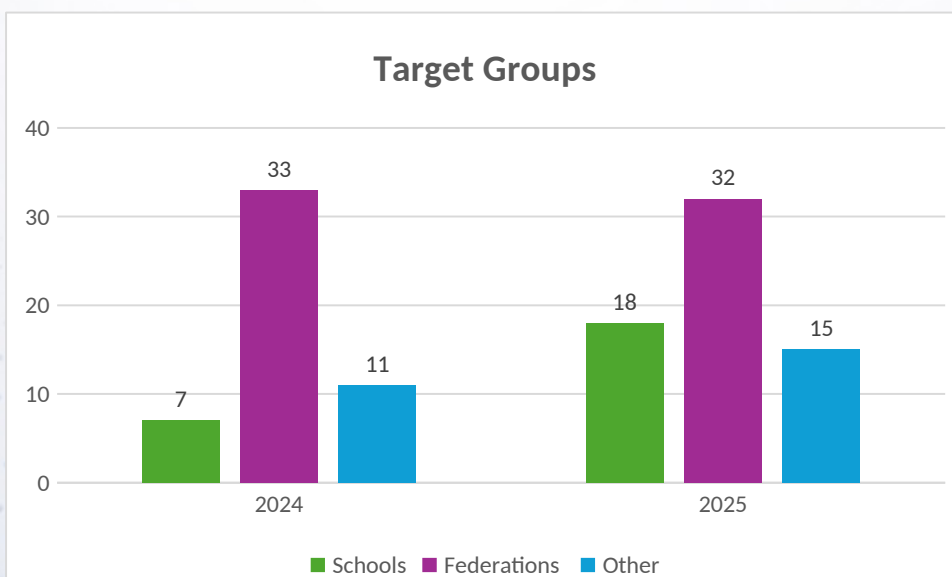


Figure Lectures by target group (2024 and 2025).

In 2025, a total of 32 lectures were commissioned by 22 national sports federations.

Sports organisations that commissioned more than one in-person/online lecture:

1. Slovak Basketball Association - 7x
2. Slovak Association of Fitness, Bodybuilding and Powerlifting - 2x
3. Slovak Canoeing - 2x
4. Slovak Floorball Federation - 2x
5. Slovak Sport Ju-Jitsu Federation - 2x

E-learning on the ADEL Platform

Online education through the ADEL (Anti-Doping Education and Learning) platform remains a core pillar of anti-doping education.

Course for National-Level Athletes (SVK version):

- registered: 548
- successfully completed: 346

Course for International-Level Athletes (ENG version):

- registered: 799
- successfully completed: 361

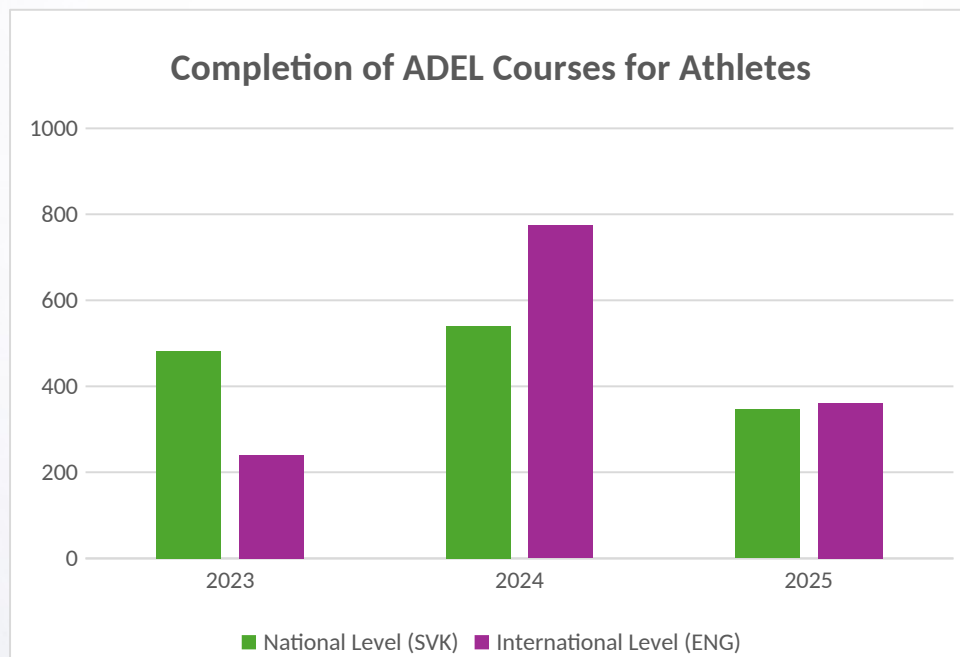


Figure Completion of online courses on the ADEL platform in 2023–2025.

Since May 2025, a new course, ADEL for coaches of performance athletes, has been available in Slovak. By the end of 2025, 93 coaches had successfully completed this course.

New Digital Tools and Databases

In each quarter of 2025, the database at www.zakazanelatky.sk was updated. It enables athletes and professionals to verify the anti-doping status of all medicines registered in Slovakia (more than 56,000 products).

Podcasts (2025)

In 2025, 5 new episodes of the anti-doping podcast were added, focusing on current topics such as:

- For Clean Sport: A conversation with Žaneta Csáderová about integrity and anti-doping
- Why do athletes need magnesium? What are the rules for the use of beta-2 agonists in sport?
- Proteins for muscles, EPO for performance: facts and risks
- The truth about pre-workouts and stimulants in sport
- Collagen and glucocorticoids

Available at: <https://www.buzzsprout.com/1310941>

Communication Channels

Throughout the year, SADA regularly informed the public about its activities through:

- the website www.antidoping.sk,
- social media – Facebook and Instagram,
- press releases and expert articles.

3.6 Integrity

In 2025, the Anti-Doping Agency of the Slovak Republic also began performing tasks in the field of protecting sports integrity. Sports integrity consists of principles guaranteeing the natural uncertainty and unpredictability of the course and outcome of competition, as well as equal rules and conditions for participants before the start and throughout the competition. Its protection is also enshrined in international agreements, in particular the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (No. 215).

The practical work began with an analysis of the current situation. This served as the basis for a concept that is being gradually developed within the Anti-Doping Agency of the Slovak Republic.

Prevention

As part of prevention, several information materials were prepared and are being progressively developed, such as “How to recognise negative situations”, “How to recognise negative actors”, and “How to submit a report”. In cooperation with other colleagues, a newsletter was also prepared and distributed. All these activities are aimed at gradually building and increasing awareness of sports integrity.

Several lectures were also delivered for various target groups, such as students, participants in the Olympic Games and athletes, as part of awareness-raising efforts.

At the end of the year, we also took part in the conference “Where is Slovak sport heading?”, where we presented sports integrity as speakers in a panel discussion.

Domestic Cooperation

Within domestic cooperation, we actively cooperate with colleagues from the integrity department of the Slovak Football Association. In view of their many years of experience, they provide us with consultations and advice in establishing and subsequently developing this area.

We also organised two working meetings with national sports organisations. The first meeting took place in a smaller group, where we discussed the draft concept that had been prepared. At the end of the year, a second meeting was held for all national sports organisations. Three tasks were proposed (sharing contacts, creating a mechanism for submitting reports, and preparing internal regulations for sports integrity), which selected national sports organisations began to implement gradually.

As betting companies are also important stakeholders in the field of sports integrity, we initiated a working meeting with the Gambling Regulatory Authority. The most important issues related to the protection of sports integrity and betting opportunities were discussed at the meeting. Subsequently, the Institute for the Regulation of Gambling, which represents selected betting operators, was also approached. The key issues related to the protection of sports integrity and betting opportunities were likewise discussed at that working meeting.

International Cooperation

Within international cooperation, the most significant achievement was the nomination of a representative of the Anti-Doping Agency of the Slovak Republic to the Council of Europe’s Group of Copenhagen. In the course of its activities, we actively participated in both organised meetings in 2025. Thanks to its membership and nomination within the Council of Europe’s Group of Copenhagen, the Anti-Doping Agency of the Slovak Republic gained access to its “Alerts”. These represent an important and free source of information on current threats in the field of sports integrity. As part of this active participation, several

partial activities were also carried out during 2025 within selected working groups of the Group of Copenhagen.

3.7 Protection of Persons in Sport (Safeguarding)

Legislative and International Framework

The new wording of the amendment to the Sports Act, Section 86(4)(e), effective from 1 July 2025, reflects the obligations of the Slovak Republic arising from international conventions, strengthens the position of the Anti-Doping Agency of the Slovak Republic (SADA) and, in the interest of protecting sports integrity, entrusts it with additional negative phenomena distinct from doping.

In international documents and policy frameworks on sports integrity, negative phenomena in sport are understood more broadly and include not only doping, corruption or the manipulation of sports competitions, but also risks related to the rights and safety of persons involved in sport, including violence, harassment, abuse, bullying, discrimination and other forms of threat to the physical or psychological integrity of athletes and other participants in sport. Regulation of the protection and safety of persons in sport is therefore implicitly included in the broader concept of sports integrity protection, which the Slovak Republic implements on the basis of its international legal obligations. From the perspective of these obligations, this includes, in addition to areas related to anti-doping protection and the prevention of corruption and competition manipulation, the protection of the rights and safety of persons involved in sport.

The international legal framework for the protection of persons in sport is formed in particular by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention), the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), as well as standards, methodologies and tools developed by international sports and expert organisations, especially the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Council of Europe through EPAS, the Child Protection in Sport Unit (CPSU), and organisations such as Sport Integrity Australia and Sport Ireland.

Activities in the Field of Violence Prevention and the Protection of Persons in Sport

On this basis, SADA also began gradually developing activities aimed at the protection and safety of persons in sport (so-called safeguarding in sport), particularly through awareness-raising and preventive measures, education and methodological support for sports organisations. In this area, SADA also cooperates with the Slovak Olympic and Sports Committee (SOŠV), especially within the European project Safe Harbour, which is focused on strengthening athlete protection mechanisms and preventing violence and abuse in sport.

During the reporting period, SADA carried out educational and awareness-raising activities in the form of lectures for Slovak athletes and para-athletes in connection with their preparation for participation in the Milano–Cortina 2026 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games. The issue of protecting persons in sport was also introduced to representatives of national sports federations at SADA through an introductory awareness presentation aimed at familiarising sports organisations with the basic principles and significance of this agenda in the context of sports integrity.

SADA also began to provide systematic information on this issue through its own communication channels. Basic information on the topic of protecting persons in sport was briefly presented on the agency's website as a new topic and was also included in the SADA newsletter.

As part of preparing the next steps, SADA also carried out an indicative mapping of the current level of awareness and approaches to this issue in the sports environment on the basis of publicly available information on the websites of sports organisations. These findings will inform the agency's further activities towards sports federations and clubs, particularly through a planned self-assessment questionnaire, which will serve as a basis for identifying the needs and problems of the sports environment and for the subsequent preparation of a national strategy for the protection of persons in sport.

Systemic Cooperation and Coordination

At the same time, it must be emphasised that fulfilling the obligations arising from the above international conventions is a shared task of several state and public administration institutions and other relevant stakeholders, and does not represent the exclusive responsibility of a single organisation. Therefore, in developing the agenda of protecting persons in sport, SADA proceeds in coordination with the relevant public authorities, sports organisations and other partners at both national and international level.

4 Evaluation of the Annual Doping Control Plan in the Previous Year

In 2025, SADA planned to carry out 320 doping controls under the Test Distribution Plan, which was prepared in accordance with:

- the World Anti-Doping Code,
- the International Standard for Testing and Investigations,
- and the TDSSA technical document.

At the same time, SADA actively cooperated at both national and international level, including in the preparation and implementation of doping controls at sports events of European and world importance. International cooperation included not only testing in the Slovak Republic for other organisations, but also ensuring the testing of Slovak athletes abroad on the basis of instructions from other anti-doping organisations.

Results of Doping Controls under SADA Authority (2025)

- 342 urine samples, of which:
 - 106 in competition,
 - 236 out of competition,
- 130 ESA analyses (for erythropoietin),
- 72 GHRFs analyses (growth hormone releasing factors),
- 8 SPC analyses (steroid profile confirmation),
- 95 blood samples for the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP),
- 1 blood serum sample for GH (biomarkers)
- 7 blood serum samples for BSP + EM (blood steroid profile + endocrinological module)

Results of Sample Collection under Other Authority

- 214 urine samples,
- 41 blood samples,

collected at the request of international sports federations and foreign anti-doping organisations.

Testing Missions

To ensure all sample collections, 138 testing missions were carried out in 2024:

- the shortest lasted 1 day,
- the longest mission lasted 6 days,
- the number of samples collected per mission ranged from 1 to 66.

5 Overview of Income and Expenditure

Evaluation of Budget Management in 2025

In 2025, the Anti-Doping Agency of the Slovak Republic managed a budget of EUR 830,847. Income came from source 111 (the main state budget) and source 46, which were used for specific tasks such as educational activities and commissioned doping controls.

Key facts for 2025:

- Income from SOURCE 111 reached EUR 735,847, which is 109% of the originally approved budget of EUR 674,316. During the monitored period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025 (hereinafter referred to as the monitored period), budget measures concerning internal reallocations within the organisation were implemented, as well as budget measure RO0000003/2025 in the amount of EUR 11,531 for rewards of EUR 800 pursuant to Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic of 21.5.2025. Two amendments to the 2025 Contract and two budget measures were implemented, resulting in an increase in the income and expenditure budget by EUR 30,000 and EUR 20,000 for the analysis of samples from doping controls.
- The remaining funds from the previous year 2024 under SOURCE 131 amounted to only EUR 41,145 and were used mainly for salaries and social contributions for December 2024.
- Income from the other source, SOURCE 46, reached EUR 95,018, representing 173% of the original budget fulfilment (EUR 55,000). Of this amount:
 - o EUR 85,913 came from commissioned doping controls,
 - o the remainder consisted of income from commissioned lectures.
- Expenditure totalling EUR 784,916, representing 99% of the adjusted budget, was used efficiently, with all funds spent in accordance with their purpose. Expenditure by source was as follows:
 - o from SOURCE 111 – EUR 648,605,
 - o from SOURCE 131 – EUR 41,145 (100% of the balance),
 - o from SOURCE 46 – EUR 98,825.

	Budget for 2023		Budget for 2024		Budget for 2025	
	approved	adjusted	approved	adjusted	approved	adjusted
Carry-over from previous year SOURCE 131	0 €	39 867 €	0 €	14 049 €	0 €	41 145 €
SOURCE 111	529 423 €	580 423 €	602 394 €	622 394 €	674 316 €	735 847 €
Carry-over from previous year SOURCE 46	0 €	15 939 €	0 €	2 061 €	0 €	4 859 €
Income from other sources SOURCE 46	55 000 €	73 894 €	55 000 €	102 230 €	55 000 €	95 000 €
Carry-over from previous year SOURCE 13GR	0 €	1 286 €	0 €	0 €	0 €	0 €
Income from other sources SOURCE 13GR	0 €	2 849 €	0 €	0 €	0 €	0 €

TOTAL INCOME	584 423 €	714 259 €	584 423 €	714 259 €	729 316 €	876 851 €
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In 2025, the Anti-Doping Agency of the Slovak Republic managed its budget efficiently and in accordance with the approved budget. Total budgeted income, excluding funds carried over from 2024, reached EUR 830,847, representing the highest budget volume in the last three years.

Financial resources were used purposefully in line with consolidation. The approved budget under source 111 in the amount of EUR 674,316 was adjusted for expenditure under source 1310, sick leave expenditure, the creation of the social fund, and rewards of EUR 800 pursuant to the Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic of 21.5.2025.

The 2025 operating result of EUR 14,419 can be assessed positively in view of the circumstances described above.

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