



2015/16 SEASON

# Whereabouts guide

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## The UEFA whereabouts programme

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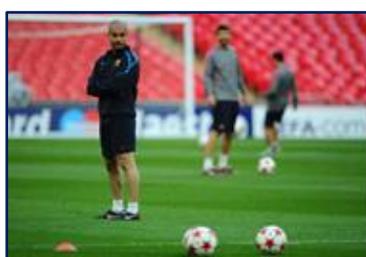
Whereabouts information describes the physical location of players on a given day and time, and the provision/collection of whereabouts is now an integral part of all sports' anti-doping programmes. Whereabouts must be provided in order for out-of-competition doping control programmes to function effectively.

UEFA's whereabouts programme requires all teams participating in the UEFA Champions League to submit training and absence whereabouts information for their players. The whereabouts submission period commences at the beginning of the UEFA Champions League group stage and ends when the team is notified by UEFA (usually the day after the team in question has been eliminated from the competition).

The whereabouts programme ensures that all players make themselves available for no-notice doping controls, thus limiting opportunities for players to dope undetected. For those who try to avoid controls, a proportionate penalty system exists which can result in fines for teams and significant suspension for players.

The UEFA whereabouts programme is designed specifically for football with dual responsibilities imposed on teams and players. The system aims to suit the nature of the sport, whilst still providing the most effective possible doping deterrent. This is achieved by incorporating the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) requirement of strict liability (individual athlete responsibility), and associated sanctions, whilst also recognising that in professional football, teams are responsible for setting training schedules and for managing the attendance or non-attendance of their employees (the players).

UEFA's whereabouts rules are described in Appendix E of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations (2015 edition). This document has been designed to facilitate the understanding of those rules. In the event of any discrepancy between this document and the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations will prevail.



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## 1. Understanding whereabouts terminology

The following terms are used in the UEFA whereabouts rules. This is what they mean:

### **UEFA team whereabouts violation**

This is any whereabouts violation committed by a team. These are not offences under the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC).

### **Whereabouts violation (player)**

This is the general term used to describe both UEFA non-compliances and whereabouts failures (WADC offences).

### **UEFA non-compliance (player)**

The first three whereabouts violations committed by a player within a rolling five-year period are known as UEFA non-compliances. Any subsequent violation will usually be recorded as a whereabouts failure. UEFA non-compliances do not contribute to a player committing an anti-doping rule violation (ADRV). UEFA non-compliances are not WADC offences.

### **Whereabouts failure (player)**

This is any whereabouts violation committed by a player after their third UEFA non-compliance. Whereabouts failures are WADC offences and three failures in 12 months can lead to suspension.

### **Partial individual whereabouts (player/team)**

Any time that a player is not present for the full duration of a team training session, his club must provide UEFA with the following information for the day of the absence:

- A specific location
- A one-hour time slot during which the player will be available for doping control at the location

For the 2015/16 season, all players in the UEFA Champions League (A and B lists) are subject to partial individual whereabouts.

### **RTP individual whereabouts (player)**

A player included in the FIFA Registered Testing Pool (RTP) must submit whereabouts according to the requirements of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, which are based on the WADC. In brief, players must provide details of their regular activity each day, their competition schedule, and a one-hour time slot each day at which they will be available for doping control.

### **Anti-doping rule violation (ADRV)**

This is the name given to any doping offence in the WADC and UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations. Players face a suspension from football of between one and two years when they commit a whereabouts-related ADRV. Usually, players will have had to commit three UEFA non-compliances within a period of five years, and then three whereabouts failures within 12 months to reach this stage.

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## 2. Whereabouts requirements

### a. Team whereabouts information

- All players registered for the 2015/16 Champions League (A and B lists) are part of the 2015/16 UEFA out-of-competition testing pool, and remain in this testing pool until their club is eliminated from the competition.
- Each week by Friday 12:00 CET, clubs must provide the following information for the coming week:
  - Date of all team activities;
  - Start and finish times of team training sessions;
  - Address(es) at which team training sessions will take place;
  - Details of any matches to be played;
  - If known at the time of submission, the names of any players who will not be present for the full duration of any team training session and the reason for the absence. In addition, partial individual whereabouts information for each absent player as described in section 2b below must be provided.
- Some National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) may require clubs from their countries to provide additional whereabouts information to that required by UEFA. In such cases the NADOs will inform the clubs directly of the detail of such requirements.
- If any players registered for the UEFA Champions League (on either the A or B list) are not training with the first team but with another team (e.g. reserve or youth team), then the club must also send whereabouts information for the other team(s) with a complete squad list (and any partial individual whereabouts information if applicable).
- All players will be assumed to be present and available for doping control for the full duration of all of their team's training sessions, unless the club informs UEFA of their absence from all or part of a session. Notification, the reason for the absence, and the partial individual whereabouts information must be received by UEFA **in advance** of the start of the relevant training session.
- Whereabouts information must be accurate and up-to-date at all times. Should a team or player's plans change from those originally submitted, the club must immediately send the necessary updates to UEFA, and if applicable, the club's NADO.

### b. Player whereabouts information (partial individual whereabouts)

- If a player will not be present and available for a doping control for the full duration of any training session stated in his team's whereabouts submission, his club must do the following:
  - i. Provide UEFA with the details of a location and a one-hour time slot at which the player will be present and available for doping control on the same day as the absence. The time slot must:
    - a) Be between 06:00 and 23:00 (local time). The start time must be clearly indicated.
    - b) Be submitted before the start of the training session to which the absence relates.
    - c) Start no earlier than two hours after notification.
  - ii. Include the player's full name, date of birth, team, and the full address (including postal code) of the whereabouts location
- The player must notify UEFA if his time slot details change. The two hour notification gap referred to in (c) applies to any update.
- The player must be present and available for doping control at the designated location for the full one-hour time slot.

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### 3. Providing whereabouts information

- Team whereabouts information must be provided to UEFA by either:
  - Secure (password protected) email or fax; or
  - Entering whereabouts into WADA's ADAMS system (only for teams whose NADO requires the submission of team whereabouts via ADAMS)
- Clubs sending whereabouts via email or fax must use the UEFA whereabouts information form and send by email to **whereabouts@uefa.ch** or by fax to **+41 22 990 31 31**.
- Some clubs are required to send their weekly whereabouts information, and updates, to their NADO in addition to UEFA. These clubs will be informed at the beginning of the season of this requirement and of the appropriate NADO contact details to which whereabouts information must be sent/copied.
- Whereabouts updates can be sent by any club or player to UEFA via the above fax number or email address, or by SMS to **+41 76 333 25 48**. Please note that this number should only be used for SMS.

### 4. Committing whereabouts violations

Whereabouts violations are committed when a team or player breaches UEFA whereabouts rules, which are contained in Appendix E of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations (2015 edition), and are reproduced in Appendix 1 of this document.

- **Teams** commit violations by (i) failing to provide complete, accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information (including partial individual whereabouts) for players when required, and (ii) failing to ensure that players selected for a doping control report for the control within one hour.
- **Players** commit violations by (i) failing to report within one hour when selected for a doping control (at training), and (ii) failing to make themselves available for the full period of their one-hour time slot.

Repeated player violations can end in suspension from football, whilst repeated team violations can have financial implications for the club and an increased frequency of doping controls for their players.

Players must commit three WADC whereabouts failures in 12 months before they face a suspension from football. Team violations are recorded and cumulated over five years, with each violation being treated more seriously than the last by the UEFA Control, Ethics and Disciplinary Body.

### 5. Team whereabouts violations

A team whereabouts violation is any breach of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations whereabouts rules relating to teams. The consequences associated with a team whereabouts violation will depend on whether the team has committed one or more previous violations within a five-year period.

Teams are required to provide UEFA every week with whereabouts information as described in section 2 above. Inaccurate, incomplete or late whereabouts submissions by teams are considered as team whereabouts violations and will result in the team being referred to the UEFA Control, Ethics and Disciplinary Body. Initial team whereabouts violations will generally receive a warning; thereafter, a fine of increasing size is likely to be imposed. In addition, after a second team whereabouts violation, a team's

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players will be target tested, and after a fourth team whereabouts violation, some or all of the team's players may be placed in the FIFA Registered Testing Pool (RTP).

## 6. Player whereabouts violations

A player whereabouts violation is any breach of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations whereabouts rules relating to players. The consequences associated with any violation will depend on whether the player has committed one or more previous violations.

All players start with a record of no UEFA whereabouts violations when they first participate in UEFA competition. The first three whereabouts violations committed by a player are UEFA non-compliances. Players receive a warning for a first non-compliance. If they commit further violations, they will be target tested. If a player commits a fourth violation within a period of 5 years from his first one, UEFA will ask FIFA to include the player in the FIFA RTP, where he will be required to submit individual whereabouts in accordance with FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and the WADC. This fourth player violation would be treated as a whereabouts failure, a WADC offence, and not as a UEFA non-compliance. If a player commits three whereabouts failures in a period of 12 months, he will be suspended for between one and two years.

Despite the strict whereabouts requirements which may be imposed on a player because of violations committed by his team (e.g. placed in the FIFA RTP), it is only by committing individual player whereabouts violations that a player can be suspended. A player's UEFA whereabouts non-compliances are recorded and stay valid for five years, even if he transfers to another team.

No review is permitted of UEFA non-compliances; however a player may request an administrative review after each whereabouts failure. All three whereabouts failures will be subject to a full review if the player is alleged to have committed three whereabouts failures in 12 months and faces an anti-doping rule violation (ADRV).

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## Whereabouts Q&A

### A. Advice for teams

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#### **What whereabouts information do teams have to provide to UEFA?**

Teams must provide team whereabouts information as described in section 2a above. This includes details of all training sessions, matches and player absences for the coming week. In addition, if any player will be absent from any part of a team training session, the team must provide the partial individual whereabouts information as described in section 2b.

#### **When do teams have to provide UEFA with their whereabouts information?**

Teams must provide UEFA with their whereabouts for the coming week by 12:00 CET every Friday until notified by UEFA that they are no longer required to submit for that season.

#### **Do clubs only have to provide whereabouts information for their first team?**

Clubs must provide whereabouts information for all players registered to participate in the UEFA Champions League on both the A and B lists.

If all registered players are members of the first team, then the club only has to provide whereabouts for the first team. However, if some of the registered players train with the reserve team or a youth team, then the whereabouts of those teams must also be sent to UEFA along with a complete squad list detailing which players are in which team.

#### **Do teams have to provide whereabouts information for days when they are travelling?**

If a team trains on the same day that it travels, the training session(s) must be included in the weekly whereabouts information. If a team spends the whole day travelling and does not train, they must inform UEFA that no training is taking place on that day. If any players registered on the A and B lists are not travelling and are training as usual, their training sessions (with the names of the players involved) must be declared on the weekly whereabouts form, including details of absence if applicable.

#### **If a team's training schedule changes after the weekly information has been sent to UEFA, what should the team do?**

It is the team's responsibility to keep their whereabouts information up-to-date at all times. Therefore, if there are any changes to the weekly whereabouts information that the team has sent to UEFA, the team must immediately notify UEFA using fax, email or SMS (see Appendix 2).

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**If a team needs to provide a new one hour time slot for a player after the weekly information has been sent to UEFA, what should the team do?**

The one hour time slot information should be sent to UEFA as soon as the absence is known by the club, and must be sent at the very latest before the start of the training session to which it applies. It may not start until at least two hours after UEFA was notified. This information can be sent to UEFA by e-mail or SMS.

**If a team makes changes to the training time and/or training venue after the training session has started, does it need to notify UEFA of these changes?**

Yes. UEFA must be notified as soon as any changes are made, even if this is after the start of the training session.

**What happens if a player leaves a club on loan?**

If a player leaves on loan, the club must inform UEFA's Anti-Doping Unit as soon as possible. The club is not expected to provide whereabouts for this player during his absence from the club.

**What happens if a team submits late, incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts?**

Submitting late, incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts is considered a team whereabouts violation. There are various consequences for teams who do this; the consequences will depend on whether it is the first time that the team has committed such a violation. See section 5 (Team whereabouts violations) for more details.

**What happens if there is an absence of one or more players from a doping control?**

The absence of any players from a doping control is considered a team whereabouts violation. See section 5 (Team whereabouts violations) for more details.

**What is the difference between a UEFA non-compliance, a UEFA team whereabouts violation and a whereabouts failure?**

UEFA player non-compliances and team whereabouts violations are violations specific to the UEFA whereabouts system. They are designed to give teams and players some opportunity to understand their whereabouts responsibilities before WADC-compliant whereabouts rules come into effect, whilst still providing sufficient deterrent (e.g. target testing, fines for the club) to discourage players from avoiding out-of-competition testing.

Whereabouts failures are violations compliant with WADC rules. Only a player (and not a team) can receive a whereabouts failure. Players are subject to whereabouts failures only after they have committed a third UEFA non-compliance. A player committing three failures in a period of 12 months is likely to be charged with an anti-doping rule violation and may be suspended for one to two years.

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Whereabouts failures can be committed as a result of either 'filing failures' (failure to supply accurate information in a timely manner) or 'missed tests' (failure to be available for doping control at the time specified in a whereabouts submission).

### **Do UEFA non-compliances and team whereabouts violations expire?**

UEFA non-compliances (committed by a player) and team whereabouts violations (committed by a team) expire five years after the date they were committed.

Whereabouts failures committed by a player expire 12 months after the date that the failure was committed.

## **B. Advice for players**

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### **Who is responsible for whereabouts, me or my club?**

Both. Your club is responsible for providing UEFA with weekly team whereabouts information, including details of when the team is training, and for notifying UEFA of any occasions when you or any other players are absent from training. Your club is also responsible for providing UEFA with partial individual whereabouts information on your behalf if you will be absent from any part of a team training session.

As a player, you are responsible for notifying your club if you will not attend all or part of a team training session (e.g. if you are sick, or if you will be late for the start of the training session). You are also responsible for ensuring, if partial individual whereabouts has been provided for you to UEFA by your club, that you are at the address stated for the whole one hour time slot.

### **What is an absence from a doping control? (does not apply to players in FIFA RTP)**

When UEFA Doping Control Officers (DCOs) arrive at a team's training ground, they usually conduct a draw to decide which players will have to undergo a doping control. All the team's players registered to participate in the UEFA Champions League (both A and B lists) are included in the draw, except those players whose absence has been notified to UEFA in advance by their team and for whom partial individual whereabouts information has been provided.

Alternatively, the DCOs may have been given a list of players to test by UEFA. This is called a target test and in such a case no draw would be conducted.

The players who are selected (either drawn or targeted) have 60 minutes to present themselves at the doping control station. If a player who has been selected to undergo a doping control does not arrive at the doping control station within 60 minutes, this is considered as an absence from a doping control and is recorded as a whereabouts violation – both as a team whereabouts violation and as a player non-compliance.

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### **What happens if I'm sick and can't attend training?**

You must ensure that you or your team immediately notifies UEFA that you will be absent from training. This notification must be made before the start of the training session from which you will be absent. Your club must also ensure that UEFA are provided with your partial individual whereabouts information – a location and a one-hour timeslot when you will be available for a doping control, as described in section 2b above.

You must then be at the address given to UEFA for the full duration of the one-hour time slot. If a UEFA DCO arrives and you are not present, you would incur a non-compliance.

### **Can I send whereabouts updates to UEFA or does my club have to do it?**

If you wish, you can inform UEFA directly about changes to your whereabouts (by fax, email or SMS – see Appendix 2). However, if you do decide to notify UEFA yourself, you should ensure that your club is also kept informed of any changes.

### **Can another organisation give me a whereabouts failure?**

Yes. Any Anti-Doping Organisation which has the authority to test you and collects whereabouts from you may issue a whereabouts failure for missing a test or for submitting late, incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts information. This includes your NADO, FIFA or UEFA. Whereabouts failures issued by different organisations can be combined. If you incur three failures within a 12-month period, regardless of which organisation issued the failures, you can be suspended.

### **What happens if I'm transferred to another club?**

If your new club is competing in the UEFA Champions League, you will still have the same whereabouts requirements. If you have incurred any player non-compliances or whereabouts failures at your first club, these will remain on your record after you have changed clubs.

If your new club is not competing in the UEFA Champions League, your non-compliances will remain on your record for five years from the date that they were committed. If your new club later competes in the UEFA Champions League, any valid non-compliances would become active again.

WADC-compliant whereabouts failures remain valid for 12 months from the date that they were committed, even outside UEFA competitions.

## **C. Partial individual whereabouts**

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### **What is partial individual whereabouts?**

Partial individual whereabouts is a type of individual player whereabouts requirement. It places less administrative responsibility on the player than full WADC-compliant individual whereabouts (e.g. as in the FIFA RTP), but still ensures that the player is regularly available for no-notice out-of-competition testing.

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For season 2015-16, partial individual whereabouts must be provided for all players registered to participate in the UEFA Champions League. The requirements for this are as follows:

- If a player will not be present and available for a doping control for the full duration of any training session stated in his team's whereabouts submission, his club must do the following:
  - i. Provide UEFA with the details of a location and a one-hour time slot at which the player will be present and available for doping control on the same day as the absence. The time slot must:
    - a) Be between 06:00 and 23:00 (local time). The start time must be clearly indicated.
    - b) Be submitted before the start of the training session to which the absence relates.
    - c) Start no earlier than two hours after notification.
  - ii. Include the player's full name, date of birth, team, and the full address (including postal code) of the whereabouts location
  - iii. Notify UEFA if the time slot details change. The two hour notification gap referred to in (c) must still be observed.
- The player must be present and available for doping control at the designated location for the full one-hour time slot.

Note that if the player is training with his team, no partial individual whereabouts information is required as the whereabouts of the team is sufficient (assuming that the team whereabouts is accurate).

#### **For which players must provide partial individual whereabouts be provided to UEFA?**

For season 2015-16, partial individual whereabouts must be provided for **all** players registered to participate in the UEFA Champions League.

#### **For how long do clubs have to provide partial individual whereabouts for their players?**

Clubs must provide partial individual whereabouts for their players from Friday 11 September 2015 until notified by UEFA that they can stop (usually until they are no longer in the UEFA Champions League).

#### **What is the minimum amount of information that must be provided when sending partial individual whereabouts updates to UEFA?**

If a club is notifying UEFA that a player will be absent from a team training session, they must provide all the partial whereabouts information listed above. If a club is updating partial individual whereabouts information that has already sent to UEFA, they must provide the player's name, date of birth, team, and the new address and/or time slot.

#### **What other information may be useful to send?**

It is the responsibility of the club to provide sufficient information for a UEFA Doping Control Officer to locate the player. They should therefore provide any additional information that may be helpful – for example entry codes to a building or specific directions.

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### **Can a club providing partial individual whereabouts provide a default address and time slot for their players in case of absence from a team training session?**

Yes, a club may provide default information to UEFA (e.g. "For Player X, the default time slot is 08:00-09:00 at the following address..."), which UEFA would always consider to be the player's address and time slot unless notified otherwise. However, a club that has provided a default address and time slot for a player must still notify UEFA in advance of any absence of that player from a team training session and should also clarify that the default address and time slot applies.

### **If a player will be arriving at training late or leaving early, does his club have to tell UEFA?**

Yes. If the player will miss any part of his team's training session, his club must tell UEFA and provide the necessary partial individual whereabouts information for the player for the same day.

### **If a player is abroad, for example on holiday or receiving treatment, does his club still need to provide partial individual whereabouts information for him?**

Yes. Since the player will not train with his team during this period, his club will have to send partial individual whereabouts for the period the player is abroad. Please note that the time slot must be local time (i.e. in the country where the player is).

### **What if a player is called up for national team duty?**

UEFA must be notified in advance of any player's absence from a club training session due to national team duty. This must include the date of the player's departure from the club, and the date of the player's return to club training. However, partial individual whereabouts information does **not** need to be provided for players who are with their national team for the duration of their absence.

### **If a team has a day off, does partial individual whereabouts information need to be provided to UEFA?**

No. Partial individual whereabouts information only needs to be provided on days when there is a team training session that a player is not attending in full. On days when there is no team training session, no partial individual whereabouts needs to be sent to UEFA.

## **D. The FIFA Registered Testing Pool (RTP)**

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### **What is the FIFA Registered Testing Pool (RTP)?**

The FIFA RTP is a testing pool of individual players who are categorised as being high-doping-risk, or who are serving a suspension for doping offences. Players in the RTP must file full individual whereabouts information (including competition schedule, regular activity and a daily 60 minute time slot). Players will always be notified that they have been included in the FIFA RTP, and will be provided with thorough information on how to comply with RTP requirements. More information can be found in the current FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

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### **If a whereabouts failure is given to the player, can he ask for a review?**

If a player is given a whereabouts failure, he will be notified in writing by the anti-doping organisation to which he submits whereabouts. This could be UEFA, FIFA or his NADO. The player will then be given an opportunity to provide a written response, and to ask for an administrative review of the decision. If this is the case, the whereabouts failure will be reviewed by UEFA or the ADO. The player will then be notified without delay whether or not the whereabouts failure will be upheld. Full details of the management process for whereabouts failures can be found in Appendix E of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations (2015 edition; see Appendix 1 below).

Note that this is an administrative review only and does not constitute a legal appeal.

### **What happens if the player receives three whereabouts failures?**

If a player receives three whereabouts failures in a 12-month period, he will be alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. The competent disciplinary body will review the three failures and if confirmed, the player will receive a suspension of between one and two years. At the disciplinary hearing the player will have the opportunity to be heard.

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# Appendix 1

## Whereabouts rules

### (Appendix E of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, 2015 edition)

#### A. UEFA testing pool

1. UEFA defines a UEFA out-of-competition testing pool (hereinafter: UEFA testing pool) of those teams and players required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to UEFA. In principle, the UEFA testing pool is defined at the start of each season and/or prior to a specific competition stage, and may be revised from time to time.
2. UEFA notifies teams and players in the UEFA testing pool in writing that they have been included in the pool and that they must provide accurate whereabouts information in accordance with any instructions that UEFA may issue from time to time.  

In its notification, UEFA sets the deadline for submission of whereabouts information by the team and players and indicates any additional information to be provided by the team or player(s).
3. Teams and players remain in the UEFA testing pool and continue to be required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to UEFA until they have been informed otherwise by UEFA.
4. Players included in the UEFA testing pool who are transferred to a team that is not in the UEFA testing pool or have given notice of their retirement from football may be required to continue to provide whereabouts information and to remain available for out-of-competition testing as instructed by UEFA.

#### B. Teams

5. When a team is part of the UEFA testing pool, it is responsible for collecting and forwarding to UEFA the whereabouts information of all its players registered to participate in the UEFA competition.
6. Each player who is on a team that is part of the UEFA testing pool and who is registered to participate in a UEFA competition is responsible for informing his team if he will not participate in any team activity and for providing his team with complete and accurate whereabouts information. Notwithstanding the team's responsibility, the player is personally responsible for ensuring that complete and accurate whereabouts information is forwarded in time by the team to UEFA.
7. Teams and their players must be present and available for testing at the times and locations indicated in the whereabouts information provided to UEFA.
8. Whereabouts information must be accurate and up to date at all times. Should a team's or player's plans change from those originally indicated in their whereabouts information, the team must immediately send updates of all information required.
9. Each of the following constitutes a team whereabouts violation:
  - a) Late, incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts information;
  - b) Absence of one to five players from a doping control conducted on the team;
  - c) Absence of six or more players from a doping control conducted on the team.
10. UEFA notifies teams of any team whereabouts violation and states the consequences, which are as follows:
  - a) First team whereabouts violation: a warning is sent to the team.
  - b) Second team whereabouts violation: target testing is systematically conducted on the team and its players.
  - c) Third team whereabouts violation: all the team's players are included individually in UEFA's testing pool and must provide partial individual whereabouts information to UEFA.
  - d) Fourth and further team whereabouts violations: UEFA may ask FIFA to include some or all of the team's players in the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool (IRTP). However, if included in FIFA's IRTP, the team and player(s) concerned remain in UEFA's testing pool and continue to be required to provide whereabouts information to UEFA accordingly.
  - e) All team whereabouts violations are referred to the UEFA disciplinary bodies, which will take a decision in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.
11. Team whereabouts violations expire after five years.
12. Any team that provides fraudulent information in its whereabouts filings commits a violation of paragraph 7.01 of these regulations and disciplinary measures will be imposed accordingly.

### C. Players

13. Players are required to provide accurate and complete whereabouts information and updates to their team as stipulated under paragraph 6 above and to be available for testing as stipulated under paragraph 7 above.
14. A player's absence from a doping control conducted on his team constitutes a non-compliance by the player with his whereabouts obligations.
15. UEFA notifies players of any non-compliance and states the consequences, which are as follows:
  - a) First non-compliance: a warning is sent to the player.
  - b) Second non-compliance: target testing is systematically conducted on the player.
  - c) Third non-compliance: the player is included individually in UEFA's testing pool and must provide partial individual whereabouts information to UEFA (if not already required to do so following three non-compliances by his team).The above-mentioned non-compliances are not subject to any review or justification. The above consequences are administrative measures, not disciplinary sanctions.
16. A fourth non-compliance is treated as a whereabouts failure (filing failure or missed test) in accordance with paragraph 2.01d of these regulations and sections D and E of this appendix. In addition, UEFA may ask FIFA to include the player in the FIFA IRTP. However, if included in FIFA's IRTP, the player remains in UEFA's testing pool and continues to be required to provide whereabouts information to UEFA accordingly.
17. Player's non-compliances expire after five years.
18. Notwithstanding paragraph 15(c) of this appendix, UEFA may include players individually in UEFA's testing pool at such time and on such grounds as UEFA deems appropriate.
19. A player individually included in UEFA's testing pool and therefore required to provide partial individual whereabouts information will be informed thereof by UEFA. Whenever he will not be present and available for a doping control for the full duration of any of his team's activities, he must, in advance of the team activity, provide UEFA with a location and a 60-minute time slot (between 06:00 and 23:00 local time) when he will be available for a doping control at that location. Further instructions and requirements will be provided by UEFA in accordance with paragraph 2 of this appendix.
20. Partial individual whereabouts information submitted to UEFA must remain accurate and up to date at all times. Should a player's plans change from those originally submitted in his partial individual whereabouts information, the player must send an update immediately.
21. Any player who provides fraudulent information in his whereabouts filing, whether in relation to his location during the specified daily 60-minute time slot, his whereabouts outside that time slot or otherwise, commits an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 2.01c or 2.01e of these regulations and disciplinary measures will be imposed accordingly.

### D. Whereabouts failure management process

22. The results management authority in relation to potential whereabouts failures is UEFA, FIFA or the NADO with which the player in question files his whereabouts information.
23. When a whereabouts failure appears to have occurred, the results management process is as follows:
  - d) If the apparent whereabouts failure has been uncovered by an attempt to test the player, the testing authority obtains an unsuccessful attempt report from the DCO. If the testing authority is different from the results management authority, it forwards the unsuccessful attempt report to the results management authority within seven days and assists the results management authority as necessary in obtaining information from the DCO in relation to the apparent whereabouts failure.
  - e) The results management authority reviews the file (including any unsuccessful attempt report filed by the DCO) to determine whether all of the requirements (in the case of a missed test) for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, gathering information from third parties as necessary (e.g., the DCO whose test attempt uncovered the filing failure or triggered the missed test).
  - f) If the results management authority concludes that any of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have not been met, it advises UEFA, FIFA, WADA or the NADO (as applicable), and the anti-doping organisation that uncovered the apparent whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision.
  - g) If the results management authority concludes that all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, it notifies the player within 14 days of the date of the apparent whereabouts failure. The notice must include sufficient details of the apparent whereabouts failure to enable the player to respond and give the player a reasonable deadline by which to respond. It must also indicate whether the player has had any other whereabouts failures recorded against him in the previous 12 months. In the case of a failing failure, the notice must advise the player that in order to avoid a further filing failure, he must file the missing whereabouts information by the deadline specified in the notice (no less than 24 hours after receipt of the notice and no later than the end of the month in which the notice is received).
  - h) If the player does not respond by the deadline, the results management authority records the notified whereabouts failure against him. If the player does respond by the deadline, the results management authority considers, on the

basis of this response, whether or not to change its original decision that all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met.

- i) If so, it advises UEFA, FIFA, WADA or the NADO (as applicable), and the anti-doping organisation that uncovered the apparent whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision.
  - ii) If not, it advises the player, giving reasons for its decision and a reasonable deadline by which the player may request an administrative review. The unsuccessful attempt report is also given to the player at this point if it has not already been provided.
- i) If the player does not request an administrative review by the deadline, the results management authority records the notified whereabouts failure against him. If the player does request an administrative review by the deadline, that review is carried out, based on documents only, by one or more individuals from the results management authority not previously involved in the assessment of the apparent whereabouts failure. The purpose of the administrative review is to determine anew whether or not all of the relevant requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met.
  - j) If the administrative review determines that not all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, the results management authority advises WADA, FIFA or the NADO (as applicable), and the anti-doping organisation that uncovered the whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision. On the other hand, if the administrative review confirms that all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, it notifies the player and records the notified whereabouts failure against him.
24. The results management authority reports a decision to record a whereabouts failure against a player to WADA and all other relevant anti-doping organisations, on a confidential basis, via ADAMS or any other reliable means.
  25. If three whereabouts failures are recorded against a player within any 12-month period, the results management authority brings proceedings against the player alleging a violation of paragraph 2.01d of these regulations. If the results management authority fails to bring such proceedings against a player within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of the player's third whereabouts failure in any 12-month period, then the results management authority is deemed to have decided that no anti-doping rule violation was committed.
  26. A player alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 2.01d of these regulations has the right to a full evidentiary hearing. The hearing panel is not bound by any conclusions from the results management process, whether as to the adequacy of any explanation offered for a whereabouts failure or otherwise. Instead, the burden is on the anti-doping organisation bringing the proceedings to establish all of the requisite elements of each alleged whereabouts failure to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel. If the hearing panel decides that one (or two) whereabouts failure(s) have been established to the required standard, but that the other alleged whereabouts failure(s) has/have not, then no anti-doping rule violation is found to have occurred under paragraph 2.01d of these regulations. However, if the player then commits one (or two, as applicable) further whereabouts failure(s) within the relevant 12-month period, new proceedings may be brought based on a combination of the whereabouts failure(s) established to the satisfaction of the hearing panel in the previous proceedings and the whereabouts failure(s) subsequently committed by the player.

#### **E. Coordination with other anti-doping organisations**

27. UEFA may also collect whereabouts information from the national associations, WADA and other anti-doping organisations.
28. UEFA may make the list of teams and/or players in the UEFA testing pool available to WADA and other anti-doping organisations.
29. UEFA may submit all whereabouts information to WADA, which may make such information accessible to other anti-doping organisations having authority to test the team and/or player in accordance with the Code.
30. UEFA may supply whereabouts information to other anti-doping organisations having authority to test the team and/or player in accordance with the Code.
31. A player's whereabouts failures under the present regulations may be combined with whereabouts failures recorded by another anti-doping organisation, provided that:
  - (i) the anti-doping organisation had authority under the Code;
  - (ii) UEFA was informed in time; and
  - (iii) the facts recorded by the anti-doping organisation constitute, to the satisfaction of UEFA, a whereabouts failure in accordance with the present regulations.
32. The responsibility for conducting proceedings against a player who has three whereabouts failures recorded against him lies with the anti-doping organisation who has recorded the majority of failures. If the whereabouts failures are issued by three different anti-doping organisations, then the responsible organisation is the one whose registered testing pool the player was in at the time of the third whereabouts failure. If the player was in both the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool and the national registered testing pool at the time, the responsible organisation is FIFA. If the player was in both the UEFA testing pool and the national registered testing pool at the time, the responsible organisation is UEFA.

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#### **F. Involvement of UEFA disciplinary bodies**

33. The UEFA disciplinary bodies are only involved if a third whereabouts failure (any combination of missed tests and/or filing failures) is committed by a player within a rolling period of 12 months. They are not bound by any determination made beforehand during the filing failure and/or missed test management process as to the adequacy of any explanation offered for a whereabouts failure or otherwise. Instead, the burden is on the anti-doping organisation responsible for bringing the proceedings to establish all of the requisite elements of each alleged whereabouts failure.
34. If the UEFA disciplinary bodies decide that two alleged whereabouts failures have been established to the required standard of proof, but that the third has not, then no violation under paragraph 2.01d of these regulations is found to have occurred. However, if the player then commits one or two further whereabouts failures within the relevant 12-month period, new proceedings may be brought based on a combination of the whereabouts failure(s) established to the satisfaction of the disciplinary body in the previous proceedings and the alleged whereabouts failure(s) subsequently committed by the player.
35. If UEFA fails to bring proceedings against a player for an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 2.01d of these regulations within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of that player's third alleged whereabouts failure in any 12-month period, then it is assumed by WADA that UEFA has decided no such violation was committed and WADA is therefore entitled to appeal against this assumed decision.

#### **G. Confidentiality**

36. UEFA handles whereabouts information as strictly confidential at all times and uses it exclusively for the purposes of planning, coordinating and conducting tests or managing possible anti-doping rule violations. UEFA destroys whereabouts information when it is no longer relevant for these purposes.
37. WADA and all anti-doping organisations that have accepted the Code are bound by the same obligations concerning the confidentiality of whereabouts information. UEFA is not liable for any use that WADA or any other anti-doping organisation makes of whereabouts information, even if the information was provided by UEFA. Teams and/or players have no claim against UEFA in this respect.

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## Appendix 2

UEFA whereabouts contact details

**Email** [whereabouts@uefa.ch](mailto:whereabouts@uefa.ch)

**SMS**        **+41 76 333 25 48**

**Fax**         **+41 22 990 31 31**



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