



# Anti-Doping Programme



**Whereabouts Guide**  
2011-2012 season



## 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 clubs participating in the UEFA Champions League to submit training and absence whereabouts information for their players. The whereabouts submission period commences the week after the UEFA Champions League Group Stage draw, and ends the day after a club is 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 clubs and significant suspension for players.

The UEFA whereabouts programme is designed specifically for football with dual responsibilities imposed on clubs 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, clubs 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, Edition 2011. 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:

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

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

### **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 whereabouts failure. UEFA non-compliances do not contribute to a player committing an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV). UEFA non-compliances are not offences under the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC).

### **Whereabouts Failure (player)**

This is any whereabouts violation committed by a player after they have reached step P3. Whereabouts failures are WADC offences and three failures in 18 months can lead to suspension.

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

This is any whereabouts violation committed by a club. These are not WADC offences.

### **Partial Individual Whereabouts (player)**

A player subjected to partial individual whereabouts must provide UEFA with the following on any day that they are absent from any part of a team training session:

- Specific location
- One-hour time slot during which the player will be available for doping control at the location

### **IRTP Individual Whereabouts (player)**

A player included in the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool (IRTP) 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 at least a one year suspension from football 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 18 months to reach this stage.

## 2. Committing Whereabouts Violations

Whereabouts violations are committed when a club or a player breaches UEFA Anti-Doping Regulation 2.01(d) “violation of applicable requirements regarding player or team availability for out-of-competition testing, including failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests as set out in Appendix E. Any combination of three whereabouts failures within an 18 month period constitutes an anti-doping violation”. Whereabouts rules are contained in Appendix E of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, Edition 2011, and are reproduced in Appendix 1 of this document.

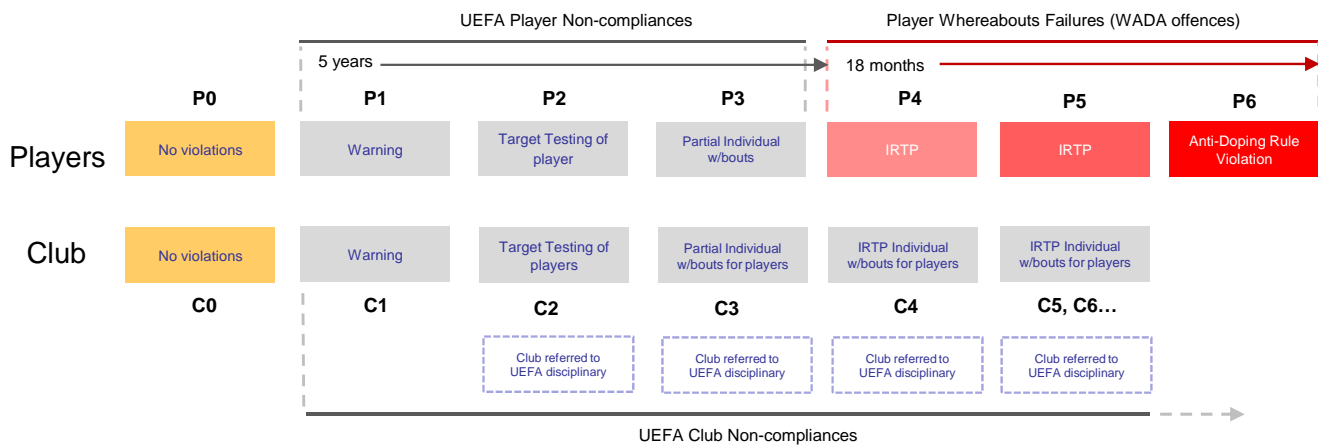
- **Clubs** commit violations by (i) failing to provide complete, accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information (including notification of player absences from training) when required, and (ii) failing to ensure that players selected for a doping control report for the control within one hour.
- **Players** commit violations by (i) failing to attend doping control within one hour when selected, and (ii) when applicable, failing to adhere to individual whereabouts requirements.

Repeated player violations can end in suspension from football, whilst repeated club violations can have both financial implications for the club and implications for their players (increased chance of doping control and/or stricter whereabouts requirements).

Players must commit three whereabouts failures in 18 months before they face a suspension from football. Club violations are recorded and cumulated over five years, with each violation being treated more seriously than the last by the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Body.

Fig 1 below shows how these dual responsibilities operate in practice. Whereabouts violations committed by a club influence the whereabouts requirements for the club’s players: the more violations committed, the stricter the whereabouts requirements become for all the club’s players. However, it is only by committing an individual player violation that a player can eventually be suspended.

Fig 1: Summary of stages of player and club violations:





### 3. Club Violations

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

Clubs are required to provide UEFA every week with their training and competition schedule. This information must be provided on UEFA whereabouts forms and must be submitted to UEFA by midday (12.00 CET) on the Friday of the preceding week. Submissions must include:

- Date of training session
- Start and finish time of training session
- Specific location of training session
- Names of players absent from any training session included in the whereabouts submission

Clubs can update any information provided that changes are submitted to UEFA in advance of the start of the training session to which the update refers.

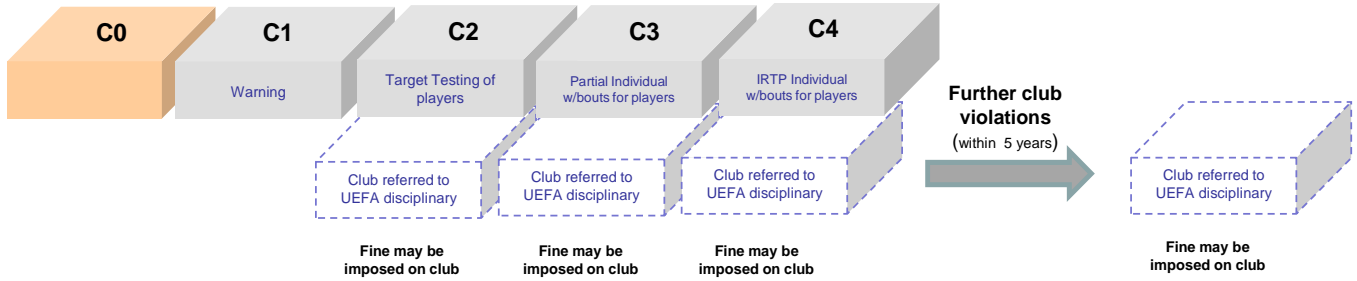
Repeated inaccurate, incomplete or late whereabouts submissions by clubs will result in the club being referred to the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Body. On each occasion, a fine of increasing size is likely to be imposed. In addition, whereabouts violations committed by a club influence the whereabouts requirements for the club's players: the more violations committed, the stricter the whereabouts requirements become for all the club's players, regardless of how many whereabouts violations the players have personally committed themselves. After a third club non-compliance, the club's players will be required to provide partial individual whereabouts. After a fourth non-compliance, some or all of the club's players may be placed in the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool (IRTP).

The consequences of club non-compliances can be described as follows:

- **1st non-compliance** (club now at step C1): The club is notified in writing by UEFA and warned of the consequences of further non-compliances.
- **2nd non-compliance** (club now at step C2): This is referred to the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Body and the club's players are target tested both in and out-of-competition.
- **3rd non-compliance** (club now at step C3): This is referred to the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Body and the club's players are required to provide partial individual whereabouts.
- **4th non-compliance** (club now at step C4): This is referred to the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Body and some or all of the club's players may be put into the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool.

The stages of club non-compliance are detailed below in Fig 2. Note that when a club commits its 5th and 6th non-compliances (or more) within five years, there are no further consequences for players, however the club will continue to be referred to the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Body and should expect to receive an increased fine on each occasion.

Fig 2: Progression of club whereabouts violations



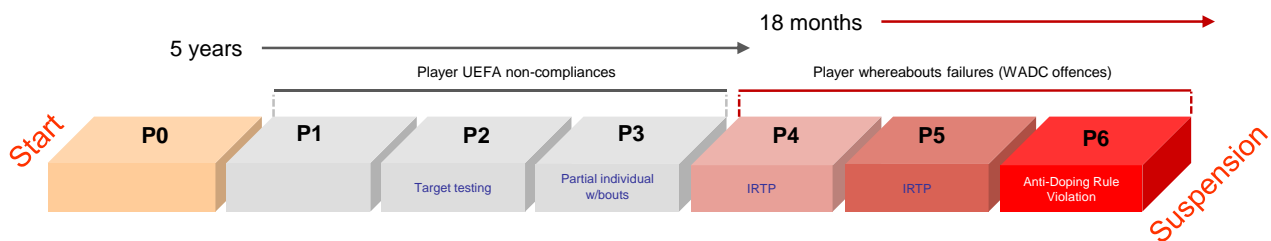


## 4. Player Violations

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.

As fig 3 shows, all players start with a record of no whereabouts violations when they first participate in UEFA competition (unless the player has a previous record of whereabouts violations that are recognised under the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, in which case a player's starting position is at the discretion of UEFA). As they commit further violations, the consequences for the player become more serious, from the imposition of target testing to the imposition of stricter whereabouts requirements. Once a player reaches step P4, UEFA will ask FIFA to include the player in the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool (IRTP), where he will be required to submit individual whereabouts in accordance with FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and the World Anti-Doping Code.

Fig 3: Progression of player whereabouts violations




A player's whereabouts requirements will usually be dependent on the result of whereabouts violations committed by his club. However, in cases where a player who has committed individual player violations transfers to a club which has no club non-compliances, the player's violations will be used to determine his whereabouts requirements.

Despite the strict whereabouts requirements which may be imposed on a player because of violations committed by his club, it is only by committing individual player whereabouts violations that a player can be suspended. A player's whereabouts violations are recorded and stay valid for 5 years, even if he transfers to another club.

The consequences of a whereabouts violation at each stage are as follows:

1. The first time a player misses a doping control because of an unannounced absence (and failure to report in one hour) he will receive a warning for a first non-compliance (Player now at step P1).
2. After a second non-compliance, he will be target tested by UEFA (Player now at step P2).
3. The third time he misses a doping control, he will have to submit partial individual whereabouts to UEFA and will continue to be target tested (Player now at step P3).

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4. A fourth missed doping control, or a failure to file accurate and timely partial individual whereabouts information will be considered as the player's first "whereabouts failure" and UEFA will then ask FIFA to include the player in the FIFA IRTP (Player now at step P4).
  5. Three whereabouts failures (missed tests or filing failures) within a period of eighteen months whilst a member of the IRTP (Player now at step P6) constitute an anti-doping rule violation and the player will be banned from football for between one and two years.

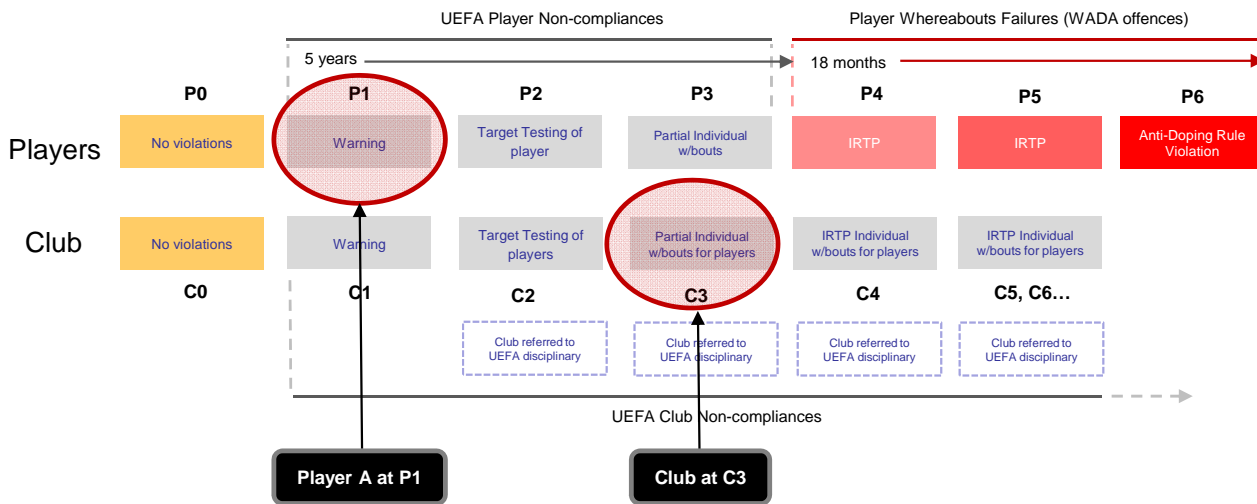
No review is permitted of UEFA non-compliances; however a player may request an administrative review after each whereabouts failure. All three whereabouts failures will be subject to a full review if the player reaches step P6 and faces an ADRV.



## 5. Whereabouts case studies

### Case study 1:

- One week a club sends its whereabouts a day late; because it is a first violation it receives a written warning.
- The next season one of its players, Player A, is absent from training, without UEFA having been notified in advance, and misses a doping control. This is a second whereabouts violation for the club and so its players are target tested by UEFA and the club is fined. In addition, Player A has a first player non-compliance recorded against him.
- The next season another of the club's players is absent from training without having notified UEFA in advance, but he is not selected for a doping control. This is a third whereabouts violation by the club, so all of its players are required to provide partial individual whereabouts.
- At this stage, only Player A has personally committed a whereabouts violation, but because of the violations committed by the club, all the players must provide partial individual whereabouts.

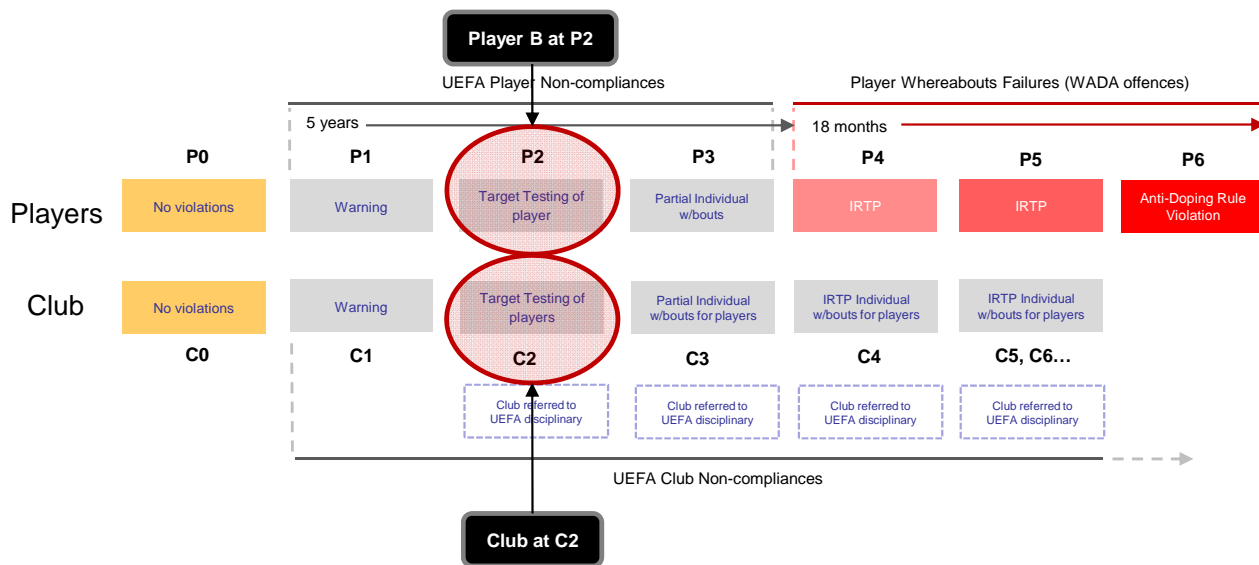


- For the next three seasons the club does not commit any whereabouts violations. Therefore, their first violation will expire 5 years after it was committed. When this happens, the club's players will no longer be required to provide partial individual whereabouts, as the club will only have two violations on its record.

## Case study 2:

- A club changes its training session at short notice, but does not inform UEFA. UEFA Doping Control Officers (DCOs) arrive to carry out a doping control but there are no players present at the training ground. The DCOs draw 10 players from the team to undergo a doping control. Two of the players, Player B and Player C, are unable to arrive at the training ground within one hour and so miss the test. This is the first whereabouts non-compliance by the club and so they receive a written warning from UEFA. In addition, Player B and Player C both have a UEFA non-compliance recorded against them. As it is their first violation, they both receive a written warning.
- The next season, Player B is injured and misses training. However, the club fails to inform UEFA that he will be absent from training, and when UEFA DCOs arrive Player B is selected to undergo a doping control. He is unable to present himself for the control within one hour, so he has a second UEFA non-compliance recorded against him. Because one of their players missed a doping control, this is considered to be the second whereabouts non-compliance by the club. All of their players are now target tested by UEFA, and the club is fined.

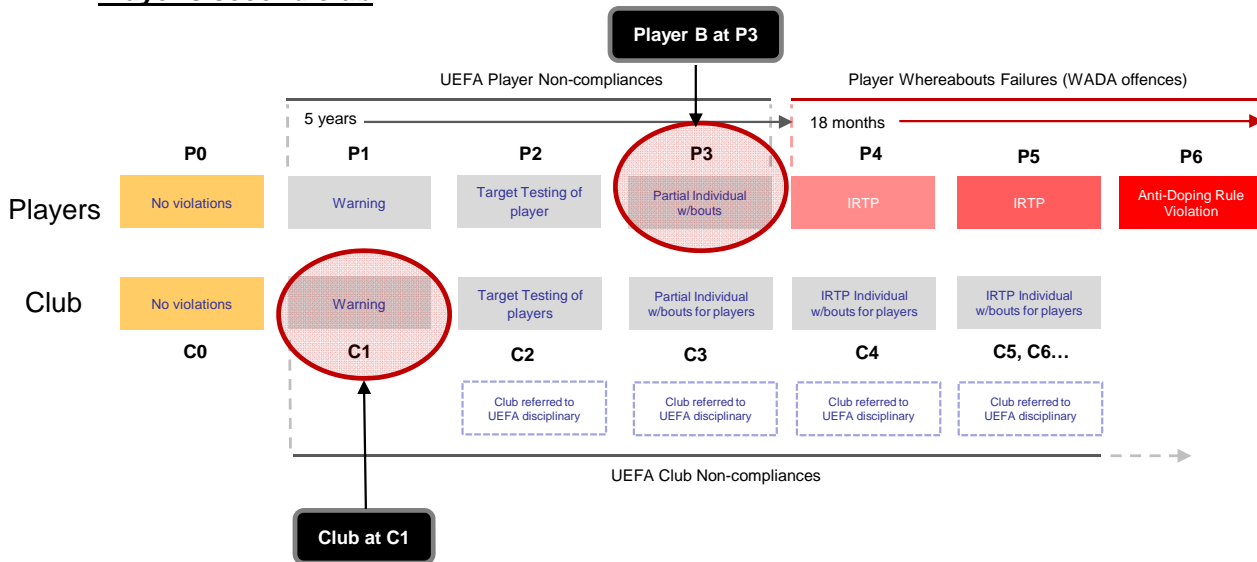
### Player's first club



- The next season Player B is transferred to a club that has not committed any whereabouts violations. However, because of his whereabouts record, he is still target tested by UEFA although his team-mates are not.
- The following year he again misses a doping control. It is the first whereabouts violation by his new club, which receives a written warning. But because it is Player B's third non-compliance he must now provide partial individual whereabouts – something his team-mates do not have to do. Any further whereabouts violation he commits will be treated as a “whereabouts failure” and he may be placed in the FIFA IRTP.

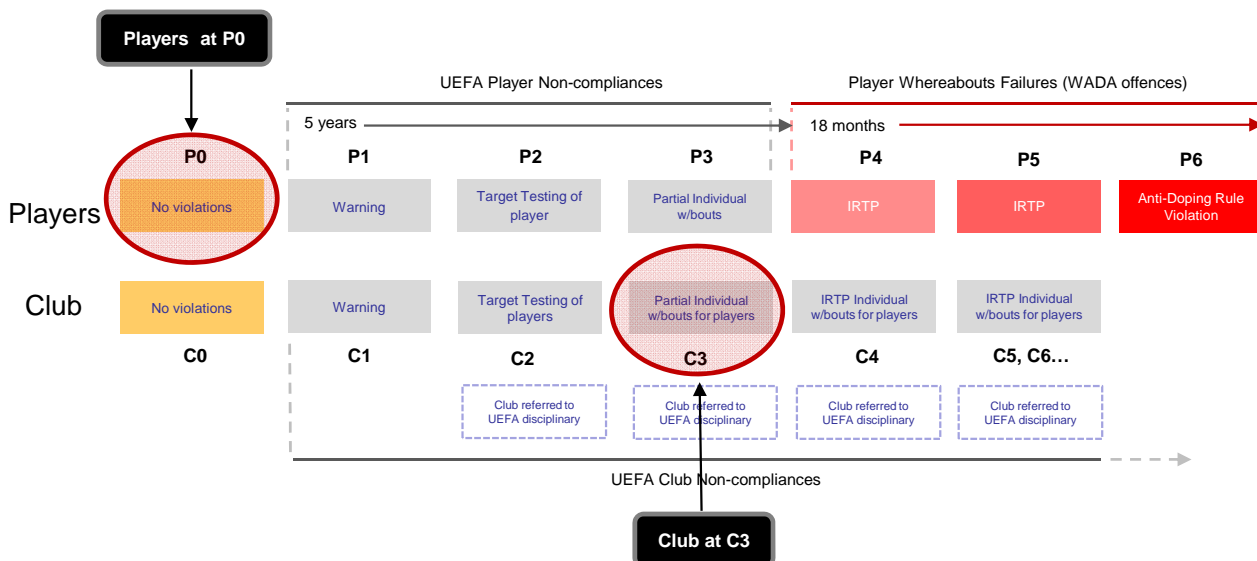


## Player's second club



## Case study 3

- A club sends its whereabouts to UEFA several hours late; because it is its first violation the club receives a written warning.
- A few weeks later the club again sends its whereabouts to UEFA late. This is a second violation by the club and so its players are target tested by UEFA and the club is fined.
- The next season the club sends its whereabouts to UEFA late. This is a third whereabouts violation by the club and so all its players must provide partial individual whereabouts. In addition, the club is fined.
- At this point none of the players at the club have committed a whereabouts violation themselves, yet they must provide partial individual whereabouts as a result of the violations by the club. If the club commits any further violations within a period of five years from its first violation, its players may be included in the FIFA IRTP.





## Whereabouts Q&A

### A. Advice for Clubs

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#### What whereabouts information does a club have to provide to UEFA?

Clubs must complete the UEFA whereabouts information form, giving details of all training sessions, matches and player absences for the coming week.

#### When does the club have to provide UEFA with their whereabouts information?

Clubs must provide UEFA with their completed whereabouts information form for the coming week by 12:00 CET every Friday.

#### Does the club only have to provide whereabouts information for its 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 with the names of the players concerned clearly identified.

#### Does the club have to provide whereabouts information for days when the team is travelling?

If a team trains on the same day that it travels, the training session(s) must be included on the weekly whereabouts form. If the team spends the whole day travelling and does not train, the club must inform UEFA that no training is taking place on that day. If any players registered on the club's 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 the team's whereabouts information changes after the form has been sent to UEFA, what should the club do?

It is the club's responsibility to keep their whereabouts information up-to-date at all times. Therefore, the club should notify UEFA of any changes as soon as possible, using fax, email or SMS (see Appendix 2).

#### If the 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 the club on loan?

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



## What happens if the club submits late, incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts?

There are various consequences for clubs who submit late or incomplete whereabouts filings. The consequences will depend on whether it is the first time that the club has committed such a failure. See section 3 “Club violations” for more details.

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

The absence of one or more players from a doping control is also a club non-compliance. Note that if there is an absence of 6 or more players from a doping control, the case will be referred directly to the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Body even if this is the club’s first offence.

## What is the difference between a ‘UEFA non-compliance’ and a ‘Whereabouts Failure’?

UEFA non-compliances are violations specific to the UEFA whereabouts system. They are designed to give clubs and players some opportunity to understand their whereabouts responsibilities before World Anti-Doping Code-compliant whereabouts rules come into effect, whilst still providing sufficient deterrent (e.g. target testing, more stringent whereabouts) to discourage players from avoiding out-of-competition testing.

Whereabouts failures are violations compliant with WADC rules. Players are subject to whereabouts failures when they have committed a third UEFA non-compliance. A first whereabouts failure can only be committed when a player is subject to partial individual whereabouts. Second and third failures can only be committed when a player is in the IRTP. A player committing a third failure is likely to be charged with an anti-doping rule violation and may be suspended for 1-2 years.

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 non-compliances expire?

Non-compliances committed by a club or a player expire after five years from the date the non-compliance was committed.

Whereabouts failures committed by a player expire after 18 months from 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. While you are subject to team whereabouts, it is your club which is responsible for notifying UEFA of when the team is training, and also for notifying us of any occasions when you or any other players are absent from training. If you are absent when UEFA arrive to conduct doping controls and UEFA have not been notified about your absence, you would be included in the doping control draw and if selected you would have 60 minutes to report for doping control. If you didn't arrive in time, you would personally incur a whereabouts non-compliance.

UEFA will notify you if you are required to submit partial individual whereabouts, or if you become a member of the FIFA IRTP. In both these cases, you are responsible for the accuracy of any individual whereabouts you are required to submit as errors can lead to whereabouts failures and possible suspension from football.

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

When UEFA Doping Control Officers arrive at a club's training ground, they conduct a draw to decide which players will have to undergo a doping control. All the club'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 club.

The players who are drawn then have 60 minutes to present themselves at the doping control station. If a player who has been drawn 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.

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

If your new club are competing in the Champions League, you will keep the same number of player non-compliances that you had at your previous club. However you may be subjected to different whereabouts requirements at your new club.

If your new club are not competing in the Champions League, your non-compliances will remain on your record for five years from the date that they were committed, and your whereabouts failures will remain for 18 months from the date that they were committed. If your club later competes in the Champions League, any valid non-compliances or whereabouts failures would become active again.

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

You must notify your club immediately. If UEFA are not informed of your absence in advance of the start of training, and you are not able to report to the doping control station within one hour of being notified that you have to do a doping control, you would incur a non-compliance.

If you are subject to partial individual whereabouts or are a member of the IRTP, you would need to ensure that information relating to your schedule and one-hour window for that day was always accurate.



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

If you wish to, you can inform UEFA directly about changes to your whereabouts (by fax, email or SMS – see Appendix 2). However, 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 may issue a whereabouts failure for missing a test or for submitting late, incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts information. This includes your National Anti-Doping Organisation, FIFA or UEFA. Whereabouts failures issued by different organisations can be combined. If you incur three failures within an 18 month period, regardless of which organisation issued the failures, you can be suspended.

## 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 individual whereabouts (as per members of the IRTP), but still ensures that the player is regularly available for no-notice out-of-competition testing.

The requirements for players required to provide partial individual whereabouts are as follows:

If a player will not be present and available for a doping control for the full training session stated in his club's whereabouts submission, at the time and location specified, he must do the following:

- a) Provide to UEFA (by fax, e-mail or SMS – see Appendix 2), details of a location and a one-hour time slot. The time slot must be on the same day as the training session he will not be attending. This time slot indicates when the player will be present and available for a doping control.
  - The time slot must be between 06:00 and 23:00 (local time), and the player must clearly indicate the start and the end time of the one-hour time slot.
  - The time slot must be provided before the start of the training session to which the absence relates. It must not commence any earlier than two hours from the time at which the player provided the notification to UEFA.
  - The player's full name, date of birth, club, and the full address (including postal code) of the whereabouts location must be provided.
- b) Notify UEFA immediately of any change to the stated one-hour time slot or location. Any new time slot must not commence for at least 2 hours from the time the player notifies UEFA of the update.
- c) Be present 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).

### **How does a player know he has to provide partial individual whereabouts to UEFA?**

UEFA will always inform a player in advance that he has to provide partial individual whereabouts. This will only happen if the player, or his club, has committed at least three UEFA whereabouts non-compliances.

### **How long will a player have to provide partial individual whereabouts for?**

UEFA will notify a player accordingly for how long he will have to submit partial individual whereabouts.

### **What is the minimum amount of information a player must provide when sending partial individual whereabouts updates to UEFA?**

If a player is notifying UEFA that he will be absent from a team training session, he must provide the full partial whereabouts information listed above. If a player is updating partial individual whereabouts information that he has already sent to UEFA, he must provide his name, club, the old address and one-hour time slot, and the new address and time slot.

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

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

### **Can a player providing partial individual whereabouts ask someone else (e.g. a club official) to send this information to UEFA on his behalf?**

The player can ask someone else (e.g. a club official) to provide UEFA with his whereabouts on his behalf. However, the player does this at his own risk, and will be held responsible for any failure to submit information.

### **Can a player providing partial individual whereabouts provide a default address and time slot in case of absence from his team's training session?**

The player may provide default information to UEFA (e.g. "my 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 player who has provided a default address and time slot must still notify UEFA in advance of any absence from his team's training sessions and should also clarify that their default time slot applies.

### **If a player providing partial individual whereabouts will be arriving at training late or leaving early, does he have to tell UEFA?**

Yes. If the player will miss any part of his team's training session he must tell UEFA and provide a one-hour time slot during the same day. The player should ensure his club is aware of his absence.

### **Does a player providing partial individual whereabouts have to send partial individual whereabouts information to UEFA if he is abroad, for example on holiday or receiving treatment?**



Yes. Since the player will not train with his team during this period, he will have to continue sending partial individual whereabouts. He must provide an address and a one-hour time slot to UEFA. Please note that the time slot must be local time. The player should ensure his club is aware of his absence.

### **What does a player providing partial individual whereabouts need to do if he is called up for national team duty?**

UEFA must be notified in advance of any player's absence from a club team 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 team training. If a player normally has to provide partial individual whereabouts, he is not required to send this information to UEFA while he is with his national team.

## **D. The FIFA International Registered Testing Pool (IRTP)**

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

The FIFA IRTP 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 IRTP must file 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 IRTP, and will be provided with full information on how to comply with IRTP requirements. More information can be found in the current FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

### **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 UEFA, or, if applicable, by the responsible anti-doping organisation (ADO). 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, Edition 2011 (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 an eighteen 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.

## APPENDIX 1

### Whereabouts rules

(Appendix E of UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, Edition 2011)

#### A. UEFA testing pool

1. UEFA defines a UEFA out-of-competition testing pool (hereinafter: UEFA testing pool) of those teams and/or players required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to UEFA. This takes place, in principle, at the start of each season and/or prior to a specific competition stage, and may be revised from time to time.
2. The criteria for teams and/or players to be included in the UEFA testing pool are defined by the UEFA Anti-Doping Panel and communicated by the UEFA administration in due course to all clubs concerned by means of a specific letter.
3. UEFA notifies teams and/or 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 the present appendix and with any further instructions that UEFA may issue from time to time. In its notification, UEFA sets the deadline for submission of whereabouts information by the teams and/or players and indicates any additional information required.
4. Teams and/or 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.
5. Players included in the UEFA testing pool who are under a period of suspension remain in the UEFA testing pool and continue to be required to provide whereabouts information to UEFA until informed otherwise by UEFA.
6. Players included in the UEFA testing pool who are transferred to a team outside 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 unannounced out-of-competition testing as instructed by UEFA.

#### B. Whereabouts information requirements

7. 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.
8. However, the ultimate responsibility for providing complete and accurate whereabouts information rests with each player and he must be sure to keep his team informed when he is not participating or involved in team activities.
9. All teams and/or players in the UEFA testing pool must send their whereabouts information to UEFA on forms provided by UEFA, specifying where the teams and/or players will be on a daily basis and when they will be training and competing.
10. Teams and/or players must be present and available for testing at the times and locations indicated in the whereabouts information provided to UEFA.
11. Should a team's and/or player's plans change from those originally submitted in their whereabouts information, the team and/or player must immediately send updates of all information required on the form so that it remains accurate at all times.
12. A player required to provide partial individual whereabouts information is duly informed by UEFA that if he will not be present and available for a doping control for the duration of one of his club's training sessions, he must, in advance of the training session, 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.
13. 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, is considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under subparagraph 2.01(c) or 2.01(e). Any team that provides fraudulent information in its whereabouts filings is considered to have committed a violation of paragraph 6.01 of these regulations.
14. Teams and/or players must send whereabouts information and updates by fax to UEFA using the confidential number +41 22 990 31 31. They may also provide whereabouts information and updates by email to [anti-doping@uefa.ch](mailto:anti-doping@uefa.ch).



## C. Breaches of whereabouts requirements

15. UEFA operates a system of non-compliances and whereabouts failures to categorise and punish breaches of UEFA's whereabouts requirements by teams and players. Initial breaches of the requirements are termed non-compliances and are subject to an escalation process whereby the more non-compliances are committed, the more stringent the sanctions become. Non-compliances are not subject to the Code. The following four categories of non-compliance have been defined:
  - a) Late, incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts information from a team;
  - b) Unannounced absence of a player from a doping control;
  - c) Unannounced absence of six or more players from a doping control;
  - d) Late, incomplete or inaccurate partial individual whereabouts information from a player.
16. There are two parallel systems of non-compliance: team non-compliances and player non-compliance. Teams are considered to have committed a non-compliance if they submit late, incomplete or inaccurate team whereabouts, or if one or more of their players is absent without advance notice from a doping control. The more non-compliances a team commits, the stricter the whereabouts requirements become for all their players. Players are considered to have committed a non-compliance if they themselves are absent without notice from a doping control, or if they submit late, incomplete or inaccurate partial individual whereabouts information. The more non-compliances a player commits, the stricter the whereabouts requirements become for the player (although all the players at their club may already have such stricter requirements because of the non-compliances of the club).
17. UEFA notifies teams and/or players of any non-compliance they have committed and explains the consequences, which can be described as follows:
  - a) Following a first non-compliance by a team or a player, UEFA sends a warning letter to the team or player. Following a second non-compliance by a team or a player, target testing is systematically implemented on the team or player. Following a third non-compliance by a team or a player, either the whole team or the individual player must provide partial individual whereabouts information to UEFA. Following a fourth non-compliance by a team, UEFA may ask FIFA to include some or all of the players of the team in the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool (IRTP). However, the above system does not prevent UEFA from conducting target testing on any team or player or requiring a particular team or player to provide partial individual whereabouts information at any time if it deems it appropriate.
  - b) First non-compliances involving the unannounced absence of six or more players from a doping control (see paragraph 15(c) above) and all subsequent non-compliances are referred to the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Body, which will take a decision in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.
  - c) A non-compliance by a player is not referred to the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Body but is recorded and cumulated with any previous non-compliance. The consequences of each non-compliance are explained above.
18. Team and player non-compliances expire after five years.
19. Once a player has committed three non-compliances, any further alleged breach of the whereabouts requirements within a rolling five year period since the first non-compliance is considered a possible whereabouts failure (filing failure or missed test) under the Code. If the whereabouts failure is confirmed following the process described below, UEFA asks FIFA to include the player in the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool (IRTP), where he is submitted to individual whereabouts requirements as defined in the *FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations*.

## D. Filing failure management process

20. The management process in respect of an apparent filing failure is as follows.
21. A player may only be declared to have committed a filing failure if UEFA, on the basis of the procedure set forth below, can establish each of the following:
  - a) The player was duly notified:
    - i) that he had been designated for inclusion in the UEFA testing pool;
    - ii) of the consequent requirement to provide accurate and complete whereabouts information; and
    - iii) of the consequences of any failure to comply with the above whereabouts requirement.
  - b) The player failed to comply with the above whereabouts requirement by the applicable deadline.
  - c) The player's failure to comply was at least negligent. For these purposes, the player is presumed to have committed the failure negligently upon proof that he had been notified of the requirement yet failed to comply with it. That presumption may only be rebutted by the player establishing that no negligent behaviour on his part caused or contributed to the failure.

22. If it appears that all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 21 above have been met, the UEFA administration sends notice to the player concerned without delay in the manner set forth in paragraph 6.01 of these regulations or as otherwise agreed by the player, inviting a response within a time limit set by the UEFA administration. In the notice, the UEFA administration informs the player:
  - a) that, in order to avoid a further filing failure, he must make the required whereabouts filing by a deadline set by the UEFA administration;
  - b) that, unless the player persuades the UEFA administration that there has not been any filing failure, an alleged whereabouts failure will be recorded against him;
  - c) whether any other whereabouts failures known to UEFA have been alleged against the player in the 18-month period prior to this alleged failure; and
  - d) of the consequences to the player if a hearing panel upholds the alleged whereabouts failure.
23. If the player disputes the alleged filing failure, the UEFA administration reassesses whether all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 21 above have been met. UEFA then advises the player, by fax and without delay, whether or not it maintains that there has been a filing failure.
24. If no response is received from the player by the relevant deadline, or if the UEFA administration maintains that there has been a filing failure, the UEFA administration sends notice to the player that an alleged filing failure is to be recorded against him. At the same time, the UEFA administration advises the player that he has the right to an administrative review of that decision.
25. Where requested by the player by the relevant deadline, such administrative review is conducted by the chairman of the UEFA Anti-Doping Panel or a nominee who was not involved in the previous assessment of the alleged filing failure. The review is based on written submissions only and considers whether all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 21 above have been met. The review is completed without delay and the decision communicated to the player by fax and without delay.
26. If it appears, upon such review, that the requirements set forth under paragraph 21 above have not been met, then the alleged filing failure is not treated as a whereabouts failure for any purpose. The UEFA administration notifies the player accordingly.
27. Any notice sent to a player pursuant to paragraphs 20 to 26, informing him of the decision that there has been no filing failure, is also sent to his team, FIFA, WADA and all other relevant anti-doping organisations.
28. If the player does not request an administrative review of the alleged filing failure by the relevant deadline, or if the administrative review leads to the conclusion that all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 21 have been met, then UEFA records an alleged filing failure against the player and notifies the player, his team, FIFA, WADA and all other relevant anti-doping organisations of that alleged filing failure and the date of its occurrence.

#### **E. Missed test management process**

29. The management process in the case of an apparent missed test is as follows.
30. A player may only be declared to have committed a missed test if UEFA can establish each of the following:
  - a) The player was given notice that he had been included in the UEFA testing pool and advised of his liability for a missed test if he was unavailable for testing at the time and location specified in his whereabouts filing.
  - b) A DCO attempted to test the player during the applicable whereabouts period specified in the player's whereabouts filing for that day, by visiting the location specified for that period.
  - c) During that applicable whereabouts period, the DCO did what was reasonable in the circumstances to try to locate the player, short of giving the player any advance notice of the test.
  - d) The player's failure to be available for testing at the specified location during the applicable whereabouts period was at least negligent. For these purposes, the player is presumed to have been negligent upon proof of the matters set forth in this paragraph. This presumption may only be rebutted by the player establishing that no negligent behaviour on his part caused or contributed to him:
    - i) being unavailable for testing at such location during such whereabouts period; and
    - ii) failing to update his most recent whereabouts filing to give notice of a different location where he would instead be available for testing during a specified 60-minute time slot on the relevant day.
31. To ensure fairness to the player, where an unsuccessful attempt has been made to test a player during one of the applicable whereabouts periods specified in his whereabouts filing, any subsequent attempt to test that player may only be counted as a missed test against that player if that subsequent attempt takes place after the player has received notice, in accordance with paragraph 33 below, of the original unsuccessful attempt.
32. The DCO files a report with UEFA on any unsuccessful sample collection, setting out the details of the attempted sample collection, including the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and



- departure times at the location, the step(s) taken at the location to try to find the player, including details of any contact made with third parties, and any other relevant details about the attempted sample collection.
33. If it appears that all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 30 above have been met, the UEFA administration sends notice to the player of the unsuccessful attempt without delay, inviting a response within a time limit set by the UEFA administration. In the notice, the UEFA administration informs the player:
    - a) that, unless the player persuades the UEFA administration that there has not been any missed test, an alleged whereabouts failure will be recorded against him;
    - b) whether any other whereabouts failures known to UEFA have been alleged against him in the 18-month period prior to this alleged failure; and
    - c) of the consequences to the player if a hearing panel upholds the alleged whereabouts failure.
  34. If the player disputes the alleged missed test, the UEFA administration reassesses whether all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 30 above have been met. The UEFA administration then advises the player, by fax and without delay, whether or not it maintains that there has been a missed test.
  35. If no response is received from the player by the relevant deadline, or if the UEFA administration maintains that there has been a missed test, the UEFA administration sends notice to the player that an alleged missed test is to be recorded against him. At the same time, the UEFA administration advises the player that he has the right to request an administrative review of the alleged missed test and sets a deadline within which to request such review. The report on the unsuccessful attempt must be provided to the player at this point if it has not been provided earlier in the process.
  36. Where requested by the player, such administrative review is conducted by the chairman of the UEFA Anti-Doping Panel or a nominee who was not involved in the previous assessment of the alleged missed test. The review is based on written submissions only and considers whether all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 30 above have been met. If necessary, the relevant DCO may be asked to provide further information to the chairman of the UEFA Anti-Doping Panel or his nominee. The review is completed without delay and the decision communicated to the player by fax and without delay.
  37. If it appears, upon such review, that the requirements set forth under paragraph 30 above have not been met, then the unsuccessful attempt to test the player is not treated as a missed test for any purpose. UEFA notifies the player accordingly.
  38. Any notice sent to a player pursuant to paragraphs 29 to 37, informing him of the decision that there has been no missed test, is also sent to his team, FIFA, WADA and all other relevant anti-doping organisations.
  39. If the player does not request an administrative review of the alleged missed test by the relevant deadline, or if the administrative review leads to the conclusion that all of the requirements set forth under paragraph 30 above have been met, then UEFA records an alleged missed test against the player and notifies the player, his team, FIFA and WADA and all other relevant anti-doping organisations of the alleged missed test and the date of its occurrence.

## F. Coordination with other anti-doping organisations

40. UEFA may also collect whereabouts information from the national associations, WADA and other anti-doping organisations.
41. UEFA may make the list of teams and/or players in the UEFA testing pool available to WADA and other anti-doping organisations.
42. 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.
43. UEFA may supply whereabouts information to other anti-doping organisations having authority to test the team and/or player in accordance with the Code.
44. A player's whereabouts failures under the present appendix 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 appendix.
45. 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.

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

46. 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 18 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.
47. 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 subparagraph 2.01(d) of these regulations is found to have occurred. However, if the player then commits one or two further whereabouts failures within the relevant 18-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.
48. If UEFA fails to bring proceedings against a player for an anti-doping rule violation under subparagraph 2.01(d) of these regulations within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of that player's third alleged whereabouts failure in any 18-month period, then it is assumed that UEFA has decided that no such violation was committed.

### **H. Confidentiality**

49. 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.
50. WADA and all anti-doping organisations that have accepted the Code are bound by the same obligations concerning the confidentiality of whereabouts information.
51. 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.



## **APPENDIX 2**

### **UEFA whereabouts contact details**

fax           +41 22 990 31 31

email        [antidoping@uefa.ch](mailto:antidoping@uefa.ch)

sms           +41 76 333 21 58

UEFA  
Anti-Doping Programme  
Route de Genève 46  
CH-1260 Nyon 2  
Switzerland  
Telephone +41 848 00 27 27  
Telefax +41 848 01 27 27  
[UEFA.com](http://UEFA.com)

Union des associations  
européennes de football

