



2020/21 SEASON

UCL Whereabouts guide

The UEFA whereabouts programme

Whereabouts information describes the physical location of players on a given day and time, and the provision and 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 C of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations (2018 edition). This document has been designed to help with 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. Whereabouts requirements

a. Team whereabouts information

- All players registered for the 2020/21 Champions League (A and B lists) are part of the 2020/21 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;
 - Time of players' arrival at the training ground before team training sessions;
 - 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.
- 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) along with a complete squad list.
- All players will be assumed to be present and available for doping control for the full duration of all team activities, from the time of arrival stated in their team's whereabouts submission until the end of the team training session, 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 team activity.
- Whereabouts information must be accurate and up-to-date at all times. Should a team's 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 for the full duration of any training session stated in his team's whereabouts submission, **he is responsible** for providing UEFA with the following information before the start of the training session from which he will be absent:
 - His full name, date of birth, and club;
 - Full address (including postal code) of a location where he will be present and available for doping control;
 - A one-hour time slot when he will be present at the above location:
 - Must be on the same day as the training session from which he is absent;
 - Must be between 06.00 and 23.00 (local time);
 - Must not start within two hours of the player notifying UEFA;
- The player must be present and available for doping control at the designated location for the full one-hour time slot.
- The player must notify UEFA if his time slot details change. The two hour notification gap referred to in above applies to any update.

- Players can delegate the provision of individual whereabouts information, for example to a team representative, but they remain personally responsible for both the provision and accuracy of the information. Failure to provide the required information is a filing failure (see 3b. below).

2. Providing whereabouts information

- All teams are informed of how they must provide whereabouts information to UEFA before the deadline for the first whereabouts submission of the season.
- As from the 2020/21 season, teams will provide their whereabouts through the UEFA Whereabouts Application.
- National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) will be given access to the application where they can monitor whereabouts submissions and updates from teams of their home country.
- Partial individual whereabouts should also be provided using the Whereabouts Application. Players can still send updates by SMS (+41 76 333 25 48) to UEFA if needed.
- If an SMS update is sent, players must ensure that their partial individual whereabouts information is also sent to their NADO.
- Whereabouts information must be up-to-date at all times. Should a team's or player's plans change from those originally submitted, the club must immediately update their team calendar on the Whereabouts App.

3. Whereabouts violations

Whereabouts violations are committed when a team or a player breaches UEFA whereabouts rules, which are contained in Appendix C of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, Edition 2018 (and are reproduced in Appendix 1 of this document).

a. Teams

Teams commit whereabouts violations when they fail to provide complete, accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information when required (for example, a late weekly whereabouts submission or the absence of players from a team training session without prior notification). All team whereabouts violations are referred to the UEFA disciplinary bodies. Initial team whereabouts violations will generally receive a warning, while subsequent violations are likely to be met with fines of increasing size.

b. Players

Players commit whereabouts violations if they fail to provide the partial individual whereabouts information when required, as described in 1b. above, or if they miss a test.

The system of UEFA non-compliances for player whereabouts violations no longer exists. Instead, since the start of the 2016/17 season, all player whereabouts violations are treated as whereabouts failures under the World Anti-Doping Code. Thus a failure to provide partial individual whereabouts when required is a filing failure, while absence from a doping control during a one-hour time slot is a missed test. Whereabouts failures expire after 12 months. Three whereabouts failures (any combination of filing failures or missed tests) by a player in a 12-month period is an anti-doping rule violation. Whereabouts failures given by UEFA may be combined with those given by other anti-doping

organisations (e.g. a NADO or FIFA) in the same period. The punishment for a whereabouts anti-doping rule violation is a suspension of between one and two years.

Under the Code and the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, a player may request an administrative review after each alleged whereabouts failure. If a player is alleged to have committed three whereabouts failures in twelve months and faces an anti-doping rule violation, then all three whereabouts failures will be subject to a full review.

Whereabouts Q&A

a. Advice for teams

What whereabouts information do teams have to provide to UEFA?

Teams must provide team whereabouts information as described in section 1a) above. This includes details of all training sessions, matches and player absences for the coming week.

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. For the 2020/21 season, the first weekly whereabouts must be sent by 12:00 CET on Friday 9 October 2020, and clubs must continue to provide whereabouts information until informed otherwise by UEFA.

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 their 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 indicate on their weekly whereabouts form 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 whereabouts form.

Why does UEFA require the time of players' arrival at the training ground?

UEFA introduced the haematological module of the WADA athlete biological passport (ABP) to club competitions last season. This module of the ABP is based on whole blood samples, generally collected

out-of-competition. According to the WADA guidelines, blood passport samples should not be collected in the two hours following exercise. Therefore, where possible, blood passport samples are collected before team training sessions start. This is why we require teams to inform us at what time the players arrive at the training ground before training sessions. If your players only arrive at the training ground immediately before training starts, or if it is not possible to collect the samples before training, the players will have to wait for two hours after training before providing the blood ABP samples.

What if players arrive at different times before training?

If the majority of players arrive at a certain time, and a few players arrive later, you should tell UEFA at what time the majority of players arrive, while clearly noting which players arrive later (and at what time) – for example “All players arrive at 09:00, except Players A and B who arrive at 10:15”. Players are responsible for being at the training ground at the time of arrival announced in their team’s whereabouts submission.

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 club must immediately update their team calendar on the Whereabouts App.

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 as soon as possible. The club is not expected to provide whereabouts for the player during his absence from the club.

Who is responsible for notifying UEFA if a player will be absent from a team training session?

The club is responsible for informing UEFA that a player will be absent, while the absent player is ultimately responsible for providing the partial individual whereabouts information.

The following scenarios illustrate where the responsibilities lie if a player will be absent from training:

- The club informs UEFA that the player will be absent, but then no partial individual whereabouts is received: the player would incur a filing failure but there would be no whereabouts violation for the club.
- No notification is received from the club and no partial individual whereabouts is received from the player: the club would incur a team whereabouts violation and the player would incur a filing failure.
- No notification is received from the club but the player provides partial individual whereabouts as required: because the player had informed UEFA of his absence and had provided partial individual whereabouts, there would be no consequences for either the player or his team.

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

Submitting late, incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts is considered a team whereabouts violation. All team whereabouts violations are referred to the UEFA disciplinary bodies.

What happens if one or more players are absent from a doping control conducted at a team training session?

The absence of any players from a doping control at a team training session is considered a team whereabouts violation. All team whereabouts violations are referred to the UEFA disciplinary bodies.

b. Advice for players

Who is responsible for whereabouts, a player or his club?

Both. The 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 any players are absent from training.

Players are responsible for providing UEFA with partial individual whereabouts information if they will be absent from any part of a team training session. This task can be delegated to the club but players remain responsible for both the provision and accuracy of the information. Players are also responsible for ensuring, if partial individual whereabouts have been given to UEFA, that they are at the address stated for the whole one hour time slot.

Players should always notify their club if they will not attend all or part of a team training session (e.g. if they are sick, or if they will be late for the start of the training session).

What happens if a player is sick and can't attend training?

The player must ensure that he or his team immediately notifies UEFA that he will be absent from training. This notification must be made before the start of the training session from which he will be absent. He must also ensure that UEFA are provided with his partial individual whereabouts information – a location and a one-hour timeslot when you will be available for a doping control, as described in section 1b. above.

The player 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 he is not present, he would incur a whereabouts failure.

Can a player send whereabouts updates to UEFA or does his club have to do it?

Players are responsible for ensuring that if they are absent from team training sessions, partial individual whereabouts is provided to UEFA (see 1b. above, or the Q&A section C below). Therefore, players can certainly inform UEFA directly about their partial individual whereabouts, or any changes to it (by SMS – see Appendix 2). However, if a player does decide to notify UEFA himself, he should ensure that his club is also kept informed of any changes.

Players can also delegate the responsibility to provide partial individual whereabouts to a club representative, but if they do so they remain personally responsible for ensuring it is received and is accurate.

Can another organisation give a player a whereabouts failure?

Yes. Any Anti-Doping Organisation which has the authority to test a player and collects whereabouts from him may issue a whereabouts failure for missing a test or for failing to submit accurate and whereabouts information when required. This includes a player's NADO, FIFA or UEFA. Whereabouts failures issued by different organisations can be combined. If a player incurs three failures within a 12-month period, regardless of which organisation issued the failures, he can be suspended from football for between one and two years.

What happens if a player is transferred to another club?

If the new club is competing in the UEFA Champions League, the player will still have the same whereabouts requirements. If he has incurred any whereabouts failures at his first club, these will remain on his record after changing clubs. Whereabouts failures remain valid for 12 months from the date that they were committed, even outside UEFA competitions.

c. Partial individual whereabouts

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 WADA-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.

For season 2020/21, all players registered to participate in the UEFA Champions League are responsible for providing partial individual whereabouts. The requirements for this are as follows:

- If a player will not be present for the full duration of any training session stated in his team's whereabouts submission, he is responsible for providing UEFA with the following information before the start of the training session from which he will be absent:
 - His full name, date of birth, and club;
 - Full address (including postal code) of a location where he will be present and available for doping control;
 - A one-hour time slot when he will be present at the above location:
 - Must be on the same day as the training session from which he is absent;
 - Must be between 06.00 and 23.00 (local time);
 - Must not start within two hours of the player notifying UEFA;
- The player must be present and available for doping control at the designated location for the full one-hour time slot.
- The player must notify UEFA if his time slot details change. The two hour notification gap referred to in above applies to any update.

Players can delegate the provision of individual whereabouts information, for example to a team representative, but they remain personally responsible for both the provision and accuracy of the information. Failure to provide the required information is a filing failure.

If a player is training with his team, no partial individual whereabouts information is required, because the team whereabouts provided by the club is sufficient.

What other information may be useful to send?

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

Can a default address and time slot be provided for players in case of absence from a team training session?

Yes, this can be managed directly on the Whereabouts App. Simply go to the “Players” section and enter the default address and time slot in the relevant field. Please note that the default time slot can be modified in the Event Calendar.

Please remember that a player’s time slot cannot start within 2 hours of UEFA being notified of his absence, so if a default time slot starts early in the morning the notification of absence would have to be made during the night at the latest. If you wish to have a default time slot that allows last-minute notifications of absence immediately before a team training session, it would have to be in the evening.

Any list of players’ addresses provided to the UEFA Anti-Doping Unit will of course be treated totally confidentially.

If a player will be arriving at training late or leaving early, does UEFA need to be notified?

Yes. If the player will miss any part of his team’s training session (i.e. from the time of his arrival at the training ground, until the end of the training session), he is responsible for telling UEFA and for providing the necessary partial individual whereabouts information for the same day.

If a player is abroad, for example on holiday or receiving treatment, does he still need to provide partial individual whereabouts information?

Yes. Since the player will not train with his team during this period, he is responsible for sending partial individual whereabouts for the period he 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, do the players need to provide partial individual whereabouts information 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.

Appendix 1

Whereabouts rules (UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, ed. 2018, Appendix C)

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.
3. 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).
4. 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.
5. 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

6. 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.
7. 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.
8. Teams and their players must be present and available for testing at the times and locations indicated in the whereabouts information provided to UEFA.
9. 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.
10. Each of the following constitutes a team whereabouts violation:
 - a) Whereabouts information sent late;
 - b) Incomplete or inaccurate whereabouts information;
 - c) Absence of one or more players from a doping control conducted on the team.
11. UEFA notifies teams of any team whereabouts violations and refers them to UEFA disciplinary bodies, which take a decision in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.
12. Team whereabouts violations expire after five years.
13. Any team that provides fraudulent information in its whereabouts filings commits a violation of paragraph 9.01 (obligation to assist UEFA) and disciplinary measures will be imposed accordingly. The individuals involved will be sanctioned for violations under paragraph 3.01c (evading, refusing or failing to submit to sample collection), e (tampering or attempted tampering with any part of a doping control) and/or i (complicity).

C. Players

14. UEFA may include players individually in UEFA's testing pool at such times and on such grounds that UEFA deems appropriate.
15. A player who is included in the UEFA testing pool is required to provide whereabouts information as instructed by UEFA. For example, as part of his whereabouts information the player may be required to provide a 60-minute time slot:
 - a) on a daily basis during the period defined by UEFA;
 - b) on days and/or at locations specified by UEFA;
 - c) on those days that he is not participating in team training sessions and is not playing a match with his team (partial individual whereabouts).
16. The player is personally responsible to ensure that his whereabouts information as provided to UEFA is complete, accurate and up to date at all times. Should a player's plans change from those originally indicated in his whereabouts information, the player must immediately send UEFA updates of all the information required.

17. Players must be present and available for testing at the times and locations indicated in the whereabouts information provided to UEFA.
18. Three whereabouts failures (filing failure or missed test) by a player within any 12-month period amount to an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures) and sanctions are imposed accordingly. If a player retires from but then returns to competition, his period of non-availability for out-of-competition testing shall be disregarded for the purpose of calculating the 12-month period.
19. 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 3.01c (evading, refusing, or failing to submit to sample collection) or 3.01e (tampering or attempted tampering with any part of a doping control) and sanctions are imposed accordingly.
20. Should a player be included in more than one testing pool by UEFA, FIFA or a NADO at the same time, he will be instructed as to the organisation with which he has to file his whereabouts information.

D. Whereabouts failure management process

21. The results management authority in relation to potential whereabouts failures is the ADO with which the player in question files his whereabouts information. This is either UEFA, FIFA or the player's NADO.
22. When a whereabouts failure appears to have occurred, the results management process is as follows:
 - a) 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.
 - b) The results management authority reviews the file (including any unsuccessful attempt report filed by the DCO in case of a missed test) to determine whether all of the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure have been met, gathering information from third parties as necessary.
 - c) 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 ADO that uncovered the apparent whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision.
 - d) 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 how to avoid a further filing failure.
 - e) 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.
 - i) If so, it advises UEFA, FIFA, WADA or the NADO (as applicable), and the ADO 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.
 - f) 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.
 - g) 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 ADO that uncovered the whereabouts failure, giving reasons for its decision. 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.
23. The results management authority reports a decision to record a whereabouts failure against a player to WADA and all other relevant ADOs on a confidential basis, via ADAMS or any other reliable means.
24. If UEFA fails to bring proceedings against a player for an anti-doping rule violation under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures) 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.

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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 under paragraph 3.01d (whereabouts failures). 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 3.01d (whereabouts failures) 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 ADO 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 3.01d (whereabouts failures). 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 ADOs

27. UEFA may also collect whereabouts information from the national associations, WADA and other ADOs.
28. UEFA may make the list of teams and/or players in the UEFA testing pool available to WADA and other ADOs.
29. UEFA may submit all whereabouts information to WADA, which may make such information accessible to other ADOs having authority to test the team and/or player in accordance with the Code.
30. UEFA may supply whereabouts information to other ADOs 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 ADO, provided that:
 - (i) the ADO had authority under the Code;
 - (ii) UEFA was informed in time; and
 - (iii) the facts recorded by the ADO 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 ADO having recorded the majority of failures. If the whereabouts failures are issued by three different ADOs, 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 UEFA testing pool and the national registered testing pool at the time, the responsible organisation is UEFA.

F. Confidentiality

33. 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 as per in particular, the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.
34. WADA and all other ADOs 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 ADO makes of whereabouts information, even if the information was provided by UEFA. National associations and/or clubs and/or players have no claim against UEFA in this respect.

Appendix 2

UEFA whereabouts contact details

Email whereabouts@uefa.ch

SMS **+41 76 333 25 48**



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WE CARE ABOUT FOOTBALL
