



2021/22 SEASON

UCL Whereabouts Frequently Asked Questions

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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 when a team qualifies for 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 Annex C of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations (2021 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.

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 the accompanying letter entitled UCL Whereabouts and OOCT_2021-22.

This includes:

- Home addresses for all registered players
- Details of team training sessions and matches
- Partial individual whereabouts for any absent players (see section C. below for further information on partial individual whereabouts).

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 2021/22 season, the first weekly whereabouts must be sent by 12:00 CET on Friday 3 September 2021, 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 submitted to UEFA in the Whereabouts Application.

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 in 2016. 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 activity is considered a team whereabouts violation. All team whereabouts violations are referred to the UEFA disciplinary bodies.

In addition, the absence of the player from a team activity without prior notification, is a filing failure for the player. Three whereabouts failures (any combination of filing failures or missed tests) by a player in a 12-month period is a player whereabouts violation under UEFA's Anti-Doping Regulations, which will incur a sanction up to a suspension of 12 months.

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 notifying 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). They must ensure that the club sends this update to UEFA.

Players are also 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.

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 is provided with his partial individual whereabouts information – a location and a one-hour timeslot when he will be available for a doping control, as described in section C. below.

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 (missed test).

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 activities, partial individual whereabouts is provided to UEFA (see section C. below). Therefore, players can certainly inform UEFA directly about their partial individual whereabouts, or any changes to it. 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 (player's NADO or FIFA) which has the authority to test a player and collects/receives whereabouts from him may issue a whereabouts failure for missing a test or for failing to submit accurate and whereabouts information when required and appropriate sanctions will be defined in the Anti-Doping Organisations' respective regulations.

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.

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 2021/22, 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 whereabouts information 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 information rules (UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, ed. 2021, Annex C)

A. UEFA Testing Pool

1. UEFA shall establish *Testing Pools*. In principle, *Testing Pools* are 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 *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. As a minimum, the whereabouts information will include *Match/Competition* schedule and *Team* training activities. UEFA may require additional information from time to time.
3. 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. 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* or *Player* must immediately send updates with all information required.
5. *Teams* and *Players* remain in the *Testing Pool* and continue to be required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to UEFA until they have been informed otherwise by UEFA in writing.
6. *Players* included in the *Testing Pool* who are transferred to a *Team* that is not in the *Testing Pool* or have given notice of their retirement from football must continue to provide whereabouts information and remain available for *Outof-Competition* testing until instructed otherwise by UEFA in writing.

B. Teams

7. When part of the *Testing Pool*, the *Team* is responsible for collecting and forwarding to UEFA the whereabouts information of all its *Players*.
8. Each *Team* concerned must inform the *Players* included in the *Testing Pool* immediately in writing of:
 - a. their inclusion in the *Testing Pool* with effect from a specified date in the future;
 - b. the whereabouts requirements with which they shall therefore comply;
 - c. the consequences of any failure to comply with those requirements;
 - d. the confirmation that they may also be tested by other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with *Testing* authority over them.
9. 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 test conducted on the *Team*.
10. *Team* whereabouts violations are sanctioned in accordance with the UEFA

Disciplinary Regulations.

11. *Team* whereabouts violations expire after five years.
12. Any *Team* that provides fraudulent information in its whereabouts filings commits a violation of Article 23.1 (obligation to assist UEFA in the implementation of its anti-doping programme) and disciplinary measures will be imposed accordingly. The individuals involved may be sanctioned for anti-doping rule violations under Article 2.3 (evading, refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection), Article 2.5 (*Tampering* or *Attempted tampering* with any part of a *Doping Control*) and/or Article 2.9 (complicity).

C. Players

13. *Players* are personally responsible for ensuring that their whereabouts information provided to UEFA is complete, accurate and up-to-date at all times. Should a *Player's* plans change from those originally indicated in their whereabouts information, the *Player* must immediately send UEFA updates of all the information required or ensure that the *Team* does this on their behalf.
14. A *Player* may delegate the submission of some or all of their whereabouts information to their *Team*. If the submission is delegated to the *Team*, the *Player* remains liable for complying with the whereabouts requirements set out in this Annex.
15. A *Player* who is included in the *Testing Pool* is required to provide whereabouts information as instructed by UEFA and may be required to provide a 60-minute time slot:
 - a. every day during the period defined by UEFA; or
 - b. on days and/or at locations specified by UEFA; or
 - c. on those days that they are not participating in scheduled *Team Activities*.
16. Every *Player* must submit to *Testing* at any time and place upon request by an *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority to conduct *Testing*. In addition, *Players* in the *Testing Pool* must be present and available for *Sample* collection at the times and locations indicated in the whereabouts information provided to UEFA.
17. Three *Whereabouts Failures* (*Filing Failure(s)* or *Missed Test(s)*) by a *Player* within any 12-month period constitutes a *Player* whereabouts violation under these regulations.
18. A whereabouts violation by a *Player* shall be sanctioned by a period of *Ineligibility* of a maximum of 12 months, depending on the *Player's* degree of *Fault*. At all times, UEFA may also propose to FIFA the inclusion of the *Player* in the FIFA International Registered *Testing Pool* (IRTP).
19. If a *Player* retires from but then returns to *Competition*, their period of nonavailability for *Out-of-Competition Testing* shall be disregarded for the purpose of calculating the 12-month period.
20. Any *Player* who provides fraudulent information in their *Whereabouts Filing*, whether in relation to their location during the specified daily 60-minute time slot, their whereabouts outside that time slot or otherwise, commits an antidoping rule violation under Articles 2.3 (evading, refusing, or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or 2.5 (*Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering* with any part

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- of a *Doping Control*) and sanctions are imposed accordingly.
21. Should a *Player* be included in more than one *Testing Pool* by UEFA, FIFA or a *National Anti-Doping Organisation* at the same time, they will be instructed as to the organisation with which they have to file their whereabouts information.

D. Whereabouts Failure management process

22. The *Results Management Authority* in relation to potential *Whereabouts Failures* committed while in a *Testing Pool* other than a *Registered Testing Pool* is UEFA or the *Anti-Doping Organisation* with which the *Player* in question files their whereabouts information, for example FIFA or the *Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation*.
23. When a *Whereabouts Failure* appears to have occurred, the *Results Management* process is as follows:
- a. If the apparent *Whereabouts Failure* relates to an attempt to test the *Player*, UEFA obtains an unsuccessful attempt report from the *DCO*. If UEFA is not 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. If UEFA is the *Results Management Authority*, it reviews the file (including any unsuccessful attempt report filed by the *DCO* in case of an attempt to 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 UEFA concludes that all 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:
 - i. Include sufficient details of the apparent *Whereabouts Failure* to enable the *Player* to respond;
 - ii. Give a reasonable deadline by which the *Player* must respond advising whether they admit the *Whereabouts Failure* and if they do not admit to the *Whereabouts Failure*, then an explanation as to why not;
 - iii. Indicate whether the *Player* has had any other *Whereabouts Failures* recorded against them in the previous 12 months;
 - iv. in the case of late submission of whereabouts information, advise that, to avoid a further *Whereabouts Failure*, they must file the missing whereabouts information by the deadline specified in the notice, i.e. within 48 hours after receipt of notice.
 - d. If the *Player* does not respond by the deadline, UEFA records the notified *Whereabouts Failure* against them. If the *Player* does respond by the deadline, UEFA considers, on the basis of the *Player's*

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- response, whether or not to change its original decision to record a *Whereabouts Failure*.
- i. If so, it advises the *Player*, 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.
- e. If the *Player* does not request an administrative review by the deadline, UEFA records the notified *Whereabouts Failure* against them. If the *Player* does request an administrative review by the deadline, that review is carried out, based on documents only, by one or more representatives from UEFA 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.
 - f. If the administrative review confirms that all of the requirements for recording a *Whereabouts Failure* have been met, UEFA notifies the *Player* and records the notified *Whereabouts Failure* against them.
24. UEFA reports a decision to record a *Whereabouts Failure* against a *Player* to the relevant *Anti-Doping Organisations* on a confidential basis, via any reliable means.
 25. If three *Whereabouts Failures* are recorded against a *Player* within any 12-month period, UEFA or the *Results Management Authority* brings proceedings against the *Player* alleging a whereabouts violation under paragraph 17 of this Annex and notifies the *Player* and the relevant *Anti-Doping Organisations*.
 26. A *Player* alleged to have committed a whereabouts violation under paragraph 17 of this Annex 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 UEFA to establish all 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 whereabouts violation will be found to have occurred under paragraph 17 of this Annex. However, if the *Player* then commits one (or two, as applicable) further *Whereabouts Failure(s)* within the relevant 12-month period, new proceedings may be brought based on a combination of the *Whereabouts Failure(s)* established to the satisfaction of the hearing panel in the previous proceedings and the *Whereabouts Failure(s)* subsequently committed by the *Player*.

E. Coordination with other Anti-Doping Organisation

27. UEFA may receive whereabouts information from the national associations, WADA and other *Anti-doping Organisations*.
28. UEFA may make the list of *Teams* and/or *Players* in the *Testing Pool* available to WADA and/or other *Anti-Doping Organisations*.
29. UEFA may supply whereabouts information to other *Anti-Doping Organisations* having authority to test the *Team* and/or *Player* in accordance with these regulations.
30. 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 these regulations.
31. A *Player's Whereabouts Failures* under the present regulations may be combined with *Whereabouts Failures* recorded by another *Anti-Doping Organisation*, provided that:
 - a. The *Anti-Doping Organisation* had authority under the *Code*;
 - b. UEFA was informed in time;
 - c. the facts recorded by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* constitute, to the satisfaction of UEFA, a *Whereabouts Failure* in accordance with the present regulations; and
 - d. the *Whereabouts Failure* was committed by the *Player* while in a *Testing Pool* other than *Registered Testing Pool*.
32. The responsibility for conducting proceedings against a *Player* who has three *Whereabouts Failures* recorded against them lies with UEFA or the *Anti-Doping Organisation* having recorded the majority of failures committed while in a *Testing Pool* other than *Registered Testing Pool*. If the *Whereabouts Failures* are issued by UEFA and two other *Anti-Doping Organisations*, then the responsible organisation is the one whose *Testing Pool* the *Player* was in at the time of the third *Whereabouts Failure*. If the *Player* was in the UEFA *Testing Pool* and the *Testing Pool* of another *Anti-Doping Organisation* 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 *Anti-Doping Organisations* that have accepted the *Code* are bound by the same obligations concerning the confidentiality of whereabouts information. UEFA is not liable for any use that WADA or any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* makes of whereabouts information, even if the information was provided by UEFA. 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

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WE CARE ABOUT FOOTBALL
