

DFSNZ Athlete Whereabouts Policy

1.0 Introduction & Scope

- 1.1. *Drug Free Sport New Zealand (DFSNZ)* is an independent Crown entity established under the Sports Drug Agency Act 1994 and continued under the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006. It is the recognised *National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO)* responsible for implementing the *World Anti-Doping Code (Code)* in New Zealand.
- 1.2. In order to give effect to the *Code*, *DFSNZ* is responsible for making (and enforcing) the *Sports Anti-Doping Rules (SADR)*. *National Sport Organisations (NSO's)* in New Zealand agree to, or adopt the *SADR* as their own anti-doping rules, which apply to members and participants.
- 1.3. *DFSNZ* has a number of responsibilities relating to *Athlete* whereabouts, including: the establishment of testing pools; the setting of *Whereabouts Filing* requirements and policies; and the development of systems and procedures to collect, monitor and manage *Whereabouts Filings*. *DFSNZ* also has a responsibility to notify *Athletes* of their rights and responsibilities in relation to the provision of *Whereabouts Filings*.
- 1.4. The *Code* requires *DFSNZ* to implement the standardised whereabouts requirements as set out in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI)*.
- 1.5. This document describes *DFSNZ's* policy in relation to:
 - a) Collecting, maintaining and monitoring adequate and accurate *Whereabouts Filing* to ensure that *Testing* can be planned and conducted at *No-Advance-Notice* for all *Athletes* included in the testing pools;
 - b) Determining *Whereabouts Failures* and/or issuing *Warning Letters* where an *Athlete* fails to meet his/her whereabouts responsibilities; and
 - c) Determining *ADRVs* in accordance with *SADR 2.4* (or other *ADRV* established by *DFSNZ*).

2.0 Definitions

- 2.1. Terms used in this policy that are defined (below) are written in italics.

Advance-Notice: When an *Athlete* receives prior warning that he/she is about to be officially notified by a *DCO* for testing.

ADO (or ADO): A 'Signatory' [to the World Anti-Doping Code] that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and other Major Event Organisations that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, *WADA*, *IFs* and *NADOs*.

Anti-Doping Rule Violation (or ADRV): An anti-doping rule violation established under Article 2.0 of the *SADR*.

Athlete: Any person who participates in sport under the authority of an *NSO* that has agreed to the *SADR*.

Athlete Support Person: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team, staff, official, medical, para-medical personnel, parent or any other person working with, treating or assisting an *Athlete* participating in or preparing for sports *Competition*

Drug Free Sport New Zealand (or DFSNZ): The recognised *NADO* for New Zealand.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code in force at the date of this document as amended from time to time.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis, the distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of the applicable *IF*.

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between, such as the provision of whereabouts information, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, therapeutic use exemptions, results management and hearings.

Doping Control Officer (or DCO): An official who has been trained and authorised (or contracted) by DFSNZ and is responsible for the on-site management of a *Sample* collection session.

Event: A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. the Olympic Games, World Rowing Championships and World Masters Games).

Filing Failure: A failure by an *RTP Athlete* (or by a third party to who the *Athlete* has delegated this task) to make an accurate and complete *Whereabouts Filing* in accordance with paragraph 7.1.

In-Competition: Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant *ADO*, “*In-Competition*” means the period commencing twelve hours before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*.

International Federation (or IF): An international sporting federation and in relation to a particular type of sporting *Event* or activity, means the body have international control over that sport or sporting *Event*.

International Standard for Testing and Investigations (or ISTI): A mandatory standard adopted by WADA in support of the *Code* applicable to *Testing*, intelligence and investigative activities carried out by an *ADO*.

International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information: A mandatory standard adopted by WADA in support of the *Code* applicable to the processing of personal information gathered in the anti-doping context.

Missed Test: A failure by an *RTP Athlete* to be available for *Testing* at the location and time specified in the nominated hour identified in his/her *Whereabouts Filing* for the day in question.

National Anti-Doping Organisation (or NADO): The entity designated by each country as having the primary authority and responsibility to implement the *Code*.

National-Level Athlete: An *Athlete* who competes in sport at the national level, as defined by each *NADO*, consistent with the *ISTI*. Under DFSNZ’s definition, all *RTP* and *NTP Athletes* are *National-Level Athlete*.

National Sport Organisation (or NSO) in relation to a particular sport, means:

- a) A sporting organisation that is recognised by the *IF* that has international control over the sport as being the organisation responsible for administering the affairs of the sport, or of a substantial part or section of the sport, in New Zealand or in another country; or
- b) Whether or not there is an *IF* that has international control over the sport – a sporting organisation that is recognised by Sport New Zealand, or is generally recognised, as being responsible for administering the affairs of the sport, or of a substantial part or section of the sport, in New Zealand or in another country.

National Testing pool (or NTP): A pool of *Athletes* established by DFSNZ in accordance with the criteria set out in Appendix A.

No-Advance-Notice: A *Doping Control* which takes place with no advance warning to the *Athlete* and where the *Athlete* is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through *Sample* provision.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not *In-Competition*.

Registered Testing pool (or RTP) means the pool of *Athletes* established by *DFSNZ* in accordance with the criteria set out in Appendix A.

Sample: Any human biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.

Sports Anti-Doping Rules (or SADR): Rules made by *DFSNZ* under section 16 of the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006 and agreed to by *NSO's*.

Sports Tribunal: An independent body established under the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006 to determine certain types of disputes for the sports sector, including *ADRVs*.

Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a *Competition*.

Testing: The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

Unsuccessful Attempt: An *Unsuccessful Attempt* by a *DCO* to locate an *Athlete* for *Testing*.

WADA: World Anti-Doping Agency.

Warning Letter: A formal warning issued by *DFSNZ* to an *NTP Athlete* who has failed to meet his/her whereabouts requirements.

Whereabouts Failure: A *Filing Failure* or a *Missed Test* committed by an *RTP Athlete*.

Whereabouts Filing: Information provided by (or on behalf of) an *Athlete* in a *Testing pool* that sets out that *Athlete's* whereabouts during the following quarter.

3.0 DFSNZ Testing Pools

- 3.1. The *ISTI* provides flexibility for *DFSNZ* to establish tiers or pools of *Athletes*, based on the priority that is placed on *Testing* those *Athletes (Out-of-Competition)* and how much whereabouts information it requires to locate those *Athletes* with *No-Advance-Notice*.
- 3.2. *DFSNZ* has established two testing pools – a *Registered Testing Pool* and a *National Testing Pool*. Appendix A sets out the criteria for including *Athletes* in these testing pools.
- 3.3. Prior to including an *Athlete* in a testing pool, *DFSNZ* shall consult with the *Athlete's NSO* and where appropriate, the *IF*.
- 3.4. *DFSNZ* shall review the testing pools on a regular basis and has discretion to include any *Athlete* in any testing pool at any time, based on the criteria set out in Appendix A.

Registered Testing Pool

- 3.5. An *Athlete* included in the *RTP* is subject to *SADR 2.4*, where failure to meet his/her Whereabouts requirements shall result in *Whereabouts Failures (Filing Failures or Missed Tests)* being declared against him/her.
- 3.6. Any combination of three (3) *Whereabouts Failures (Missed Tests or Filing Failures)* within a twelve-month period by an *RTP Athlete* constitutes an *ADRV* under *SADR 2.4*.
- 3.7. Where an *RTP Athlete* commits three *Whereabouts Failures* within 12 months (a violation of *SADR 2.4*), he/she may be subject to a period of ineligibility of two (2) years. This may be reduced to a minimum of one (1) year depending on the *Athlete's* degree of fault.

National Testing Pool

- 3.8. An *Athlete* included in *DFSNZ's NTP* is not subject to *SADR 2.4 (Whereabouts Failures)*.
- 3.9. Where an *NTP Athlete* fails to meet his/her *Whereabouts Filing* requirements, he/she shall receive *Warning Letters* issued by *DFSNZ*.

- 3.10. Where an *NTP Athlete* receives two (2) *Warning Letters* within one quarter, or three (3) *Warning Letters* within 12-months, he/she shall be subject to an immediate review and as a result, may be elevated to the *RTP* (where he/she shall become subject to *SADR 2.4*).

An NTP Athlete may be elevated to the RTP at any time, at DFSNZ's discretion and in accordance with the Athlete Testing Pool Criteria outlined in Appendix A.

4.0 Entering & Leaving a Testing Pool

- 4.1. Except where the risk factors justify an *Athlete* being included directly into the *RTP* or where an *IF* requests it (and *DFSNZ* agrees) an *Athlete* shall be included in the *NTP* in the first instance.

This is to allow the Athlete time to become accustomed to providing Whereabouts Filings, while not being subject to SADR 2.4.

- 4.2. An *Athlete* shall be notified in writing of his/her inclusion in the *RTP* or *NTP*. The notification shall include:
- the fact that he/she has been included in the *RTP* or *NTP*;
 - the specific date in the future, from which it is effective;
 - the respective *RTP* or *NTP* whereabouts requirements with which he/she must comply with; and
 - the consequences if he/she fails to comply with those whereabouts requirements.

Athletes included in the RTP or NTP shall also receive DFSNZ's Anti-Doping Handbook, which is updated annually.

- 4.3. If the *Athlete* is included in both the *IF's RTP* and in *DFSNZ's RTP* (or in the *RTP* of more than one *NADO* or more than one *IF*), then each of them shall notify the *Athlete* that he/she is in its pool. Prior to doing so, however, they must agree between themselves which of them the *Athlete* shall provide his/her *Whereabouts Filings* to. Each notice sent to the *Athlete* should specify that he/she should provide his/her *Whereabouts Filings* to that *ADO* only (and it will then share that information with the other – and with any other *ADOs* having Testing Authority over the *Athlete*).

An Athlete should not be asked to provide Whereabouts Filings to more than one ADO.

- 4.4. *DFSNZ* may also enter into other arrangements with *IF's* to manage the *Whereabouts Filings* of *Athletes'* included in other testing pools (not the *RTP*).
- 4.5. An *Athlete* who has been included in the *RTP* or *NTP* shall continue to be subject to the *Athlete Whereabouts Filing* requirements unless or until:
- he/she is notified in writing by *DFSNZ* that he/she is no longer in the *RTP* or *NTP*; or
 - he/she retires from *Competition* in the sport in question and has given written notice in accordance with the rules of the *Athlete's IF, NSO* and/or *DFSNZ's* requirements.

Where an RTP Athlete gives notice of retirement, any Whereabouts Failures currently recorded against that Athlete (as at the date of retirement) shall be maintained, in the event the Athlete seeks reinstatement. The time period between the retirement and reinstatement does not count in the calculation of the 12-month period under paragraph 9.17 of this policy.

5.0 Whereabouts Filing Requirements

- 5.1. DFSNZ shall be proactive in helping *Athletes* to meet their *Whereabouts Filing* requirements. *Testing Programme Managers* assigned to specific sports shall provide advice and support to *Athletes*, as required and send whereabouts reminders, where appropriate, to help *Athletes* avoid receiving *Whereabouts Failures* or *Warning Letters*.
- 5.2. DFSNZ shall specify a date, prior to the first day of each quarter by which an *Athlete* included in the RTP or NTP must submit a *Whereabouts Filing* with DFSNZ as follows:

Quarter	Period	Filing Deadline
1	1 Jul – 30 Sept	15 Jun
2	1 Oct – 31 Dec	15 Sept
3	1 Jan – 30 Mar	15 Dec
4	1 Apr – 30 Jun	15 Mar

- 5.3. The *Whereabouts Filing* shall contain at least the following information:

- a) Complete mailing address where correspondence may be sent to the *Athlete* for formal notification purposes. Any notice or other item mailed to that address will be deemed to have been received by the *Athlete* in accordance with the SADR;

For these purposes, the Athlete should specify an address where he/she lives or otherwise knows that mail received there will be immediately brought to his/her attention. The deemed notice provisions in 14.1.1.4 of the SADR, provide that the Athlete is taken to have received a notice within a certain time frame of that notice having been sent. This includes where a notice is served on the Athlete's NSO if it has returned undelivered from the address supplied by the Athlete. The aim of such a provision is to shorten the results management timelines.

- b) Details of any current telephone number(s) that may be used to contact the *Athlete*;
- c) Details of any disability of the *Athlete* that may affect *Sample* collection;
- d) Specific confirmation of the *Athlete's* consent to the sharing of his/her *Whereabouts Filing* with other ADOs that have Testing Authority over him/her;
- e) For each day during the following quarter, the full address of the place where the *Athlete* will be staying overnight (e.g. home, temporary lodgings, hotel including room number etc);
- f) For each day during the following quarter, the name and address of each location where the *Athlete* will train, work or conduct any other regular activity (e.g. study) as well as the usual time-frames for such regular activities; and

This requirement only applies to regular activities i.e. activities that are part of the Athlete's normal routine.

If an Athlete's regular routine includes training at the gym, pool and track plus a regular weekly massages, the Athlete should provide the name and address of the gym, pool, track and masseuse in his/her Whereabouts Filing and then set out his/her usual routine. For example, Mondays: 9-11 gym, 13-17 gym; Tuesdays: 9-11 gym, 16-18 gym; Wednesdays: 9-11 track, 3-5 massage; Thursdays: 9-11 gym, 16-18 track; Fridays: 9-11 pool; Saturdays: 9-12 track, 13-15 pool; Sundays: 9-11 massage.

- g) The *Athlete's* *Competition* schedule for the following quarter, including the name and address of each location where the *Athlete* is scheduled to compete during the quarter and the date(s) on which he or she is scheduled to compete at those location(s).

- 5.4. It is the *Athlete's* responsibility to ensure (including by updates, where necessary) that the information provided in his/her *Whereabouts Filing* is sufficient to enable DFSNZ to locate him/her for *Testing* on any given day in the quarter, at the times and locations specified by the *Athlete* in his/her *Whereabouts Filing* for that day.

For RTP Athletes, this includes, but is not limited to, during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day.

- 5.5. More specifically, the *Athlete* must provide sufficient information to enable the DCO to:
- Find the location
 - Gain access to the location
 - Find the *Athlete* at the location

Where an Athlete does not know precisely what his/her whereabouts will be at all times during the forthcoming quarter, he/she must provide his/her best information, based on where he/she expects to be at the relevant times and then update that information as necessary in accordance with paragraph 8.2.

For example, listing the name and address of a hotel but not including the room number in which the Athlete can be located is insufficient and is likely to result in a Whereabouts Failure.

Where an Athlete is not training at a specific venue, i.e. running in the bush, cycling on rural roads, or paddling on a lake or river, he/she should provide as much detail as possible about the location and the expected start and end times of the training session in his/her Whereabouts Filing. For example, 7-8.30 running in Bottle Lake Forest Park via the main entrance or 6.30-8.30 rowing at Lake Karapiro from High Performance Centre.

60-Minute Time Slot (RTP Athletes Only)

- 5.6. For RTP Athletes only, the *Whereabouts Filing* shall also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 05:00hrs (5.00am) and 23:00hrs (11.00pm) each day, where the *Athlete* will be available and accessible for *Testing* at a specific location.

The RTP Athlete can choose which location to specify for this nominated hour. It could be the Athlete's place of residence, training or Competition, or it could be another location (e.g. work, partner's residence or a hotel). A failure to be accessible and available for Testing at the specified location during the specified 60-minute time slot shall be pursued as a Missed Test.

Submitting &/or Updating Whereabouts Filings

- 5.7. *Athletes* shall be advised in writing by DFSNZ how they may submit and/or update their *Whereabouts Filings*. However:
- An *Athlete* cannot update his/her *Whereabouts Filing* for a day or time that has already passed.
 - For RTP Athletes, updates for any one particular day must be received by DFSNZ prior to the beginning of the nominated hour. A failure to do so may be pursued as a *Filing Failure*.
 - An *Athlete* should update his/her *Whereabouts Filing* as soon as possible once the whereabouts information provided in it becomes outdated. While updating will be possible until the last minute, *Athletes* should not delay until the last minute to update their information, unless it is unavoidable.
- 5.8. If an RTP Athlete persists in submitting last minute updates to his/her information, DFSNZ shall consider whether it is appropriate to pursue an ADRV for Evading Sample Collection (SADR 2.3) or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control (SADR 2.5).

This includes where an RTP Athlete has updated his/her Whereabouts Filing information to include postponing his/her nominated hour to later on that day, but has delayed that update to within an hour of his/her original nominated time.

If an RTP Athlete persists in submitting last minute updates to his/her information, DFSNZ shall also consider whether it is appropriate to elevate him/her to the RTP, where the consequences for non-compliance are more serious.

- 5.9. If an RTP Athlete updates his or her *Whereabouts Filing* information during his or her nominated hour, DFSNZ shall consider whether a *Whereabouts Failure* has occurred.

Travel Days

- 5.10. Athletes who indicate they are in “transit” as part of their *Whereabouts Filing* must provide their itinerary in their whereabouts information and include the full address of any hotel or other temporary lodgings they stay at during any stopovers.

For example, “Travelling from Auckland to London on flight NZ2 via LA. Depart 9.50pm 24 May arrive London 11.30am 25 May.”

- 5.11. Athletes in transit must be able to produce supporting documentation, if asked by DFSNZ, to verify their travel and location during this period.

- 5.12. RTP Athletes are not required to specify a 60-minute time slot on days marked as travel days.

Gated Communities (Restricted Access)

A gated community is where access to a building or complex is restricted, preventing the DCO from notifying the Athlete without giving Advance-Notice. The restricted access could be in the form of an intercom, pin code, swipe card or manned security gate, such that the Athlete receives Advance Notice that he/she is about to be tested.

- 5.13. Where access to a gated community is by a pin code or swipe card, the Athlete may provide the pin code or a swipe card (confidentially) to DFSNZ. The pin code/swipe card shall be securely stored with the Athlete’s whereabouts information, to be used only for the purpose of accessing the Athlete for Testing.
- 5.14. Where entry to an Athlete’s residence is via a manned security gate, if appropriate, the Athlete may ask to pre-approve access through any such security for the DCO attempting to locate him/her for Testing (without providing the Athlete with Advance-Notice of Testing).

The DCO shall be required to show a valid DFSNZ accreditation card for access, or, where Testing is being attempted overseas, photographic identification from the relevant Sample Collection Authority and a Letter of Authority from DFSNZ.

- 5.15. Where an RTP Athlete is unable to provide unrestricted access (i.e. No-Advance-Notice) to a location included in his/her *Whereabouts Filing*, that Athlete shall be asked to provide an alternative location for his/her 60-minute time slot.

Where an RTP Athlete cannot provide an alternative location (to a restricted access location) during his/her 60-minute time slot, DFSNZ shall work with the Athlete, on a case-by-case basis, to identify an alternative solution to ensure he/she is accessible for No-Advance-Notice Testing. This is to ensure that RTP Athletes, who are deemed to be at a higher risk of doping, are subject to No-Advance-Notice Testing wherever possible. No-Advance-Notice Testing also enhances the integrity of the Sample collection process.

- 5.16. Where an *RTP Athlete* is not accessible for *No-Advance-Notice Testing* during his/her 60-minute time slot, this may result in an *Unsuccessful Attempt* and may therefore be pursued as a *Whereabouts Failure (Missed Test)*.

Delegating Whereabouts Authority

- 5.17. An *Athlete* may choose to delegate the making of some or all of his/her *Whereabouts Filings* to a third party, such as a coach, manager, sport administrator or parent, provided that the third party agrees to such delegation. However, the *Athlete* remains ultimately responsible at all times for his/her *Whereabouts* information being accurate and complete, whether he/she makes the filing personally or delegates it to a third party.

It shall not be a defence to an allegation of a Whereabouts Failure that the Athlete delegated such a responsibility to a third party and that third party failed to comply with the applicable requirements

Fraudulent Information

- 5.18. Any *Athlete* who provides fraudulent information in his or her *Whereabouts Filing*, whether in relation to his/her location during the specified daily 60-minute time slot (for *RTP Athletes*) or in relation to his/her whereabouts at other times, may have committed an ADRV for Evasion of *Sample Collection* under *SADR* 2.3 and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with *Doping Control* under *SADR* 2.5.

Team Sports

- 5.19. In a *Team Sport* where the testing pool includes a team or individual *Athletes* who are part of a team, those *Athletes* will generally participate in scheduled team activities. This includes, for example, training, travelling or competing and other activities that come under the supervision of the team, such as treatment for an injury by a team doctor.
- 5.20. In accordance with paragraph 5.17 an *Athlete* in a *Team Sport* may delegate the task of making some or all of his/her *Whereabouts Filings* to the team, to be carried out by a coach, manager or *NSO* representative. However, where an *Athlete* does not participate in some or all team activities (for whatever reason) and/or where he/she has not delegated all of his/her *Whereabouts Filings* to the team, then the *Athlete* is responsible for making *Whereabouts Filings* for individual activities and/or provide whereabouts information that is not delegated to the team.
- 5.21. For the avoidance of doubt and for the sake of convenience and efficiency, an *Athlete* in a *Team Sport* may delegate the making of his/her *Whereabouts Filings* to his/her team not only in respect of periods of team activity, but also in respect of periods where he/she is not with the team, provided the team agrees.

In such circumstances, it will be necessary for the Athlete to provide the information as to his/her individual whereabouts for the period in question to the team, to supplement the information it provides in relation to team activities.

- 5.22. If the team does not make a required *Whereabouts Filing*, makes the *Whereabouts Filing* but does not include all the required information, or fails to update a *Whereabouts Filing* when the information changes, it is the individual *Athlete* who shall be liable for any subsequent *Whereabouts Failures* or *Warning Letters* (depending on which testing pool the *Athlete* is included in).

Assistance from National Sport Organisations

- 5.23. *NSOs* are required to provide *DFSNZ* personal details and initial contact details of an *Athlete* from that sport who is included in a testing pool as follows:
- First and last name;
 - Gender;

- c) Date of birth;
- d) Primary residential and mailing address(es);
- e) Primary contact telephone numbers;
- f) Primary email address (if applicable); and
- g) Coach and team doctor details (if applicable)

- 5.24. NSOs are also required to use their best efforts to assist DFSNZ in collecting *Whereabouts Filings* from *Athletes* who are included in a testing pool, including (without limitation) making special provision in their rules for that purpose.
- 5.25. NSOs shall be copied into all correspondence to *Athletes* regarding *Warning Letters* and possible *Whereabouts Failures*.

6.0 Warning Letter – NTP Athletes Only

- 6.1. An *NTP Athlete* may be issued with a *Warning Letter* where he/she fails to comply with the requirement to make *Whereabouts Filings*.

An Athlete fails to comply with the requirement to make Whereabouts Filings in the following circumstances:

- (i) *when he/she does not make any such filing or fails to update the filing as required;*
- (ii) *where he/she makes the filing or update, but does not include all of the required information in that filing or update e.g. he/she does not include the place where he/she will be staying overnight or omits to declare a regular activity that he/she will be pursuing during the quarter; or*
- (iii) *where he/she makes the filing (i.e. either the original quarterly filing or an update) that is inaccurate (e.g. an address is incorrect or does not exist) or is insufficient to enable DFSNZ to locate him/her for Testing (e.g. failing to provide a room number while staying at a hotel).*

- 6.2. In particular, where DFSNZ discovers inaccurate or incomplete *Whereabouts Filings* while planning an attempt to test an *Athlete*, or during a failed attempt to locate an *Athlete* for *Testing*, that *Athlete* shall be automatically issued with a *Warning Letter*.

For example, if while either planning or attempting to test an Athlete in Cambridge (based on his/her current Whereabouts Filing) DFSNZ discovers the Athlete is actually competing overseas in Australia, a Warning Letter shall be issued automatically.

- 6.3. Where an *NTP Athlete* can provide a reasonable explanation to DFSNZ for not meeting his/her *Whereabouts Filing* requirements, the *Warning Letter* may be struck off his/her record, at DFSNZ's discretion.

7.0 Filing Failure – RTP Athletes Only

- 7.1. An *RTP Athlete* may only be declared to have committed a *Filing Failure* where DFSNZ, following the results management process set out in section 9.0, can establish each of the following:
- a) That the *Athlete* was duly notified:
 - i. that he/she had been designated for inclusion in *the RTP*;
 - ii. of the consequent requirement to make *Whereabouts Filings*; and
 - iii. of the consequences of any failure to comply with that requirement;
 - b) That the *Athlete* failed to comply with that requirement by the applicable deadline;

An Athlete fails to comply with the requirement to make *Whereabouts Filings* in the following circumstances:

- (i) when he/she does not make any such filing or fails to update the filing as required;
- (ii) where he/she makes the filing or update, but does not include all of the required information in that filing or update e.g. he/she does not include the place where he/she will be staying overnight or omits to declare a regular activity that he/she will be pursuing during the quarter; or
- (iii) where he/she makes the filing (i.e. either the original quarterly filing or an update) that is inaccurate (e.g. an address is incorrect or does not exist) or is insufficient to enable DFSNZ to locate him/her for Testing (e.g. failing to provide a room number while staying at a hotel).

- c) (in the case of a second or third *Filing Failure* in the same quarter) that the Athlete was given notice, of the previous *Filing Failure* and failed to rectify that *Filing Failure* by the deadline specified in that notice; and

This is to ensure fairness to the Athlete. In the notice of the first Filing Failure that DFSNZ sends to the Athlete, DFSNZ will advise the Athlete that, in order to avoid a further Filing Failure, he/she must file the required Whereabouts Filing by the deadline specified in the notice. That deadline shall be set by DFSNZ.

- d) that the Athlete's failure to comply was at least negligent. For these purposes, the Athlete will be presumed to have committed the failure negligently upon proof that he/she was notified of the requirements yet failed to comply with them. That presumption may only be rebutted by the Athlete establishing that no negligent behaviour on his/her part caused or contributed to the failure.

- 7.2. In particular, where DFSNZ discovers inaccurate or incomplete *Whereabouts Filings* while planning an attempt to test an Athlete, or during a failed attempt to locate an Athlete for Testing (outside the 60-minute time slot) this shall be pursued as a *Filing Failure*.

For example, if while either planning or attempting to test an Athlete in Cambridge (based on his/her current Whereabouts Filing) DFSNZ discovers the Athlete is actually competing overseas in Australia, this shall be pursued as a Filing Failure.

8.0 Missed Test – RTP Athletes Only

- 8.1. An RTP Athlete must be present and available for Testing on any given day in the relevant quarter for the one-hour time slot specified for the day in his/her *Whereabouts Filing*. The Athlete must be at the location he/she has specified for that time slot in such filing.
- 8.2. Where any change in circumstances means that the information previously provided by or on behalf to the Athlete (whether in the initial *Whereabouts Filing* or in any subsequent update) is no longer accurate or complete (i.e. it is not sufficient to enable DFSNZ to locate the Athlete for Testing) the Athlete must update his/her *Whereabouts Filing* so that the information on file is again accurate and complete. He/she must make such updates as soon as possible and in any event prior to the one-hour time slot specified in his/her filing for that day. A failure to do so shall have the following consequences:
- a) If, as a result of such failure, DFSNZ's attempt to test an RTP Athlete during the one-hour time slot is unsuccessful, then the *Unsuccessful Attempt* shall be pursued as a possible *Missed Test* in accordance with section 9.0;
 - b) If the circumstances warrant it, the failure may be pursued as Evasion of Sample Collection under SADR 2.3 and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under SADR 2.5; and
 - c) In any event, DFSNZ shall consider target Testing of the Athlete.

It is DFSNZ's responsibility to ensure that it checks for any updates filed by the Athlete prior to attempting to locate him/her for Testing, based on his/her Whereabouts Filing.

An update of the one-hour time slot may be made at any time up until the beginning of the time slot. However, last minute updates by an Athlete may be pursued as a possible ADRV for Evasion of Sample collection under SADR 2.3 and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under SADR 2.5.

If the Athlete files an update, but the updated information filed is incomplete, inaccurate or insufficient to enable DFSNZ to locate the Athlete, then it may be pursued as a Filing Failure in accordance with paragraph 7.1.

8.3. Where an RTP Athlete fails to be available for Testing during his/her 60-minute time slot, that Athlete can only be declared to have committed a Missed Test where DFSNZ, following the results management procedure set out in section 9.0, can establish each of the following:

- a) that when the Athlete was given notice that he/she had been included in DFSNZ's RTP, he/she was advised of his/her liability for a Missed Test if he/she was unavailable for Testing during the 60-minute time slot specified in his/her Whereabouts Filing at the location specified for that time slot;
- b) that a DCO attempted to test the Athlete on a given day in the quarter, during the 60-minute time slot specified in the Athlete's Whereabouts Filing for that day, by visiting the location specified for that time slot;

If the Athlete is not available for Testing at the beginning of the 60-minute time slot, but becomes available for Testing later on in the 60-minute time slot, the DCO should collect the Sample and should not process the attempt as an Unsuccessful Attempt to test, but should include full details of the delay in availability of the Athlete in the DCO Report. Any pattern of behaviour of this type should be investigated as a possible ADRV of Evading Sample Collection under SADR 2.3 and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under SADR 2.5. It may also prompt DFSNZ to target test the Athlete.

If an Athlete is not available for Testing during his/her specified 60-minute time slot at the location specified for that time slot for that day, he/she will be liable for a Missed Test even if he/she is located later that day and a Sample is successfully collected from him/her.

- c) That during that specified 60-minute time slot, the DCO did what was reasonable in the circumstances (i.e. given the nature of the specified location) to try to locate the Athlete, short of giving the Athlete any Advance-Notice of the test.

Once the DCO has arrived at the location specified for the 60-minute time slot, if the Athlete cannot be located immediately, then the DCO shall remain at the location for whatever time is left of the 60-minute time slot. During that remaining time, he/she shall do what is reasonable in the circumstances to try to locate the Athlete.

DFSNZ does not routinely telephone an Athlete during an attempt to locate him/her for Testing during his/her 60-minute time slot (or at any other time). However, in extraordinary circumstances, DFSNZ may consider a telephone call, as a last resort and generally in the last 5-10 minutes of the attempt.

Extraordinary circumstances could include for example, where loud street works may prevent an Athlete from hearing a knock at the door. On occasion, phone calls may be made to locate an Athlete who lives in a gated community.

- d) That the provisions of paragraph 8.4 (if applicable) have been met; and
- e) That the Athlete's failure to be available for Testing at the specified location during the specified 60-minute time slot was at least negligent. For these purposes, the Athlete will be presumed to have been negligent upon the proof of the matters set out in paragraphs 8.3(a-d) above. That presumption may only be rebutted by the Athlete establishing that no negligent behaviour on his/her part caused or contributed to him/her (i) being unavailable for Testing at such location during such time slot, and (ii) to update his/her most recent Whereabouts Filing to give notice of a

different location where he/she would instead be available for *Testing* during a specified 60-minute time slot on the relevant day

- 8.4. To ensure fairness to the *Athlete*, where an *Unsuccessful Attempt* has been made to test an *Athlete* during a 60-minute time slot as specified in his/her *Whereabouts Filing*, any subsequent attempt to test that *Athlete* (by *DFSNZ* or any other *ADO*) may only be counted as a *Missed Test* against that *Athlete*, if that subsequent attempt takes place after the *Athlete* has received the notice, in accordance with paragraph 9.11 of the original *Unsuccessful Attempt*. There is however, no restriction on *DFSNZ* making further attempts to test the *Athlete* during this time.
- 8.5. A *Missed Test*, if declared, will be deemed to have occurred on the date that the *Unsuccessful Attempt* occurred.
- 8.6. *DFSNZ* is not, in any way, limited to using the information contained in the *Unsuccessful Attempt* report, for the purposes of taking action against any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person* for a possible *Missed Test* or a possible *ADRV*. The information may also be used by *DFSNZ* for the purposes of taking action against any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person* for any associated *ADRV*, including but not limited to, a failure to comply with *Doping Control*, evasion or tampering with a *Sample* etc.

9.0 Results Management for Whereabouts Failures – RTP Athletes Only

- 9.1. The results management process applies only to the recording of *Whereabouts Failures* (*Filing Failures* and *Missed Tests*) which apply only to *RTP Athletes*, in accordance with *SADR 2.4*.

Filing Failure

- 9.2. The results management process in the respect of a possible *Filing Failure* shall be as follows:
- 9.3. If it appears that all of paragraph 7.1 requirements relating to *Filing Failures* are satisfied, then no later than fourteen (14) days after the date of discovery of the possible *Filing Failure*, *DFSNZ* shall send a notice to the *Athlete* in question of the possible *Filing Failure*, inviting a response within fourteen (14) days of date on the notice. In the notice, *DFSNZ* shall warn the *Athlete*:
 - a) That unless the *Athlete* persuades *DFSNZ* that there has not been any *Filing Failure*, then (subject to the remainder of the results management process set out below) an alleged *Whereabouts Failure* will be recorded against the *Athlete*; and
 - b) Of the consequences to the *Athlete* if the alleged *Whereabouts Failure* is upheld.

The notice should also advise the Athlete whether any other Whereabouts Failures have been alleged against him/her in the 12-month period prior to this alleged Whereabouts Failure.

- 9.4. Where the *Athlete* disputes the possible *Filing Failure*, *DFSNZ* shall consider a written submission made by the *Athlete* and re-assess whether all of the paragraph 7.1 requirements are met. *DFSNZ* shall advise the *Athlete* by letter, sent no later than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the *Athlete's* submission, whether or not it maintains there has been a *Filing Failure*.

Any notice sent to an Athlete pursuant to paragraph 9.4 agreeing that there has not been any Filing Failure shall also be sent to WADA and any other party with a right of appeal under the SADR and may be appealed by WADA and/or such other party in accordance with that rule.

- 9.5. If no response is received from the *Athlete* by the relevant deadline, or if *DFSNZ* maintains (notwithstanding the *Athlete's* response) that there has been a *Filing Failure*, *DFSNZ* shall send a notice to the *Athlete* that an alleged *Filing Failure* is to be recorded against him/her. The notice shall, at the same time, advise the *Athlete* that he/she has the right to an administrative review of that decision. A request for an administrative review must be communicated to *DFSNZ* within seven (7) days of receipt of confirmation, along with any other written submissions the *Athlete* wishes to provide.

- 9.6. Where it is requested by the *Athlete*, such administrative review shall be conducted by a designee of DFSNZ. The review shall be based on written submissions only and shall consider whether all the paragraph 7.1 requirements are met. The review shall be completed within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the *Athlete's* request and the decision shall be communicated to the *Athlete* no more than seven (7) days after the decision is made.

The designee appointed by DFSNZ shall have no involvement in the initial determination of the Filing Failure.

- 9.7. If the designee decides on review that the paragraph 7.1 requirements have not been met, then the alleged *Filing Failure* shall not be treated as a *Whereabouts Failure* for any purpose.

Any notice sent to an Athlete pursuant to paragraph 9.7 agreeing that there has been no Filing Failure shall also be sent to WADA and any other party with a right of appeal under the SADR and may be appealed by WADA and/or such other party in accordance with that rule.

- 9.8. If the *Athlete* 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 paragraph 7.1 requirements have been met, then DFSNZ shall record an alleged *Filing Failure* against the *Athlete* and shall notify the *Athlete* and (on a confidential basis) WADA and all other relevant ADOs of that alleged *Filing Failure* and the date of its occurrence.

For the avoidance of doubt, DFSNZ is not precluded from notifying other relevant ADOs (on a strictly confidential basis) of the alleged Filing Failure at an earlier stage of the results management process. Rather, DFSNZ is entitled to do so where it considers it appropriate (for test planning purposes or otherwise).

Missed Test

- 9.9. The results management process in the case of a possible *Missed Test* shall be as follows:
- 9.10. The DCO shall file an *Unsuccessful Attempt* Report with DFSNZ 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 *Athlete*, including details of any contact made with third parties, and any other relevant details about the attempted *Sample* collection.
- 9.11. If it appears that all of the requirements relating to a *Missed Test* as set out in paragraph 8.3 are satisfied then no later than fourteen (14) days after the date of the *Unsuccessful Attempt*, DFSNZ shall send a notice to the *Athlete* of the possible *Missed Test*, inviting a response within fourteen (14) days of date on the notice. In the notice, DFSNZ shall warn the *Athlete*:
- that unless the *Athlete* persuades DFSNZ that there has not been any *Missed Test*, then (subject to the remainder of the results management process set out below) an alleged *Whereabouts Failure* will be recorded against the *Athlete*; and
 - of the consequences to the *Athlete* if the alleged *Whereabouts Failure* is upheld.

The notice should also advise the Athlete whether any other Whereabouts Failures have been alleged against him/her in the 12-month period prior to this alleged Whereabouts Failure.

- 9.12. Where the *Athlete* disputes the possible *Missed Test*, DFSNZ shall consider a written submission made by the *Athlete* and re-assess whether all of the paragraph 8.3 requirements are met. DFSNZ shall advise the *Athlete* by letter, sent no later than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the *Athlete's* submission, whether or not it maintains there has been a *Missed Test*.

Any notice sent to an Athlete pursuant to paragraph 9.12 agreeing that there has been no Missed Test shall also be sent to WADA and any other party with a right of appeal under the SADR and may be appealed by WADA and/or such other party in accordance with that rule.

- 9.13. If no response is received from the *Athlete* by the relevant deadline, or if *DFSNZ* maintains (notwithstanding the *Athlete's* response) that there has been a *Missed Test*, *DFSNZ* shall send a notice to the *Athlete* that an alleged *Missed Test* is to be recorded against him/her. The notice shall, at the same time, advise the *Athlete* that he/she has the right to an administrative review of that decision. A request for an administrative review must be communicated to *DFSNZ* within seven (7) days of receipt of confirmation, along with any other written submissions the *Athlete* wishes to provide. The *Unsuccessful Attempt Report* shall be provided to the *Athlete* at this point if it has not been provided earlier in the process.

DFSNZ may provide the Unsuccessful Attempt Report to the Athlete prior to this stage if it so chooses (i.e. when it sends the initial notice) or it may initially only provide the basic details of the possible Missed Test, holding back the full Unsuccessful Attempt Report to be provided only at this stage.

- 9.14. Where it is requested by the *Athlete*, such administrative review shall be conducted by a designee of *DFSNZ*. The review shall be based on written submissions only and shall consider whether all the paragraph 8.3 requirements are met. The review shall be completed within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the *Athlete's* request and the decision shall be communicated to the *Athlete* no more than seven (7) days after the decision is made.

The designee appointed by DFSNZ shall have no involvement in the initial determination of the Missed Test.

- 9.15. If the designee decides on review that the paragraph 8.3 requirements have not been met, then the alleged *Missed Test* shall not be treated as a *Whereabouts Failure* for any purpose.

Any notice sent to an Athlete pursuant to the paragraph 9.15 agreeing that there has been no Missed Test shall also be sent to WADA and any other party with a right of appeal under the SADR and may be appealed by WADA and/or such other party in accordance with that rule.

- 9.16. If the *Athlete* does not request an administrative review of the alleged *Missed Tests* by the relevant deadline, or if the administrative review leads to the conclusion that all of the paragraph 8.3 requirements have been met, then *DFSNZ* shall record an alleged *Missed Test* against the *Athlete* and shall notify the *Athlete* and (on a confidential basis) *WADA* and all other relevant *ADOs* of that alleged *Missed Test* and the date of its occurrence.

For the avoidance of doubt, DFSNZ is not precluded from notifying other relevant ADOs (on a strictly confidential basis) of the alleged Missed Test at an earlier stage of the results management process. Rather, DFSNZ is entitled to do so where it considers it appropriate (for test planning purposes or otherwise).

Three Whereabouts Failures within 12-Months

- 9.17. *DFSNZ* shall keep a record of all *Whereabouts Failures* alleged in respect of each *RTP Athlete*. Where it is alleged that such an *Athlete* has committed three (3) *Whereabouts Failures* within any 12-month period:
- a) Where two or more of those *Whereabouts Failures* were alleged by an *ADO* that had the *Athlete* in its *RTP* at the time of those failures, then that *ADO* (whether the *IF* or *DFSNZ*) shall be the responsible *ADO* for the purposes of bringing *ADRV* proceedings against the *Athlete* under *SADR 2.4 (Code Article 2.4)*. If not (for example, if the *Whereabouts Failures* were alleged by three different *ADOs*) then the responsible *ADO* for these purposes will be the *ADO* whose *RTP* the *Athlete* was in as of the date of the third *Whereabouts Failure*. If the *Athlete* was included in both an *IF* and *DFSNZ's RTP*, the responsible *ADO* shall be the *IF*.

The responsible ADO shall have the right to receive, from any other ADO that has recorded one of the alleged Whereabouts Failures, such further information about that alleged Whereabouts Failure as the responsible ADO may reasonably require in order to assess the strength of the evidence of such alleged Whereabouts Failure and to bring proceedings under SADR 2.4 in reliance thereon.

If the responsible ADO decides in good faith that the evidence in relation to such alleged Whereabouts Failure(s) is insufficient to support such proceedings under SADR 2.4, then it may decline to bring proceedings based on such Whereabouts Failure(S).

Any decision by a responsible ADO that a declared Whereabouts Failure should be disregarded for lack of sufficient evidence shall be communicated to the other ADO and to WADA, shall be without prejudice to WADA's right to of appeal under Code Article 13 and in any event shall not affect the validity of the other Whereabouts Failures alleged against the Athlete in question.

- 9.18. Where the responsible ADO fails to bring proceedings against an Athlete under SADR (Code Article) 2.4 within thirty (30) days of WADA receiving notice of that Athlete's third alleged Whereabouts Failure in any 12-month period, then it shall be deemed that the responsible ADO has decided that no ADRV was committed, for purposes of triggering the appeal rights set out at SADR (Code Article) 13.2.

In such circumstances, the ADO(s) that alleged such Whereabouts Failure(s) must provide to WADA, upon request, such further information about the alleged Whereabouts Failures as WADA shall reasonably require in order to assess the strength of the evidence of such alleged Whereabouts Failure(s) and (where it deems it appropriate) to bring an appeal in accordance with Code Article 13.

- 9.19. An Athlete alleged to have committed an ADRV under SADR 2.4 shall have the right to have such allegation determined at a full evidentiary hearing of the Sports Tribunal (or an NSO Anti-Doping Tribunal). The hearing panel shall not be bound by any determination made during the results management process, whether as to the adequacy of any explanation offered for a Whereabouts Failure or otherwise. Instead, the burden shall be on the ADO bringing the proceedings to establish all of the requisite elements of each alleged whereabouts.

Nothing in paragraph 9.19 is intended to prevent the ADO challenging an argument raised on the Athlete's behalf at the hearing on the basis that it could have been but was not raised at an earlier stage of the results management process.

If the hearing panel decides that one (or two) Whereabouts Failures(s) have been established to the required standard, but that the other alleged Whereabouts Failure(s) has/have not, then no Code Article 2.4 ADRV shall be found to have occurred.

However, if the Athlete then commits one (or two) 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 (in accordance with SADR 3.2.3) and the Whereabouts Failure(s) subsequently committed by the Athlete.

- 9.20. A finding that an Athlete has committed an ADRV under SADR 2.4 has the following consequences:
- Imposition of a period of ineligibility in accordance with SADR 10.3.2 (first violation) or SADR 10.7 (second violation);
 - In accordance with SADR 10.8, disqualification (unless fairness requires otherwise) of all individual results obtained by an Athlete from the date of the ADRV through to the date of commencement of any provisional suspension or ineligibility period, with all of the resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes. For these purposes, the ADRV shall be deemed to have occurred on the date of the third Whereabouts Failure found by the hearing panel to have occurred.

The impact of any SADR 2.4 ADRV by an individual Athlete on the results of any team for which that Athlete has played during the relevant period, shall be determined in accordance with SADR 11.

10.0 Management of Athletes' Information

10.1. *DFSNZ* may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to *Athletes*, where necessary and appropriate to conduct its anti-doping activities, in accordance with the *SADR*, the *Code* and *International Standards* (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and in compliance with applicable law, including the Official Information Act 1982 and the Privacy Act 1993.

This includes, for example, providing access to Athlete Whereabouts Filings for authorised individuals acting on behalf of an IF or other ADO with Testing Authority over the Athlete

10.2. *Athlete's Whereabouts Filings* shall be:

- a) Maintained by *DFSNZ* in strict confidence at all times;
- b) Used by *DFSNZ* pursuant to its functions and powers under the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006 and the *SADR* for the implementation, coordination, administration, monitoring and enforcement by *DFSNZ* of effective *Doping Control* measures; and
- c) Destroyed pursuant to the relevant requirements under the Archives Act 1957, the New Zealand Protective Security Requirements and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

10.3. *DFSNZ* may, in order to ensure accurate contact details for *Athletes*, provide *NSOs* with an up-to-date list of the *NSO's Athletes* included in a testing pool from time to time. The *NSOs* shall provide to *DFSNZ* and/or verify the contact details of any *Athlete* who may be included in a testing pool.

10.4. *DFSNZ* may also disclose *Athlete* whereabouts information to parties, including other Government Agencies, where required by law.

10.5. For further information on *DFSNZ's* handling of *Athlete's* personal information refer to *DFSNZ's* Privacy Policy.

11.0 Code References

- World Anti-Doping Code – Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements
- International Standard for Testing & Investigations – Annex I
- International Standard for the Protection of Privacy & Personal Information

Criteria for Athlete Inclusion in DFSNZ's Registered Testing Pool & National Testing Pool

Athlete inclusion in DFSNZ's Registered Testing Pool (RTP) or National Testing Pool (NTP) is based on a combination of factors relating to both the *Athlete* and the sport (or discipline within the sport).

- a) Individual *Athletes* who compete in sports deemed to have a high risk of doping and who demonstrate the potential to finish in a top five position at an Olympic Games or World Championship, shall be automatically considered for inclusion in the RTP.

Where other risk factors are such that an individual Athlete presents a lower risk of doping, that Athlete may instead be included in the NTP.

Other risk factors considered for including *Athletes* in the RTP or NTP include:

- b) Physical demands of the sport and the potential for doping to benefit performance;
- c) Results of analysis of previous tests e.g. abnormal biological parameters;
- d) Reliable information received from a third party;
- e) Change in *Athlete* Whereabouts information that presents an increase in the risk of doping (for example, moving to a remote location);
- f) Ease with which an *Athlete* can be located for *Testing*;
- g) Behaviour that could indicate doping;
- h) *Athletes* serving a period of ineligibility or provisional suspensions as consequences of adverse analytical findings (excluding sanctions for a specified substance or no significant fault);
- i) *Athletes* reinstated after serving a period of ineligibility;
- j) *Athletes* included on any International Federation's RTP (where relevant to DFSNZ's Test Distribution Plan) and/or subject to agreement, from time to time with the relevant IF;
- k) *Athletes* who represent New Zealand at the elite level in Olympic sports, Paralympic sports or other sports of national significance (where relevant to DFSNZ's Test Distribution Plan);
- l) *Athlete* performance history (for example, erratic performances coinciding with pinnacle *Events*);
- m) Training periods and *Competition* season (for example, Olympic Games or World Cup year);
- n) Sudden major improvement in performance;
- o) Withdrawal or absence from expected *Competition*;
- p) Injury, return from injury or any period of inactivity from other causes;
- q) Age and/or stage of sporting career;
- r) Available research on doping trends.

Results Management Process - Whereabouts Failures (RTP Athletes)

