



WHEREABOUTS INFORMATION POLICY

**Aligned to 2017 International Standard for
Testing and Investigations**

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INTRODUCTION

Anti-Doping Singapore (ADS) recognises that effective Out-of-Competition Testing programmes are essential to the fight against doping in sport and effective Out-of-Competition Testing depends upon accurate and complete Athlete whereabouts information.

The International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) requires all National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADO) and International Federations (IF) to establish a Registered Testing Pool (RTP) for the purpose of establishing an effective Out-of-Competition Testing program. The ISTI also allows for another tier of Athletes from whom some whereabouts information and other useful information are collected for Out-of-Competition Testing, to which ADS has established a Domestic Testing Pool (DTP) to increase the effectiveness of its Out-of-Competition Testing program.

Athletes in the ADS RTP shall comply with the whereabouts requirements stipulated in the World Anti-Doping Code (“Code”), the ISTI and those in the ADS Whereabouts Information Policy (“Policy”).

Athletes in the ADS DTP shall also comply with some of the whereabouts requirements stipulated in the Code and the ISTI. This Policy shall specify those requirements that the ADS DTP Athlete must comply with.

This Policy is based on the Code and the ISTI, which will be the default standard for issues not mentioned here. The Introduction, Definitions (Appendix 1) and other appendices shall also be considered integral parts of this policy. All stakeholders should always consult the ADS website (www.antidoping.org.sg) for the latest version of all relevant documents.

1 ATHLETE WHEREABOUTS OBLIGATIONS

Whereabouts obligations for Athletes in the ADS RTP and ADS DTP include:

- 1.1 Providing accurate and complete Whereabouts Information to ADS when included into the ADS RTP and ADS DTP and every quarter thereafter;
- 1.2 Immediately update any information in a previously provided Whereabouts Filing if it is incomplete, inaccurate or has changed;
- 1.3 For the case of the **ADS RTP Athlete**, being accessible daily for testing during the 60-minute time slot chosen by the Athlete at the precise location specified on the Whereabouts Filing for the entire 60-minute period and at the other regular locations set forth in the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filing at the times specified; and
- 1.4 For the case of the **ADS DTP Athlete**, being accessible for testing at the regular locations set forth in the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filing at the times specified.

2 ADS REGISTERED TESTING POOL AND DOMESTIC TESTING POOL

2.1 The criteria for inclusion into the ADS RTP and ADS DTP are:

ADS Registered Testing Pool (RTP)	ADS Domestic Testing Pool (DTP)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Athletes included in their respective International Federation's Registered Testing Pool ("IF RTP"). 2. Athletes carded L1 and L2 under the Sport Singapore's Sports Excellence Carding (<i>spexCarding</i>) programme, from sports assessed to have higher risks of doping, based on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Available doping analysis statistics (b) Available research on doping trends 3. If a sport does not have any L1 or L2 athletes, then L3 athletes will be considered. If there are no L3 athletes, then L4 athletes will be considered. 4. Other special circumstances (not exhaustive): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Serving periods of ineligibility or provisional suspensions as a result of anti-doping rule violations (b) Recently completed period of ineligibility (c) Previously in the RTP and coming out of retirement (d) Recovered from injury and returning to national training (e) Returning from extensive periods of international training stints (f) Independent and based locally or internationally who are selected for representation at the major international events (g) Demonstrating unexpected and significant improvement in sporting performance (h) Training with Athlete Support Personnel previously associated with doping practices (i) DTP athletes who have been non-compliant with whereabouts requirements on 3 separate occasions 5. Any other Athletes at the discretion of ADS. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>spexCarding</i> L1 and L2 athletes from sports assessed to have lower risks of doping, based on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Available doping analysis statistics (b) Available research on doping trends 2. If a sport does not have any L1 or L2 athletes, then L3 athletes will be considered. 3. Any other Athletes at the discretion of ADS.

2.2 Athletes in both the ADS RTP and ADS DTP will be notified officially of their inclusion into the respective testing pools. They will be advised of their obligations once included in the ADS RTP or ADS DTP and shall acknowledge receipt of the notification by returning a signed duplicate copy of ADS's notification of inclusion into the ADS RTP or ADS DTP.

2.3 The list of Athletes in the ADS RTP and ADS DTP shall be reviewed regularly.

- 2.4 If ADS asks an intellectually disabled Athlete to provide Whereabouts Information, ADS must give at least one of the following persons oral or written notice that ADS has made the request:
- (a) the athlete's spouse;
 - (b) the athlete's parent or guardian;
 - (c) the athlete's coach; or
 - (d) a representative of the National Sports Association (NSA).

3 WHEREABOUTS FILING REQUIREMENTS

- 3.1 The collection and management of whereabouts information for Athletes in the ADS RTP and ADS DTP shall be done using WADA's Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS).
- 3.2 ADS RTP and ADS DTP Athletes must continue to provide whereabouts information until:
- 3.2.1 ADS gives written notice to the Athlete that he/she is removed from its RTP or DTP; or
 - 3.2.2 The Athlete gives written notice to ADS and their NSA of their retirement from sport using the *ADS Athlete Retirement Notification Form* (Appendix 2).
- 3.3 Whereabouts Filings shall be submitted by the following deadlines for each quarter:

<u>Submission Deadlines</u>	<u>For the quarter starting</u>
15 December	1 January
15 March	1 April
15 June	1 July
15 September	1 October

- 3.4 Two (2) weeks before a quarterly filing deadline, ADS will send reminders to Athletes in its RTP and DTP, and the Athlete Representative (where applicable) to submit their Whereabouts Filing for the coming quarter.
- 3.5 If an Athlete is included in both the IF RTP and the ADS RTP, then each party shall notify the Athlete that he/she is in its pool. Prior to doing so, however, ADS and the IF must agree between themselves which of them the Athlete should provide his/her Whereabouts Filings to, and each notice sent to the Athlete should specify that he/she should provide his/her Whereabouts Filings to that Anti-Doping Organisation (ADO) only (and it will then share that information with the other, and with any other ADO having Testing jurisdiction over the Athlete). An Athlete must not be asked to provide Whereabouts Filings to more than one ADO. The Athlete shall abide by the applicable rules of each organisation.

3A Information required from ADS RTP and ADS DTP Athletes

- 3.6 Up-to-date and accurate whereabouts information that must be provided by ADS RTP and ADS DTP Athletes include:
- 3.6.1 A complete mailing address and email address where correspondence will be sent to the Athlete for formal notice purposes. Any notice or other item mailed to that address will be

deemed to have been received by the Athlete five (5) working days after it was deposited in the mail. Where no address is provided, any notice to be given to the Athlete will be made through the relevant NSA, IF or ADO. Athletes must also provide a valid contact number for any anti-doping purpose.

[Comment to 3.6.1: 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. ADS also supplements this basic provision with other notice and/or "deemed notice" provisions in its rules (for example, permitting use of fax or email; permitting proof of actual receipt as a substitute for deemed receipt; allowing notice to be served on the Athlete's NSA if it is returned undelivered from the address supplied by the Athlete). The aim of such provision is to shorten the results management timelines.]

3.6.2 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, as well as the usual time-frames for such regular activities.

[Comments to 3.6.2: This requirement applies only to activities that are part of the Athlete's regular routine, for example, training at the gym, the pool or track, and regular physio sessions, etc. If the Athlete is not currently training, he/she should provide whereabouts information of his/her work routine, school schedule, or rehab sessions, etc.]

3.6.3 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/she is scheduled to compete at such location(s).

[Comments to 3.6.3: If an Athlete exits a competition earlier or later than expected, they must update their whereabouts immediately. Athletes are advised to work with their NSA to identify the competition schedule for the following quarter for their whereabouts filing. If this schedule changes, the whereabouts filing must be updated as soon as these changes are known.]

3.6.4 Confirmation of the Athlete's consent to the sharing of his/her Whereabouts Filing with other ADOs having authority to test him/her.

3.6.5 **Requirements Applicable ONLY to ADS RTP Athletes**

For each day during the following quarter, the ADS RTP Athlete must also indicate:

- (a) the full address of the place where he/she will be staying overnight (eg. home, temporary lodgings, hotel, etc).
- (b) a specific 60-minute time slot between 5 am and 11 pm each day where he/she will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.

[Comments to 3.6.5(b): The Athlete can choose any location to identify for this 60-minute time slot, provided that this location must be accessible by the Doping Control Officer (DCO). It could be the Athlete's place of residence, training or competition, or it could be another location (e.g. work or school). If circumstances change so that the Athlete will no longer be at that location at that time, he/she should update his/her Whereabouts Filing to identify a new time-slot and/or a new location for the original time-slot. A failure to be available for Testing at the specified location during the specified time-slot will be pursued as an apparent Missed Test in accordance with Article I.4.3 of the ISTI.]

- (c) Travel information shall be provided if an athlete has **all-day** travel plans that prevent them from entering an accessible 60-minute time slot or an **all-night** travel plan that would prevent them from entering a fixed and accessible overnight accommodation entry.

[Comments to 3.6.5(c): Any travel that takes place between 5am and 11pm will be considered as "Daytime Travel" and travel at any other times will be considered as an "Overnight Travel" entry in ADAMS. Athletes are not required to enter travel plans in ADAMS if they are able to provide an accessible 60-minute slot and overnight location.]

- 3.7 When making a Whereabouts Filing, it is the Athlete's responsibility to ensure that he/she provides all of the information required accurately and in sufficient detail to enable ADS to locate the Athlete for Testing on any given day in the quarter, including but not limited to during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in the Whereabouts Filing. The Athlete must provide sufficient information to enable the DCO to find the location, to gain access, and to find the Athlete at that location. A failure to do so may be pursued as a Filing Failure and/or, if the circumstances so warrant, as evasion of Sample collection under the Code Article 2.3, and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under Code Article 2.5.

[Comments to 3.7: For example, declarations such as "running in MacRitchie Reservoir" or "Cycling at Changi" are insufficient, and specifying a location that the DCO cannot access (eg, a "restricted-access" building or area) is not acceptable. ADS may be able to determine the insufficiency of the information from the Whereabouts Filing itself, or alternatively it may only discover the insufficiency of the information when it attempts to test the Athlete and is unable to locate the Athlete.

Where ADS is able to determine the insufficiency of the information from the Whereabouts Filing itself, ADS will pursue such insufficiency as a Filing Failure, in accordance with Article I.3.6 of the ISTI, and/or (where the circumstances warrant) as an evasion of Sample collection under Article 2.3 of the Code, and/or as Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under Article 2.5 of the Code.

Where ADS only discovers the insufficiency of the information when it attempts to test the Athlete and is unable to locate him/her, and:

- i. if the insufficient information relates to the 60-minute time slot, ADS will pursue the matter as a Missed Test, in accordance with Article I.4.3 of the ISTI, and/or (where the circumstances warrant) as an evasion of Sample collection under Article 2.3 of the Code, and/or as Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under Article 2.5 of the Code; and
- ii. if the insufficient information relates to periods outside the 60-minute time slot, then ADS will pursue the matter as an apparent Filing Failure, in accordance with Article I.3.6 of the ISTI, and/or (where the circumstances warrant) as an evasion of Sample collection under Article 2.3 of the Code, and/or as Tampering or Attempting to Tamper with Doping Control under Article 2.5 of the Code.]

- 3.8 When making a Whereabouts Filing, if an Athlete does not know precisely what his/her whereabouts will be at all times during the forthcoming quarter, he/she must provide to 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 Article I.3.5 of the ISTI.

[Comments to 3.8: For example,

- i. If an Athlete knows that during the second week of the first month of the following quarter, he/she will be in New York, staying at the players' official hotel while preparing for and then competing in a 'US Open' event, but does not yet know which hotel is the official hotel, he/she should put "US Open players' official hotel, New York, NY, further details to be advised" as the place where he/she will be residing that week, and designate that same location and an hour when he/she will be in the hotel room (eg 6am to 7am) for the 60 minute time-slot for that day. Thereafter, as soon as the Athlete is advised of the name and address of the official hotel, he/she should update his/her Whereabouts Filing with those details. Once he/she has further details of his/her schedule while in New York, he/she should consider whether he/she wants to designate a new time and/or location for the 60-minute time-slot or leave the original filing as is.
- ii. If an Athlete will generally be in Singapore during the next quarter, and will be away at some point during the quarter, but is not sure when, where or for how long, then for the whole of the relevant period he/she should put down as the residence address (and, at his/her choice, as the location for the 60-minute time-slot) the place where he/she will be staying if he/she does not go away. As soon as the Athlete receives the details of the trip, he/she must update his/her Whereabouts Filing to reflect those details.]

- 3.9 Any Athlete who provides fraudulent information in his/her Whereabouts Filing may be pursued as evasion of Sample collection under the Code Article 2.3, and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under Code Article 2.5.

3B Third Party Filings

- 3.10 An Athlete may delegate filing responsibilities for some or all required Whereabouts Filing to a third party, such as a coach, team manager or a NSA staff, provided that the third party agrees to the delegation.
- 3.11 ADS requires a written authorisation, signed by both the Athlete and the third party delegate, before making access to ADAMS available to the third party delegate to file and update whereabouts information on that Athlete's behalf. The *Whereabouts Athlete Information Authorised Representative Declaration* is at Appendix 3.
- 3.12 In all cases, however, including in Team Sports, each Athlete in the ADS RTP and ADS DTP remains ultimately responsible at all times for making accurate and complete Whereabouts Filings as required under Articles I.3.4 and I.3.5 of the ISTI in ensuring that he/she is available for Testing at the whereabouts declared on his/her Whereabouts Filings, whether he/she makes each filing personally or delegates it to a third party (or a combination of the two). It shall not be a defense to an allegation of a Filing Failure or Missed Test that the Athlete delegated such responsibility to a third party and that third party failed to comply with the applicable requirements.

3C Updates

- 3.13 According to Article I.3.5 of the ISTI, where a change in circumstances means that the information in a Whereabouts Filing is no longer accurate or complete, as required by Article I.3.4 of the ISTI, the Athlete must file an update so that the information on file is again accurate and complete. RTP Athletes must also always update their Whereabouts Filing to reflect any change (a) in the time or location of the 60-minute time slot specified, and/or (b) in the place where he/she is staying overnight. The Athlete must file the update as soon as possible after the circumstances change, and in any event prior to the 60-minute time slot specified for the day in question. A failure to do so may be pursued as a Filing Failure and/or, if the circumstances so warrant, as evasion of Sample collection under the Code Article 2.3, and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under Code Article 2.5.
- 3.14 While updating is permitted until the last minute, the Athlete should not do so unless that is unavoidable. Changes to circumstances that are known early should be updated as soon as the information of such changes is available. Patterns of last-minute whereabouts changes may raise serious suspicions that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing, and if the circumstances so warrant, ADS may pursue an anti-doping rule violation for evasion of Sample collection under the Code Article 2.3, and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under Code Article 2.5.
- 3.15 ADAMS, both the web-based and mobile application, shall be the primary means for an Athlete to submit and update any Whereabouts Filing. Where ADAMS is not available, the Athlete can update ADS by email to ads@sport.gov.sg.

4 FAILURE TO PROVIDE WHEREABOUTS FILING

4.1 An ADS RTP and DTP Athlete may only be declared to have committed a Filing Failure where ADS can establish each of the following:

4.1.1 That the Athlete was duly notified:

- (a) that he/she was designated for inclusion in the ADS RTP or DTP;
- (b) of the requirements to make Whereabouts Filings; and
- (c) of the consequences of any failure to comply with the requirements;

4.1.2 That the Athlete failed to comply with that requirement by the applicable deadline;

[Comments to 4.1.2: 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 by Article I.3.5 of the ISTI; or
- ii. where he/she makes the filing or update but does not include all of the required information (eg, does not include a 60-minute time slot or overnight address for every day of the quarter, or omits to declare a regular activity); or
- iii. where he/she includes information (whether in the original quarterly filing or an update) that is inaccurate (eg, an address that does not exist) or insufficient to enable ADS to locate him/her for Testing (e.g. "running in MacRitchie Reservoir"). If the inaccuracy or insufficiency relates to the nominated 60-minute slot, and is only discovered when an attempt is made to test the Athlete during that time slot that may be pursued as a Missed Test. In other circumstances, such inaccuracy or insufficiency should be pursued as a Filing Failure.]

4.1.3 In the case of a second or third Filing Failure in the same quarter, the Athlete was given notice of the previous Filing Failure, and (if the Filing Failure revealed deficiencies in the Whereabouts Filing that would lead to further Filing Failures if not rectified) was advised in the notice that in order to avoid a further Filing Failure, he/she must file the required Whereabouts Filing (or update) by the deadline specified in the notice and yet failed to rectify that Filing Failure by the deadline stipulated in that notice; and

[Comments to 4.1.3: The requirement is to give the Athlete notice of the first Filing Failure in the quarter and an opportunity to avoid a subsequent one, before a subsequent Filing Failure may be pursued against him/her that quarter. It is not necessary to complete the results management process with respect to the first Filing Failure before pursuing a second Filing Failure against the Athlete.]

4.1.4 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 requirement yet failed to comply with it. That presumption may only be rebutted by the Athlete establishing that no negligent behaviour on his/her part caused or contributed to the failure.

5 AVAILABILITY FOR TESTING

5.1 Article 5.2 of the Code requires that all Athletes, including those in the ADS RTP and ADS DTP, must submit to Testing at any time and place upon request by an ADO with Testing jurisdiction over him/her. Notwithstanding the whereabouts information provided the Athlete,

Testing can also be carried out at any other times and locations if ADS is able to obtain information of the Athlete's whereabouts. However, in such instances, an unsuccessful attempt to locate the Athlete for Testing shall not be considered as a Whereabouts Failure (a Missed Test or a Filing Failure).

5A At Locations Specified for 60-minute Time Slot (Applicable to ADS RTP Athletes only)

5.2 An Athlete in the ADS RTP must specifically be present and available for Testing on any given day during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day, at the location that he/she specified in the Whereabouts Filing. If not, this shall be pursued as a Missed Test.

[Comments to 5.2: This specific requirement is without prejudice to the Athlete's basic obligation to provide information as to his/her whereabouts generally during the forthcoming quarter, and to submit to Testing at any time and any place during that quarter.

To achieve Testing that is effective in deterring and detecting cheating, it should be unpredictable and attempted at different times of the day. Thus, the intent behind the 60-minute time slot is not to limit Testing to that period, or to create a 'default' period for Testing, but rather:

- a. to make it very clear when an unsuccessful attempt to test an Athlete will count as a Missed Test;
- b. to guarantee that the Athlete can be found, and a Sample can be collected, at least once per day;
- c. to increase the reliability of the rest of the whereabouts information provided by the Athlete, and so to assist ADS in locating the Athlete for Testing outside the 60-minute time slot:
 - i. The 60-minute time slot "anchors" the Athlete to a certain location for a particular day. Combined with the information that the Athlete must provide as to where he/she is residing, training, competing and conducting other 'regular' activities during that day, ADS should be able to locate the Athlete for Testing outside the 60-minute time slot, or alternatively to determine whether the information provided as to his/her whereabouts outside that time slot is incomplete and/or inaccurate (which may be pursued, depending on the circumstances, as a Filing Failure under Article 2.4 of the Code, a sample evasion case under Article 2.3 of the Code, and/or a Tampering case under Article 2.5 of the Code).
 - ii. It is of course in the interests of the Athlete to provide as much information as possible about his/her whereabouts outside the 60-minute time slot, so that ADS is able to test him/her outside the 60-minute time slot and therefore he/she never risks liability for a Missed Test; and
- d. to generate useful anti-doping intelligence, e.g. if the Athlete regularly specifies time slots with large gaps between them, and/or changes his time slot and/or location at the last minute. Such intelligence can be relied upon as a basis for the Target Testing of such Athlete.]

5.3 If the Athlete is tested during such a time slot, the Athlete must remain with the DCO until Sample collection is completed, even if it takes longer than the 60-minute time slot. A failure to do so shall be pursued as an apparent violation of Article 2.3 of the Code for refusal or failure to submit to Sample collection.

5.4 An Athlete in the ADS RTP may only be declared to have committed a Missed Test where ADS can establish that:

5.4.1 When the Athlete was given notice that he/she had been designated for inclusion in the ADS 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;

- 5.4.2 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;

[Comments to 5.4.2: 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's Sample Collection report. Any pattern of behaviour of this type may be investigated by ADS as a possible anti-doping rule violation for evasion of Sample collection under the Code Article 2.3, and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under Code Article 2.5.

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.]

- 5.4.3 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;

[Comments to 5.4.3: Once the DCO has arrived at the location specified for the 60-minute time slot, if the Athlete cannot be located immediately, the DCO should remain at that location for whatever time is left of the 60-minute time slot and during that remaining time he/she should do what is reasonable in the circumstances to try to locate the Athlete.

Where an Athlete has not been located despite the DCO's reasonable efforts, and there are only 5 minutes left within the 60-minute time slot, then as a last resort the DCO may (not mandatory) telephone the Athlete (assuming he/she has provided his/her telephone number in his/her Whereabouts Filing) to see if he/she is at the specified location. If the Athlete answers the DCO's call and is available at (or in the immediate vicinity of) the location for immediate testing (i.e., within the 60 minute time slot), then the DCO should wait for the Athlete and should collect the Sample from him/her as normal.

If the Athlete answers the DCO's call and is not at the specified location or in the immediate vicinity, and so cannot make himself / herself available for testing within the 60-minute time slot, the DCO should file an Unsuccessful Attempt Report.

Because the making of a telephone call is discretionary rather than mandatory, proof that a telephone call was made is not a requisite element of a Missed Test, and the lack of a telephone call does not give the Athlete a defence to the assertion of a Missed Test.]

- 5.4.4 Where an unsuccessful attempt has been made to test an Athlete during a 60-minute time slot, any subsequent unsuccessful attempt to test that Athlete during another 60-minute time slot may only be counted as a Missed Test against the Athlete if that subsequent attempt takes place after the Athlete has received notice of the initial unsuccessful attempt; and

- 5.4.5 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 proof of the matters set out at Articles 5.4.1 to 5.4.4 of this Policy. That presumption may only be rebutted by the Athlete establishing that no negligent behaviour on his/her part caused or contributed to him/her:

- (a) being unavailable for Testing at such location during such time slot; and
- (b) failing 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.

5B At Other Whereabouts Locations Specified

- 5.5 As required under Article I.3.4 of the ISTI, when making a Whereabouts Filing, it is the Athlete's responsibility to ensure that he/she provides all of the information required accurately and in sufficient detail to enable ADS to locate the Athlete for Testing on any given day in the quarter, including but not limited to during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in the Whereabouts Filing.
- 5.6 As such, both ADS RTP and ADS DTP Athletes must be available for Testing on any given day in the quarter at the locations and times specified in his/her Whereabouts Filing for each quarter that is outside of the 60-minute time slot. If it is discovered, during an attempt to test the Athlete, that the Athlete is not at the stipulated location during the time specified for a Whereabouts Filing, then it may be pursued as a Filing Failure.

[Comments to 5.6: Once the DCO has arrived at the location (that is not specified for a 60-minute time slot), and if the Athlete cannot be located immediately, then the DCO should remain at that location for the first 60 minutes of the time period stipulated in the Whereabouts Filing for that activity (if the timeframe specified for the activity is longer than 1 hour). During that remaining time of the first 60 minutes, the DCO should do what is reasonable in the circumstances to try to locate the Athlete.

Where an Athlete has not been located despite the DCO's reasonable efforts, and there are only 5 minutes left of the first 60 minutes of the time period stipulated in the Whereabouts Filing for that activity, then as a last resort the DCO may (not mandatory) telephone the Athlete (assuming he/she has provided his/her telephone number in his/her Whereabouts Filing) to see if he/she is at the specified location. If the Athlete answers the DCO's call and is available at (or in the immediate vicinity of) the location for immediate testing (i.e., within the first 60 minutes of the specified time period for the activity), then the DCO should wait for the Athlete and should collect the Sample from him/her as normal.

If the Athlete answers the DCO's call and is not at the specified location or in the immediate vicinity, and so cannot make himself / herself available for testing within the first 60 minutes of the specified time period for the activity, the DCO should file an Unsuccessful Attempt Report and a Filing Failure may be pursued.

Because the making of a telephone call is discretionary rather than mandatory, proof that a telephone call was made is not a requisite element of the Filing Failure, and the lack of a telephone call does not give the Athlete a defence to the assertion of a Filing Failure.

6 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

- 6.1 According to Code Article 7.1.2 and 7.6, the IF or NADO with whom the Athlete files his/her whereabouts information with shall be the Results Management Authority that reviews and pursues any potential Whereabouts Failures (Missed Tests or Filing Failures). As such, ADS is the Results Management Authority for any potential Whereabouts Failures committed by Athletes who file their whereabouts information with ADS.

6A Procedures for Whereabouts Failures by ADS RTP Athletes

- 6.2 When a Whereabouts Failure (Missed Test or Filing Failure) appears to have occurred, results management shall proceed as follows:
- 6.2.1 If the apparent Whereabouts Failure has been uncovered by an attempt to test the Athlete, ADS, as the Testing Authority, shall obtain an Unsuccessful Attempt Report from the DCO. If the Testing Authority is different from the Results Management Authority, it shall provide the

Unsuccessful Attempt Report to the Results Management Authority without delay, and thereafter assist the Results Management Authority where necessary in relation to the apparent Whereabouts Failure.

- 6.2.2 ADS shall review the file to determine whether all requirements of Article I.3.6 (in relation to a Filing Failure) or Article I.4.3 (in relation to a Missed Test) of the ISTI are met. It shall gather information as necessary from third parties to assist it in this task.
- 6.2.3 If ADS concludes that any of the requirements have not been met (so that no Whereabouts Failure should be declared), it shall advise WADA, the IF, and the ADO that uncovered the Whereabouts Failure, giving reasons for its decision. Each party shall have a right of appeal against that decision in accordance with Code Article 13.
- 6.2.4 If ADS concludes that all of the requirements have been met, it shall notify the Athlete within 14 days of the date of the apparent Whereabouts Failure. The notice shall include sufficient details of the apparent Whereabouts Failure to enable the Athlete to respond meaningfully, and shall give the Athlete a reasonable deadline to respond, advising whether he/she admits the Whereabouts Failure and, if not, then why not. The notice should also advise the Athlete that three (3) Whereabouts Failures in any 12-month period is a Code Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation, and should note whether he/she has any other Whereabouts Failures recorded against him/her in the previous 12 months. In the case of a Filing Failure, the notice must also advise the Athlete that in order to avoid a further Filing Failure he/she must file the missing whereabouts information by the deadline specified in the notice (which must be no less than 24 hours after receipt of the notice and no later than the end of the month in which the notice is received).
- 6.2.5 If the Athlete does not respond within the specified deadline, ADS shall record the notified Whereabouts Failure against him/her. If the Athlete responds within the deadline, ADS shall consider whether the Athlete's response changes its original decision that all of the requirements for recording a Whereabouts Failure have been met.
- (a) If ADS changes its original decision, it shall inform the Athlete and advise WADA, the IF or NADO (as applicable), and the ADO that uncovered the Whereabouts Failure, giving reasons for its decision. Each of them shall have a right of appeal against that decision in accordance with Code Article 13.
- (b) If ADS does not change its original decision, it shall inform the Athlete (with reasons) and specify a reasonable deadline by which the Athlete may request an administrative review of its decision. The Unsuccessful Attempt Report should be provided to the Athlete at this point if it has not been provided to him/her earlier in the process. WADA, the IF or NADO (as applicable), and the ADO that uncovered the Whereabouts Failure will also be kept informed.
- 6.2.6 If the Athlete does not request an administrative review by the specified deadline, ADS shall record the notified Whereabouts Failure against him/her. If the Athlete requests an administrative review before the deadline, it shall be carried out based on all documents used in evaluating the Whereabouts Failure only. The review shall be carried out by one or more persons not previously involved in the assessment of the apparent Whereabouts Failure. The purpose of the administrative review shall be to determine anew whether or not all of the relevant requirements for recording a Whereabouts Failure are met.

6.2.7 If the conclusion following the administrative review is that all of the requirements for recording a Whereabouts Failure are not met, ADS shall inform the Athlete, WADA, the IF or NADO (as applicable), and the ADO that uncovered the Whereabouts Failure, giving reasons for its decision. Each of the parties have a right of appeal against the decision in accordance with Code Article 13. However, if the conclusion is that all of the requirements for recording a Whereabouts Failure are met, ADS shall notify the Athlete and record the Whereabouts Failure against him/her.

6.3 ADS shall report a decision to record a Whereabouts Failure against an Athlete to WADA and all other relevant ADOs, on a confidential basis, via ADAMS.

[Comments to 6.3: For the avoidance of doubt, ADS is entitled to notify other ADOs (on a strictly confidential basis) of the apparent Whereabouts Failure at an earlier stage of the results management process, where it considers appropriate. Prior to any proceedings under Code Article 2.4, an ADO should not Publicly Disclose that a particular Athlete does (or does not) have any Whereabouts Failures recorded against him/her (or that a particular sport does, or does not, have Athletes with Whereabouts Failures recorded against them).]

6.4 The 12-month period referred to in Code Article 2.4 starts to run on the date that an Athlete commits a Whereabouts Failure. If two (2) more Whereabouts Failures occur during the ensuing 12-month period, then a Code Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation is committed, irrespective of any Samples successfully collected from the Athlete during that 12-month period. However, if an Athlete who has committed two (2) Whereabouts Failure does not go on to commit another Whereabouts Failure within 12 months of the first, then at the end of that 12-month period, the first Whereabouts Failure “expires” for purposes of Code Article 2.4, and a new 12-month period begins from the date of his/her second Whereabouts Failure.

[Comments to 6.4: For purposes of determining whether a Whereabouts Failure has occurred within the 12-month period:

- a. a Filing Failure will be deemed to have occurred on the 15th of the month before the quarter for which the Athlete fails to make the required filing, or (in the case of any subsequent Filing Failure in the same quarter) on the day that the deadline specified expires, or (in the case of inaccurate information not related to the 60-minute time slot) on the day that an unsuccessful attempt at the Testing the Athlete at a location for that day was discovered; and
- b. a Missed Test will be deemed to have occurred on the date that the Sample collection was unsuccessfully attempted.]

6.5 An ADS RTP athlete shall be deemed to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under Code Article 2.4 where three (3) Whereabouts Failures (which may be any combination of Filing Failures and/or Missed tests) are recorded against the Athlete within any 12-month period, irrespective of whether it is the IF, ADS or other ADOs that have declared the Whereabouts Failures in question. If ADS fails to bring proceedings against the Athlete within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of the recording of that Athlete’s third Whereabouts Failure in any 12-month period, then ADS shall be deemed to have decided that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, for purposes of triggering the appeal rights set out at Code Article 13.2.

6.6 An ADS RTP Athlete alleged to have committed a Code Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation shall have the right to have such allegation determined at a hearing in accordance with Code Article 8. 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 ADS 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 Code Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation shall be found to have occurred. However, if the Athlete 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 (in accordance with Code Article 3.2.3) and the Whereabouts Failure(s) subsequently committed by the Athlete.

[Comments to 6.6: Nothing in Article 6.6 of this Policy and Article I.5.5 of the ISTI is intended to prevent ADS 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.]

6.7 A finding that an ADS RTP Athlete has committed a Code Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has the following Consequences:

6.7.1 Imposition of a period of Ineligibility in accordance with Code Article 10.3.2 (first violation) or Code Article 10.7 (subsequent violation(s)); and

6.7.2 In accordance with Code Article 10.8, Disqualification (unless fairness requires otherwise) of all individual results obtained by the Athlete from the date of the Code Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation 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 anti-doping rule violation 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 Code Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation 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 Code Article 11.

6B Procedures for Filing Failures by ADS DTP Athletes

6.8 An ADS DTP Athlete is considered to have committed a Filing Failure if:

6.8.1 He/She fails to file his/her quarterly whereabouts information by the stipulated deadline;

6.8.2 His/Her whereabouts information is incomplete or inaccurate; and/or

6.8.3 ADS is unable to locate he/she for testing at their stipulated whereabouts locations.

[Comments to 6.8: Refer to Articles 4 and 5.1 and Section 5B of this Policy.]

6.9 If the apparent Filing Failure has been uncovered by an unsuccessful attempt to test the Athlete at his/her stipulated whereabouts locations, ADS shall review the file to determine whether all requirements of Article I.3.6 (in relation to a Filing Failure) of the ISTI are met.

6.10 If ADS concludes that all of the requirements have been met, a warning will be issued to the Athlete.

6.11 The warning shall include sufficient details of the Filing Failure to enable the Athlete to respond meaningfully, and shall give the Athlete a reasonable deadline to respond, advising

whether he/she admits the Filing Failure and, if not, then why not. The warning must also advise the Athlete that in order to avoid a further Filing Failure he/she must file the missing whereabouts information by the deadline specified in the notice (which must be no less than 24 hours after receipt of the notice and no later than the end of the month in which the notice is received).

- 6.12 If the Athlete responds with an explanation within the deadline, ADS shall consider whether the Athlete's response changes its original decision that all of the requirements for the Filing Failure have been met. If as a result of the Athlete's explanation the requirements for the Filing Failure are no longer met, ADS shall withdraw the earlier warning issued to the Athlete.
- 6.13 An ADS DTP athlete who has three (3) warnings issued to him/her shall be included into the ADS RTP where all whereabouts requirements under Annex I of the ISTI and Code Article 2.4 shall apply.

[Comments to 6.13: No time period applies for warnings of Filing Failures issued to ADS DTP Athletes. That is, the 12-month period does not apply to warnings of Filing Failures issued to ADS DTP Athletes.]

7 RETIREMENT AND RETURN TO COMPETITION

- 7.1 An ADS RTP or ADS DTP Athlete who has given notice of retirement to ADS and his/her NSA may not resume competing unless he/she notifies ADS and his/her NSA at least six (6) months before he/she expects to return to competition and makes himself/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the ISTI at any time during the period before his/her actual return to competition. The *Return to Competition Notification Form* is at Appendix 4.
- 7.2 Where an ADS RTP Athlete retires from but then returns to sport, his/her period of non-availability for Out-of-Competition Testing shall be disregarded for purposes of calculating the 12-month period referred to in Code Article 2.4. As a result, Whereabouts Failures committed by the Athlete prior to retirement shall be combined with Whereabouts Failures committed by the Athlete after he/she again becomes available for Out-of-Competition Testing. For example, if an Athlete committed two (2) Whereabouts Failures in the six (6) months prior to his/her retirement, then if he/she commits another Whereabouts Failure in the first six (6) months in which he/she is again available for Out-of-Competition Testing, that amounts to a Code Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation.
- 7.3 As warnings of Filing Failures issued to ADS DTP Athletes are not bound by any time period (that is the 12-month period), any warnings issued to an ADS DTP Athlete for Filing Failures prior to retirement shall be combined with warnings of Filing Failures committed by the Athlete after he/she returns to sport and becomes available for Out-of-Competition Testing. For example, if the Athlete was issued two (2) warnings for Filing Failures prior to his/her retirement, then if he/she is issued a warning for Filing Failure after returning to sport and becoming available again for Out-of-Competition Testing, the Athlete shall be included into the ADS RTP where all whereabouts requirements under Annex I of the ISTI and Code Article 2.4 shall apply.

8 MANAGEMENT OF ATHLETE INFORMATION

- 8.1 ADS shall use and disseminate Athlete Whereabouts Information, and maintain its strict confidence in accordance with the ADS Anti-Doping Rules, Code Article 14 and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

9 NOTICES

- 9.1 All notices referred to in these Policy shall be governed by the provisions of this Article.
- 9.2 A notice to any Athlete shall be delivered by mail to the address furnished by that Athlete. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received by the Athlete five (5) working days after the date of posting. Where no address is provided, any notice to be given to the Athlete will be made through the relevant IF, NSA or ADO.
- 9.3 ADS may, where necessary and as an alternative to, or in conjunction with notice by mail, use the fax or electronic mail to deliver a notice under this Policy. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received by the Athlete on the day it is sent.
- 9.4 ADS may also, where necessary, use any other method of written communication to deliver a notice under this Policy.

Appendix 1 – DEFINITIONS

ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

ADS: ANTI-DOPING SINGAPORE. The National Anti-Doping Organisation for Singapore.

Anti-Doping Organisation (ADO): A Signatory 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, other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

Athlete: Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation). An Anti-Doping Organisation has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an Athlete who is neither an International-Level Athlete nor a National-Level Athlete, and thus to bring them within the definition of “Athlete.” In relation to Athletes who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Athletes, an Anti-Doping Organisation may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyze Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Athlete over whom an Anti-Doping Organization has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organisation accepting the Code is an Athlete.

[Comment: This definition makes it clear that all International- and National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations, respectively. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organisation, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International- or National-Level Athletes to competitors at lower levels of Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a National Anti-Doping Organisation could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering, results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the National Anti-Doping Organisation. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Competitors at all levels of Competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

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

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code first adopted by WADA on 5 March 2003, and any subsequent amendments thereafter.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 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 International Federation.

Domestic Testing Pool (DTP): The pool of National-level Athletes, other than an International-Level or National-Level Athlete in ADS’s Registered Testing Pool, established by ADS who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of ADS’s test distribution plan.

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 provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, therapeutic use exemptions, results management and hearings.

Doping Control Officer (DCO): An official who has been trained and authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to carry out the responsibilities given to DCOs in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Event: A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FINA World Championships, or Pan American Games).

Filing Failure: A failure by the Athlete (or by a third party to whom the Athlete has delegated the task) to make an accurate and complete Whereabouts Filing that enables the Athlete to be located for Testing at the times and locations set out in the Whereabouts Filing or to update that Whereabouts Filing where necessary to ensure that it remains accurate and complete, all in accordance with Article I.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

In-Competition: Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or the ruling body of the Event in question, "In-Competition" means the period commencing twelve (12) 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.

[Comment: An International Federation or ruling body for an Event may establish an "In-Competition" period that is different than the Event Period.]

International-Level Athlete: Athletes who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

International Federation (IF): An international non-governmental organisation administering one or more sports at the world level.

ISTI: The International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

Missed Test: A failure by the Athlete to be available for Testing at the location and time specified in the 60-minute time slot identified in his/her Whereabouts Filing for the day in question, in accordance with Article I.4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO): The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organisation for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.

National Event: A sport Event involving international- or national-level Athletes that is not an International Event.

National-Level Athlete: Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

National Olympic Committee: The organisation recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

National Sports Association (NSA): A national non-governmental organisation administering one or more sports at a national level.

No Advance Notice Testing: Sample collection that 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 (RTP): The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organizations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Results Management Authority: The organization that is responsible, in accordance with Code Article 7.1, for the management of the results of Testing (or other evidence of a potential anti-doping rule violation) and hearings, whether (1) an Anti-Doping Organisation (for example, the International Olympic Committee or other Major Event Organisation, WADA, an International Federation, or a National Anti-Doping Organisation); or (2) another organisation acting pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the Anti-Doping Organization (for example, a National Federation that is a member of an International Federation). In respect of Whereabouts Failures, the Results Management Authority shall be as set out in Article I.5.1.

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

Sample Collection Authority: The organisation that is responsible for the collection of Samples in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, whether (1) the Testing Authority itself; or (2) another organisation (for example, a third party contractor) to whom the Testing Authority has delegated or subcontracted such responsibility (provided that the Testing Authority always remains ultimately responsible under the Code for compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations relating to collection of Samples).

Sample Collection Session: All of the sequential activities that directly involve the Athlete from the point that initial contact is made until the Athlete leaves the Doping Control Station after having provided his/her Sample(s).

SNOC: Singapore National Olympic Council. See National Olympic Committee.

spexCarding: This programme, under the Sport Singapore, is a system that identifies national-level athletes with the greatest potential to achieve success at the four Major Games (Olympic, Asian, Commonwealth and Southeast Asian Games) and provides them with comprehensive and customised support to help them fulfill their potential.

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

Test Distribution Plan (TDP): A document written by an Anti-Doping Organisation that plans Testing on Athletes over whom it has Testing Authority, in accordance with the requirements of Article 4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

Testing Authority: The organization that has authorised a particular Sample collection, whether (1) an Anti-Doping Organisation (for example, the International Olympic Committee or other Major Event Organisation, WADA, an International Federation, or a National Anti-Doping Organisation); or (2) another organisation conducting Testing pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the Anti-Doping Organisation (for example, a National Federation that is a member of an International Federation).

Unsuccessful Attempt Report: A detailed report of an unsuccessful Testing attempt to collect a Sample from an Athlete in the ADS RTP or DTP, setting out the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the steps 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 attempt.

Whereabouts Failure: A Filing Failure or a Missed Test.

Whereabouts Filing: Information provided by or on behalf of an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool that sets out the Athlete's whereabouts during the following quarter, in accordance with Article I.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency, being a Foundation constituted under the Swiss Civil Code in Lausanne on 10 November 1999 and any National Anti-Doping Organisation contracted by WADA.

Appendix 2 – ATHLETE RETIREMENT NOTIFICATION FORM

ATHLETE RETIREMENT NOTIFICATION FORM

Athlete Information	
Surname: _____	Given Names: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
NRIC No: _____	Date of Birth (dd/mm/yyyy): _____
Address: _____	
Country: _____	Postal Code: _____
Telephone: _____ (H) _____ (O) _____ (HP)	
Email: _____	
Sport: _____	Discipline: _____
National Sports Association (NSA): _____	

I hereby certify that I have decided to retire from sport and I request that my name be removed from the ADS Registered Testing Pool / Domestic Testing Pool*.

I also acknowledge that I am aware of Article 5.7 of the ADS Anti-Doping Rule which states that athletes who retire from sport while in the ADS testing pool:

- (a) may not compete in any International or National events in any sport when in retirement, and that any competition results obtained will be disqualified;
- (b) are required to provide written notice to ADS at least six (6) months' before returning to competition;
- (c) must make themselves available for testing for a period of six (6) months before returning to competition; and
- (d) must comply with whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Signature of Athlete

Date

For Athletes who are Minors (below 18 years old):

Name & Signature of Parent / Guardian

Date

Please complete this form legibly and return to **Anti-Doping Singapore:**
3 Stadium Drive, Singapore 397630
Fax: +65-6440 9205 or Email: ads@sport.gov.sg

* Delete where applicable

Appendix 3 – AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE FORM

ATHLETE WHEREABOUTS INFORMATION AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE DECLARATION

I, _____ NRIC no: _____
Name of Athlete

of _____
National Sports Association (NSA) and Sport Discipline

authorise _____
Name of Authorised Representative

Authorised Representative Address
(Email) _____ (Contact Number)

to provide and/or update Anti-Doping Singapore (ADS) with my Athlete Whereabouts Information.

I acknowledge that my authorisation to my named Authorised Representative does not in any way reduce or invalidate my responsibilities as an athlete to ensure that the Athlete Whereabouts Information provided to ADS is at all times current, accurate and complete.

I understand that if my Authorised Representative fails to provide the required Athlete Whereabouts Information, in whole or in part, or provides incorrect information to ADS, then ADS may still declare that I have either:

- a) failed to comply with request to inform ADS of my location; and/or
- b) failed to be located for a sample after being requested to provide my location.

I further understand that if I have already received two such declarations, and my Authorised Representative fails to provide the required Athlete Whereabouts Information, in whole or in part, or provides incorrect information to ADS, then ADS may determine that I have committed either of the following anti-doping rule violations:

- a) failure to comply with request to inform ADS of my location; and/ or
- b) failure to be located for a sample after being requested to provide my location.

Athlete Name Athlete Signature Date

Authorised Representative Name Authorised Representative Signature Date

When completing this form please print all details in BLOCK letters. Completed forms should be sent to ADS by email, mail or fax:

Anti-Doping Singapore
3 Stadium Drive, Singapore 397630
Tel: 65-65005451/430
Fax: 65-6440 9205
Email: ads@sport.gov.sg

Appendix 4 – RETURN TO COMPETITION NOTIFICATION FORM

RETURN TO COMPETITION NOTIFICATION

Athlete Information	
Surname: _____	Given Names: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
NRIC No: _____	Date of Birth (dd/mm/yyyy): _____
Address: _____	
Country: _____	Postal Code: _____
Telephone: _____ (H) _____ (O) _____ (HP)	
Email: _____	
Sport: _____	Discipline: _____
National Sports Association (NSA): _____	

I hereby inform ADS that I have decided to return to competition. I understand that I will be included in the ADS Registered Testing Pool or Domestic Testing Pool for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing and that I must comply with the whereabouts requirements as stipulated under Articles 5.6 and 5.7.1 (for RTP athletes) or 5.7.3 (for DTP athletes) of the ADS Anti-Doping Rules.

I also acknowledge that, as required under Article 5.7.1 (for RTP athletes) or 5.7.3 (for DTP athletes) of the ADS Anti-Doping Rules, I may not compete in any International or National events for a period of six (6) months from the date of receipt of this notification by ADS and that a violation of this requirement will disqualify the competition results.

Signature of Athlete

Date

For Athletes who are Minors (below 18 years old):

Name & Signature of Parent / Guardian

Date

ADS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

For ADS Official Use only

Notification received on: _____

Received by: _____

The Athlete is allowed to return to competition from : _____

Please complete this form legibly and return to **Anti-Doping Singapore:**
3 Stadium Drive, Singapore 397630
Fax: +65-6440 9205 or Email: ads@sport.gov.sg