

AFLD

AGENCE FRANÇAISE
DE LUTTE CONTRE LE DOPAGE

2022 Activity Report SUMMARY







With the Paris Games set to get underway in less than 500 days, the Agency has already been working alongside sporting institutions for several months on the preparations for this major competition. The aim is to ensure a robust anti-doping program in the run-up to the Games, so that the Paris Olympics runs smoothly and successfully.

In the field of anti-doping education, the Agency has become the leading national authority. In line with this responsibility, our institution has trained over a hundred anti-doping educators from federations, players' unions and training organizations such as INSEP in the values and techniques of clean sport. Their role will be to train athletes and training staff in turn, so that doping prevention can be promoted among top-level athletes, schoolchildren and young club athletes alike.

With regard to its new investigative powers, the Agency has opened several investigations into non-analytical violations, which have led to the disciplinary prosecution of athletes for anti-doping breaches such as failing to provide whereabouts information or falsifying medical documents.

The year 2022 was also the first in a decade in which the 10,000-test milestone for the Agency was exceeded. These tests are no longer carried out randomly but are now based in their entirety on discipline-, sport- and performance-specific criteria. The rules governing whereabouts have been broadened to apply to a greater number of top-level athletes, particularly from team sports, and thus facilitate unannounced tests.

On the disciplinary front, activity continued unabated: more than 80 cases were processed in 2022, of which nearly 60 resulted in sanctions. Half of these sanctions resulted from a decision by the Sanctions Committee, and the other half from an administrative composition agreement signed by the athlete. This procedure has helped to reduce the average time taken to complete a case to around 7 months.

All our activities rely on the active involvement of sports and anti-doping authorities. We have strengthened our ties with our key partners, for example by signing several agreements with INSEP and the Centre National des Sports de la Défense, both of which are designed to facilitate doping tests and develop preventive measures for the populations they serve.

This lengthy period of preparation will ensure the success of the Paris 2024 Olympic Games, the organization of which has been accelerated at several levels for anti-doping. Relations with the OCOG 2024 have taken concrete form with the signing of a support agreement enabling it to benefit from the Agency's logistics during the Games. Under the supervision of the ITA, the Agency will carry out some 6,000 tests during the competition.

Finally, the Olympic bill adopted by the last French Council of Ministers in December 2022 includes, at the Agency's initiative and in line with international standards, a provision to reinforce the analysis capacity of the French laboratory by authorizing targeted genetic analysis.

DOMINIQUE LAURENT
President of the AFLD

KEY FIGURES FOR 2022



89

anti-doping educators
trained and accredited
→ 20 in 2021

75%

of federations responded to
the questionnaire on their
anti-doping obligations

90

sports federations with
one or more anti-doping
representatives

92%

of newly-included athletes
in the target group
contacted at the time
of their inclusion for an
education session

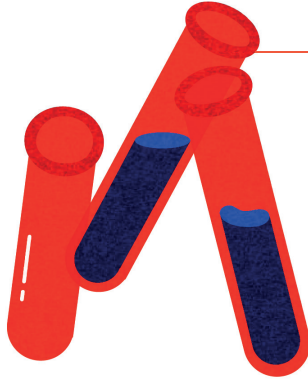


20 %

of adverse analytical
findings (AAF) linked to the
use of dietary supplements

72

adverse analytical findings
(AAFs), i.e., 0.71% of
samples taken as part
of the Agency's annual
inspection program
→ 75 AAFs/0.82% in 2021



10 212

10,212 samples collected from athletes as part of the Agency's annual testing program
→ **9,158 in 2021**

230

samples collected from parasports athletes
→ **205 in 2021**

53 %

of tests conducted out of competition
→ **60% in 2021**

76 %

of samples taken from national and international athletes
→ **76% in 2021**

130

temporary testers

1 810

samples collected on behalf of other anti-doping organizations
→ **1 252 in 2021**



TOP 3
most frequently detected substances

1.

anabolic agents:
31 %

2.

stimulants:
19 %

3.

diuretics and masking agents:
11 %



49%

of disciplinary cases resolved
via agreements accepted by
athletes
→ 56 % in 2021

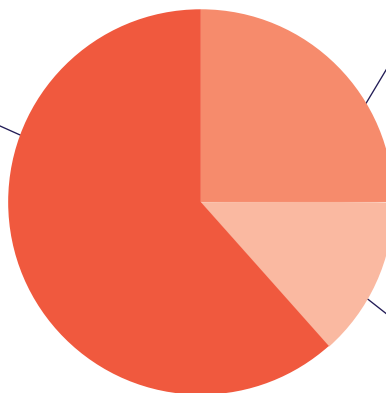
92

disciplinary cases
recorded
→ 88 in 2021

Sanctions imposed or accepted by the athlete

60%

suspension of
2 years or fewer



25%

suspension of
4 years or more

15%

suspension of between
2 and 4 years



18%

of TUE (Therapeutic Use
Exemption) applications received
examined in fine by a committee
of medical experts

70%

of TUE applications
granted



127

doping incidents reported to the Agency
→ **81 in 2021**

11

investigations opened for non-analytical anti-doping rule violations
→ **5 in 2021**

13

judicial or administrative referrals in connection with anti-doping reports or investigations



44

permanent positions

45%

women

40

years average age

6

years average seniority



11,2

million euros operating budget

9,8%

operating income from services provided on behalf of other anti-doping organizations

COMBATING ANIMAL DOPING

Since its creation, the French Anti-Doping Agency has been responsible for dealing with animal doping in the same way as human doping. Unlike human doping, animal doping activities are not supervised by the World Anti-Doping Agency, and anti-doping rules have not been harmonized at the international level. In France, the choice has been made to transpose most of the rules governing human doping to animal doping, subject to the necessary adaptations. And the Organisation nationale antidopage (French National Anti-Doping Organization) has been entrusted with the task of managing the anti-doping program for animals involved in sporting competitions (horses and dogs). Unlike human doping, however, this model is not shared by all countries, and rules may vary for national competitions. In 2022, the Agency overhauled its animal anti-doping policy to take advantage of the latest advances in human doping detection, pending further legislative reform.

As part of its mission, the Agency implements the measures and prerogatives laid down in the French Sports Code. These national rules differ in several respects from those applicable to human doping, often to the detriment of the effectiveness of anti-doping measures in favor of animal welfare.

This is because the rules are not as well harmonized at the international level as they are for human doping, in the absence of an international regulator comparable to the World Anti-Doping Agency. Article 16 of the World Anti-Doping Code merely calls for the establishment of common rules by the international federation.

In national law, these rules are essentially the result of the transposition of human doping rules, which is sometimes difficult to implement: animal doping law has historically been derived from human doping law. As a result, there has been no comprehensive overhaul of the rules applicable to animal doping since the creation of the French Sports Code, whereas a number of major changes have been made to the rules governing human doping: anti-doping rules for animals have gradually become obsolete.

To ensure the implementation of this remit, the Board includes one member appointed by the President of the Académie Vétérinaire de France (French Veterinary Academy), while the Sanctions Committee may include two members appointed by the same authority.



A long-standing tool in the fight against animal doping: in-competition testing

In France, the Agency is empowered to carry out veterinary checks on all sporting competitions, mainly equestrian events, in accordance with article L. 241-1 of the French Sports Code. Several competition organizers may be involved:

- French Riding Federation ;
- French Equestrian Society ;
- French Polo Federation ;
- French Pulk and Dog Sledding Federation ;
- French Sled Sports Federation.

Its mission is governed by two principles that limit its powers.

On the one hand, it is not empowered to carry out controls at horse races that are not run under the authority of a sports federation. These races fall under the authority of the French National Horseracing Federation and are regulated by the Ministry of the Interior for the purposes of gambling and racing.

On the other hand, for international competitions, the relevant anti-doping organization is the international federation concerned, which is then responsible for testing and sanctions.

At sporting events, urine and blood samples are taken by testers who are not human doping control officers, but who have professional veterinary qualifications. Testing is only carried out during competitions. The Agency does not have the same facilities as for athletes, since in the fight against animal doping, there is no obligation to locate animals outside competitions, nor is there any longitudinal monitoring with a biological profile of the animal based on the "athlete's passport" model.

Ultimately, the samples taken are analyzed by a single laboratory linked to the Agency: the Laboratoire des Courses Hippiques (French horse racing laboratory) (LCH). In the event of an adverse analytical finding – a "positive test" – the disciplinary procedure is carried out in the same way as for human doping: the individual is informed, legal action is taken or the case is closed, an administrative composition agreement may be reached, or the case is heard by the Sanctions Committee. The same appeal procedures are then available against decisions accepted by the Board or handed down by the Sanctions Committee.

A more robust testing program to combat animal doping

The annual testing programs for 2021 and 2022 included 300 animal doping samples for horses and sled dogs. This target has been renewed for 2023.

The number of anti-doping rule violations recorded by the Agency remains limited, although proportionally higher than for human doping. The absolute number of violations may therefore vary, in small quantities, from one year to the next.

Number of anti-doping rule violations per year

| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------|------|------|------|
| 2 | 5 | 8 | 6 |

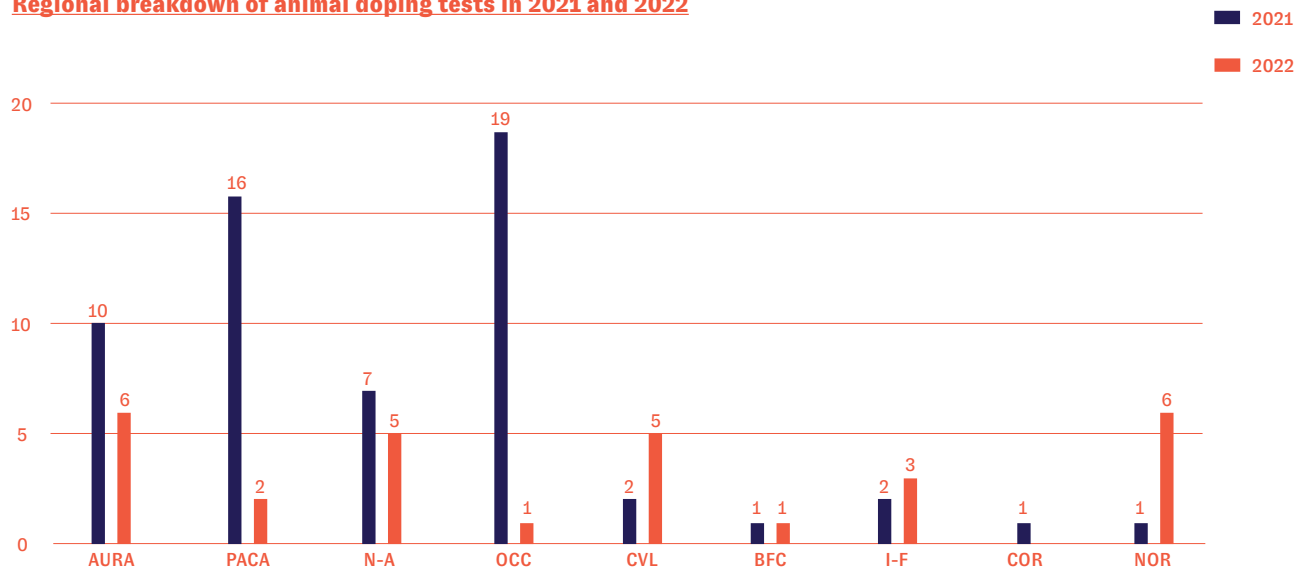
To make the testing program more relevant, and to ensure that each test is useful and targeted, in 2022, several areas of improvement were identified for deployment in 2023.

Renewing the pool of approved veterinary samplers and reinforcing their training

In September 2022, the Agency had just 3 veterinary samplers, but in practice, only 1 was available and committed to a mission. A call for volunteers, relayed by the Association vétérinaire équine française (French Equine Veterinary Association) (AVEF), led to applications, and an initial training course for these candidates was held in September 2022. This process now guarantees better geographical distribution and, consequently, better coverage of French territory. Approved and sworn in, 9 veterinary samplers are now operational, awaiting continued training follow-up.

This recruitment and training drive has made it possible, from 2022 onwards, to improve the distribution of testing by region, and to carry out tests in regions with high-level equestrian sports competitions.

Regional breakdown of animal doping tests in 2021 and 2022



Better targeting of testing through more accurate risk analysis

In 2022, the Agency looked at ways of making the testing program for animal samples more robust. On the model of human doping, the targeting and prioritization of tests must be based on objective criteria (sporting stakes, history of doping, information gathered, etc.) and not be purely contingent, depending, in particular, on the availability of veterinary samplers.

Vulnerability to doping is also taken into account by establishing a risk analysis based on an order of priority: Olympic disciplines (show jumping, dressage, eventing), high-risk non-Olympic disciplines (endurance), high-stakes events, etc.

Using investigative powers to underpin testing

There is a stronger and more natural propensity to submit reports in the fight against animal doping. In 2021, 9 reports were sent to the Agency concerning animal doping, representing 11% of the total number of reports received. This proportion remained stable in 2022.

In 2022, this source of information led to the opening of 3 investigations in the field of animal doping, representing more than a quarter of the investigations opened during this period. The value of investigative powers (summons to a hearing, visits to premises, power to communicate documents or information) was increased tenfold by their adaptation to animal doping scenarios thanks to article 22 of the law of November 30, 2021, aimed at combating ani-

mal abuse and strengthening the bond between animals and humans. Thanks to an amendment adopted by the Senate, on the initiative of Senator Arnaud Bazin, visits to premises by the Agency's investigators have thus been expressly extended to premises where animals taking part in events or training sessions are usually kept, such as stalls or stables.

The effectiveness of our investigative actions also relies on closer cooperation with the Ordre national des vétérinaires (French National Veterinary Association), which is entrusted with the supervision of the profession and can therefore sanction breaches of professional ethics related to animal doping by these professionals, a power the Agency does not have. An agreement signed between the Agency and the Ordre in 2022 has provided a framework for the exchange of information and knowledge and established a procedure for reporting suspected breaches of veterinary ethics to the Ordre.

In addition to the closure of one case, the other two investigations led to the initiation of disciplinary proceedings in early 2023. This brief experiment in 2022 demonstrates the significant potential inherent in the information collected on animal doping, with a relatively high conversion rate of investigations into disciplinary proceedings at this stage.

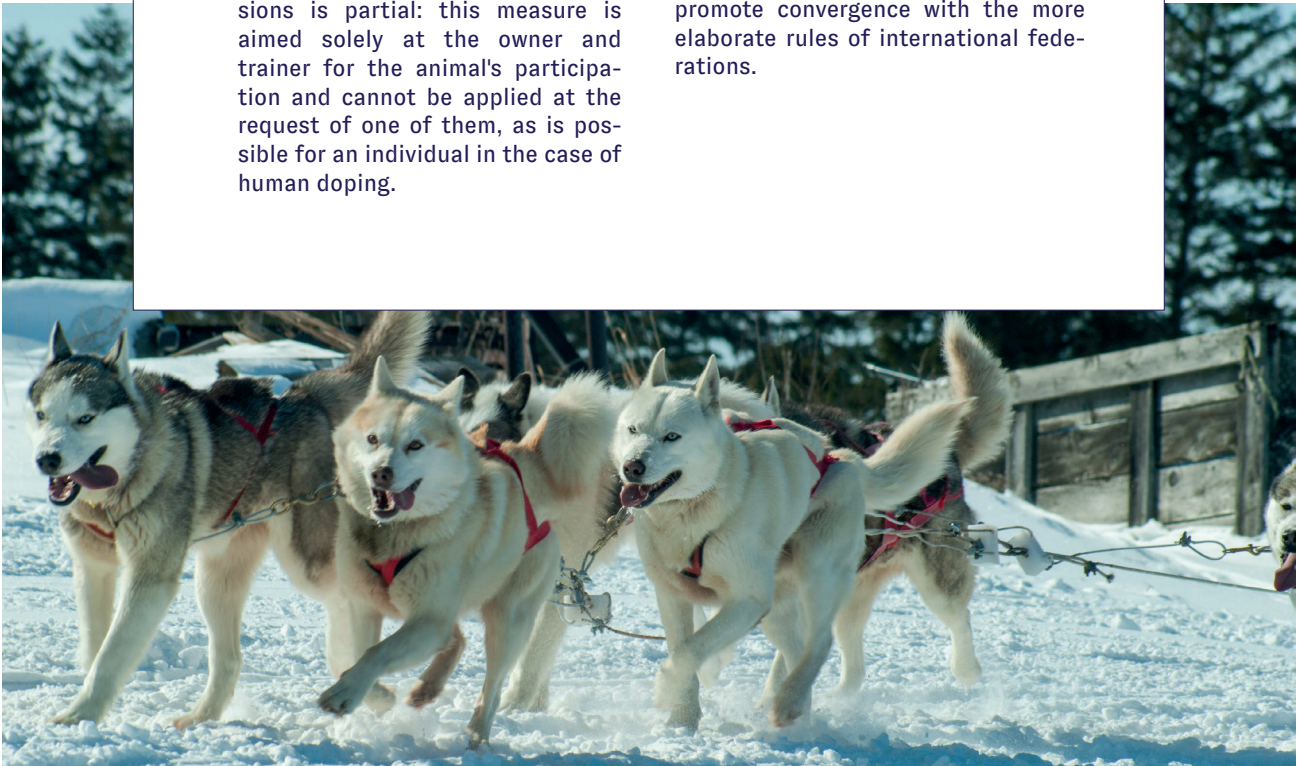
THE SPECIFICS OF ANIMAL ANTI-DOPING RULES

In France, the Sports Code provides for ten violations of anti-doping rules in the field of human doping, which it adopts, albeit with different wording, in the field of animal doping.

However, the effectiveness of the fight against animal doping is limited by specific characteristics that are currently poorly taken into account by the law in force in France:

- The bans apply to everyone, but the list of people sanctioned by the Agency is strictly limited to owners, athletes and trainers, and does not extend to veterinarians or animal carers, for example.
 - There is no internationally harmonized duration for violations, and the penalties imposed are generally less severe.
 - There are no separate mechanisms for taking into account any veterinary need for treatment with a prohibited substance, which would be the equivalent of a therapeutic use exemption for the animal being tested.
 - The scope of provisional suspensions is partial: this measure is aimed solely at the owner and trainer for the animal's participation and cannot be applied at the request of one of them, as is possible for an individual in the case of human doping.
- The statute of limitations for disciplinary proceedings is limited to five years, compared with ten years for human doping.
 - Sanctions are less clearly defined, as they are provided for only by a general reference to the rules applicable to human doping: while publication of the sanction or cancellation of sporting results can be inferred from this reference alone, fines are not provided for.

Improving the legal framework applicable to animal doping in France requires specific legislative changes, which have never been enacted since the introduction of these rules. Such changes would help to take account of a growing social concern - animal welfare - which doping practices come into direct conflict with, thus justifying a strengthening of the arsenal available to anti-doping authorities. This legislative initiative would also promote convergence with the more elaborate rules of international federations.





OUR CORE MISSIONS

- 1. EDUCATE AND PREVENT**
- 2. PROCESS THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS (TUEs)**
- 3. SUPPORT RESEARCH**
- 4. ASSESS FEDERATIONS' ANTI-DOPING OBLIGATIONS**
- 5. TEST**
- 6. INVESTIGATE**
- 7. SANCTION**

1 · EDUCATE AND PREVENT

The Agency's annual education program for 2022 continued that of 2021, emphasizing a collaborative, partnership-based and regional approach, with the aim of communicating key messages and best practices to all audiences.

With this in mind, the Agency has worked with its partners to provide training, content and tools to set up and support anti-doping education initiatives. These efforts are aimed primarily at top-level athletes and their support staff, who make up the Agency's target audience (systematic calls to athletes included in the target group, invitations to one of the nine webinars on whereabouts obligations, etc.).

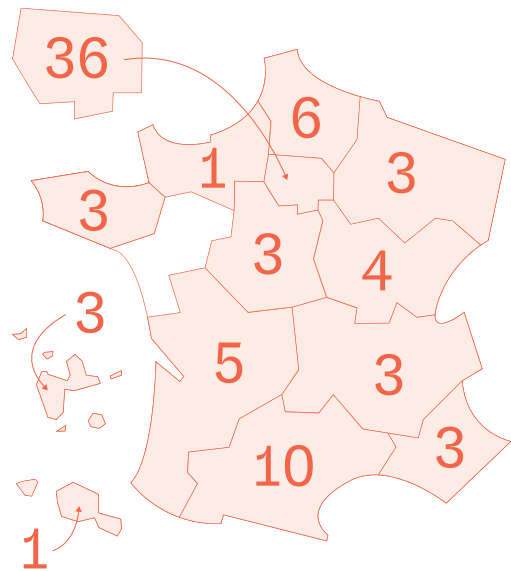
Priority was given to the training of anti-doping educators: 12 training courses were delivered in 2022, over the equivalent of two days of training. At the end of the 2022 training courses, 89 new educators were certified, joining the 20 educators already trained and certified in 2021.

To coordinate this network, an e-learning platform project was developed throughout the year, with a view to making it available to various audiences in 2023. This platform will make it possible to digitize part of the anti-doping training provided by the Agency (doping control officers, educators, escorts, etc.), and then to offer educational content for athletes and those around them (trainers, medical and paramedical staff, parents, etc.), as well as for anyone wishing to learn more about anti-doping initiatives. The platform and its first set of content are scheduled to go online in the first half of 2023.

The same efforts were focused on anti-doping liaison officers, appointed by 90 federations, including 70 Olympic and Paralympic federations in 2022. By the end of five training sessions organized between September and

December 2022, almost half of all federations had trained a liaison officer.

Finally, the year 2022 was marked by various operations by the Agency in the field of prevention, starting with the 21st annual symposium for doping-free sport (Colloque annuel pour un sport sans dopage).



Geographical distribution: 13 regions represented: Hauts-de-France (6), Normandy (1), Brittany (3), Centre-Val-De-Loire (3), Nouvelle-Aquitaine (5), Occitanie (10), Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (3), Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (3), Bourgogne-France-Comté (4), Grand Est (3), Ile-de-France (36), Guadeloupe (3), French Polynesia (1)

2 · PROCESS THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS (TUEs)

In 2022, we continued to educate athletes and athlete support personnel about the procedures for granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs). The effort to inform and raise awareness is all the more important as TUEs are the only legal way to justify the presence of a prohibited substance by an unauthorized route of administration since the abolition in 2019 of the "duly justified medical reason" (RMDJ), which used to allow cases to be closed simply upon presentation of a medical prescription. Over the course of the year, 12 cases were closed by the Board due to a TUE concerning 10 different athletes. Of these 10, 3 competed at the international level.

The many changes made to the procedure in 2021 have yielded positive results in terms of refocusing the examination of applications by the committees of medical experts on those that are admissible and, in return, being able to respond to the various queries received by the Agency on doping prevention in terms of medical prescriptions. In 2022, the number of TUE applications rose by almost 20% (with 196 referrals compared with 164 in 2021), but the number of cases examined by a committee fell by more than 40%.

Medical expert committees are now presented with admissible and complete cases, if necessary after making an additional request to the athletes prior to the referral, failing which the cases will be closed. In the end, although more applications are received and fewer are submitted to a medical expert committee, the number of favorable decisions has increased significantly, thanks to the emphasis placed on ensuring that cases are processed prior to examination.

3 · SUPPORT RESEARCH

The split from the French Anti-Doping Laboratory (LADF) has not marked the end of the Agency's support for anti-doping research. Anti-doping research is essential to anti-doping organizations, not only to better detect doping, but also to better understand the underlying processes behind it.

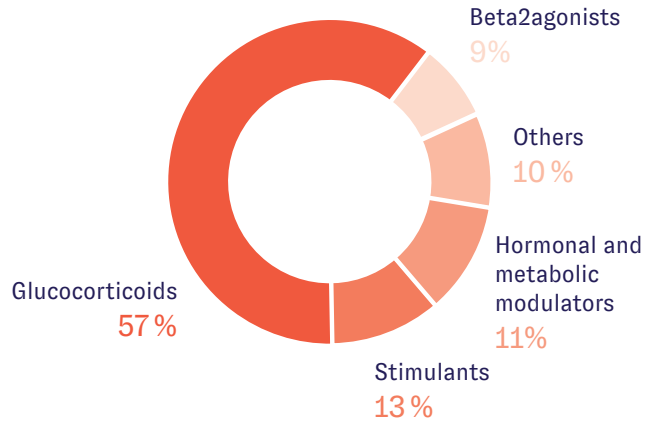
This is why, by funding ongoing or future research projects planned for 2023, the Agency has stepped up its financial efforts. In 2022, the Agency supported anti-doping research through several initiatives:

- preparation of a call for research projects for 2023 around priority themes (performance analysis, prevalence of doping and improved doping detection techniques);

One of the reasons for this is the high proportion of applications for non-doping substances (67 applications versus 26 in 2021) or incomplete applications (15 applications versus only 3 in 2021).

At the end of this process, only 30 cases, i.e., 18% of those received, warranted presentation to a medical expert committee made up of three of the 17 practitioners who make up the Agency's pool of experts. As a result, the number of TUEs processed for national athletes fell from 56 in 2021 - of which 32, or 57%, were granted - to 30 in 2022, of which 21, or 70%, were granted.

Construct table of classes of prohibited substances for which a TUE was requested in 2022



- funding of studies by the French Anti-Doping Laboratory (LADF) to improve detection methods;

- continued support for three ongoing projects and one finalized research project on the subject of "challenging doping practices and anti-doping".

In this context, the Agency can count on the Scientific Steering Committee (COS), renewed in 2022, which brings together French-speaking experts from several countries and several fields of expertise, from both the hard and social sciences. Three new members joined the committee in 2022.

4 - ASSESS FEDERATIONS' ANTI-DOPING OBLIGATIONS

Since 2021, the Agency has been responsible for ensuring that sports federations, their bodies and employees comply with their anti-doping obligations, in application of article L. 232-5, I, 19° of the French Sports Code. To accomplish this mission, it has two means at its disposal: the sending of a questionnaire by the Secretary General, and the opening of an audit based on a decision by the Board.

In 2022, the first stage was completed by sending out a questionnaire to all 115 federations, in collaboration with the representative bodies of the sports movement and the

French Ministry of Sport. Eighty federations responded in full to the questionnaire, and 7 federations replied in part, representing three-quarters of the federations to whom the questionnaire was sent.

These responses provide an unprecedented map of the state of implementation of anti-doping obligations by French federations, enabling us to draw initial lessons for raising awareness of the legal framework, promoting best practices and supporting federations that are willing to cooperate.

THE AGENCY'S GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO FEDERATIONS

1. Education and prevention:

Invite federations that have not trained their liaison officers to take part in a liaison officer training course.

Encourage federations that have indicated they do not have a specific prevention plan to set one up, with the support of the guide to federations' prevention policies.

2. Intelligence and anti-doping investigations:

Draw the attention of federations to the need to make the role of anti-doping liaison officer a priority, by clearly identifying them to the public and putting in place procedures and resources to make them a key contact for reporting suspected doping.

3. Anti-doping tests:

Remind federations, particularly those most at fault in this area, of their obligation to pass on all information relating to in-competition and, above all, out-of-competition testing to the Agency.

4. Anti-doping results management:

Remind federations that when an athlete sanctioned for an anti-doping rule violation applies for the reinstatement, renewal or issue of a sports license, they must make this conditional on the production of a certificate issued by a doping prevention medical unit following an interview between a doctor and the athlete concerned.

Issue a general reminder to all federations of best practices in the case of the cancellation of individual and team results, and the reallocation and distribution of prizes and winnings to athletes who would otherwise have been entitled to them.

5 · TEST

2022 saw an increase in doping tests, in line with the Agency's strategy of ramping up the number of tests in the run-up to the Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Agency reached its annual testing program target, collecting 10,209 samples.

To this end, the Agency has strengthened its individualized monitoring of top-level athletes representing France with the introduction of the control group, in addition to the target group. This new tool for monitoring top-level athletes is based on less stringent whereabouts requirements than the target group (home address and training address), with no penalties for failure to provide accurate, up-to-date information. The control group is particularly focused on team athletes, for whom clubs or federations already communicate information as part of the sports activity periods.

Breakdown of samples in 2022 by period and type

| | Out of competition | In competition | TOTAL |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Urine | 4 948 | 4 386 | 9 334 |
| Blood | 446 | 20 | 466 |
| Biological passport | 405 | 7 | 412 |
| TOTAL | 5 799 | 4 413 | 10 212 |

As in 2021, the majority of tests in 2022 were conducted out-of-competition, particularly involving athletes subject to whereabouts rules. However, the proportion of out-of-competition samples taken in 2022 fell to just over 53%, compared with 60% in 2021. This decrease can be explained as much by the normal resumption of sporting competitions following the end of the Covid-19 pandemic as by the Agency's determination to step up in-competition testing, with the ultimate aim of achieving parity between out-of-competition and in-competition testing.

Against this backdrop of intense activity, athletes from all over the world are also increasingly present in France. The number of tests carried out for third parties is also rising sharply, and collaboration with International Federations (IFs), National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) and the

The number of athletes subject to individual and collective whereabouts requirements throughout 2022 increased significantly. Whereas in 2021, the testing department's monitoring was based on a target group of around 350 athletes, in 2022 it was based on 551 athletes across the target group - for almost half - and the control group.

The number of inspections targeted at the "sub-national" level was maintained in 2022 at 23.65% of total inspections, based on the targeting of athletes resulting from the use of intelligence gathered and processed. This approach maintains a deterrent effect with regard to the "sub-national" level, in the interests of public health.

Breakdown of samples in 2022 by category of athlete

| | Out of competition | In competition | TOTAL | Part % |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| National and international athletes | 5 028 | 2 769 | 7 797 | 76,35 |
| Other athletes | 771 | 1 644 | 2 415 | 23,65 |
| TOTAL | 5 799 | 4 413 | 10 212 | 100 |

International Testing Agency (ITA) is intensifying. In 2022, the Agency provided 829 services for a total of 1,810 urine and blood samples, including pro bono support for the Ukrainian anti-doping organization.

In the run-up to the Paris Games, the Agency has therefore stepped up its training of doping control officers (DCOs), notably with a gathering of these testers in November 2023 at INSEP. In a new development, the Agency also trained 63 anti-doping escorts at two training sessions in Créteil and Bordeaux.

Breakdown of 2022 samples by sport (in alphabetical order)

| SPORT | NUMBER OF SAMPLES | SAMPLES / TOTAL SAMPLES (%) | AAFs | SHARE OF AAFs AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AAFs (%) | RATIO OF SAMPLES / AAFs |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|---|-------------------------|
| Athletics | 1023 | 10,02 % | 5 | 6,94 % | 0,49 % |
| Rowing | 148 | 1,45 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Badminton | 68 | 0,67 % | 1 | 1,39 % | 1,47 % |
| Baseball | 4 | 0,04 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Wheelchair basketball | 10 | 0,10 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Basketball | 595 | 5,83 % | 1 | 1,39 % | 0,17 % |
| Biathlon | 85 | 0,83 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Bobsleigh | 16 | 0,16 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Bodybuilding-fitness | 14 | 0,14 % | 1 | 1,39 % | 7,14 % |
| Boules | 6 | 0,06 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Boxing | 110 | 1,08 % | 1 | 1,39 % | 0,91 % |
| Arm wrestling | 22 | 0,22 % | 3 | 4,17 % | 13,64 % |
| Canoe / Kayak | 138 | 1,35 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Blind football | 6 | 0,06 % | 1 | 1,39 % | 16,67 % |
| Camargue bullfighting | 7 | 0,07 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Orienteering | 18 | 0,18 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Cycling | 984 | 9,64 % | 10 | 13,89 % | 1,02 % |
| Dance | 8 | 0,08 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Equestrian | 33 | 0,32 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Sport climbing | 35 | 0,34 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Fencing | 52 | 0,51 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Wheelchair fencing | 9 | 0,09 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Football | 1418 | 13,89 % | 6 | 8,33 % | 0,42 % |
| American football | 36 | 0,35 % | 2 | 2,78 % | 5,56 % |
| Powerlifting | 92 | 0,90 % | 1 | 1,39 % | 1,09 % |
| Golf | 34 | 0,33 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Gymnastics | 83 | 0,81 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Weightlifting | 81 | 0,79 % | 2 | 2,78 % | 2,47 % |
| Handball | 462 | 4,52 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Field hockey | 10 | 0,10 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Ice hockey | 238 | 2,33 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Judo | 144 | 1,41 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Ju-jitsu | 9 | 0,09 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Karate | 47 | 0,46 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Kickboxing | 42 | 0,41 % | 4 | 5,56 % | 9,52 % |
| Wrestling | 128 | 1,25 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Mixed martial arts | 115 | 1,13 % | 10 | 13,89 % | 8,70 % |
| Muay Thai | 42 | 0,41 % | 2 | 2,78 % | 4,76 % |
| Netball | 4 | 0,04 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para athletics | 20 | 0,20 % | 1 | 1,39 % | 5,00 % |
| Para rowing | 16 | 0,16 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para badminton | 6 | 0,06 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para biathlon | 1 | 0,01 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |

| SPORT | NOMBRE DE PRÉLEVEMENTS | PRÉLEVEMENTS / TOTAL PRÉLEVEMENTS (%) | RAA | PART DES RAA PAR RAPPORT AUX RAA TOTAUX(%) | RATIO PRELEVEMENTS / RAA |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|--|--------------------------|
| Para arm wrestling | 1 | 0,01 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para canoe | 22 | 0,22 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para cycling | 23 | 0,23 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para weightlifting | 12 | 0,12 % | 1 | 1,39 % | 8,33 % |
| Para judo | 6 | 0,06 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para swimming | 26 | 0,25 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para skiing | 1 | 0,01 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para nordic skiing | 6 | 0,06 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para tennis | 6 | 0,06 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para table tennis | 13 | 0,13 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para shooting | 15 | 0,15 % | 1 | 1,39 % | 6,67 % |
| Para archery | 7 | 0,07 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Para triathlon | 12 | 0,12 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Figure skating | 32 | 0,31 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Sport fishing | 1 | 0,01 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Basque pelota | 40 | 0,39 % | 2 | 2,78 % | 5,00 % |
| Modern pentathlon | 51 | 0,50 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Roller sport | 76 | 0,74 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Wheelchair rugby | 12 | 0,12 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Rugby League (13) | 356 | 3,49 % | 7 | 9,72 % | 1,97 % |
| Rugby Union (15, 7) | 1954 | 19,13 % | 6 | 8,33 % | 0,31 % |
| Lifesaving | 10 | 0,10 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Savate | 29 | 0,28 % | 1 | 1,39 % | 3,45 % |
| Skiing | 130 | 1,27 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Water skiing | 15 | 0,15 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Ski mountaineering | 70 | 0,69 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Water sports | 225 | 2,20 % | 3 | 4,17 % | 1,33 % |
| Motor sports | 22 | 0,22 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Motorcycle sports | 17 | 0,17 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Underwater sports | 8 | 0,08 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Squash | 18 | 0,18 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Surfing | 20 | 0,20 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Taekwondo | 18 | 0,18 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Tennis | 128 | 1,25 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Table tennis | 18 | 0,18 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Shooting | 18 | 0,18 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Archery | 14 | 0,14 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Triathlon | 155 | 1,52 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Sailing | 44 | 0,43 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |
| Volleyball | 162 | 1,59 % | | 0,00 % | 0,00 % |

6 · INVESTIGATE

Now endowed with the investigative powers conferred on it by the Decree of April 24, 2021, in 2022 the Agency continued to step up its enforcement efforts, an essential pillar in the fight against doping.

The activity of the Investigations and Intelligence Department, whose team was expanded and reorganized in 2022, was fueled by the increased number of reports, up to 127, in line with the upward trajectory of recent years (with 79 in 2019 and 81 in 2021). The methods of transmission (mail, telephone or e-mail) were more varied than in previous years, but the majority of reports were anonymous (61% in 2022).

2022 was devoted to providing a diversified outlet for the information collected and processed, so as to be able to share this information in the most relevant way, whether contributing to better targeting of tests or the carrying out of investigations by investigating departments or other public bodies.

In 2022, this information led to the opening of three investigations and five referrals to the judicial authorities. This information also fed into the sharing of intelligence between administrations and services, resulting in two information sheets sent to the OCLAESP, three information sheets sent to CIRAD, one information sheet sent to the French tax authorities and two suspicious transaction

reports sent to the financial intelligence unit (Tracfin).

In 2022, 73 tests were recommended on the basis of intelligence analyses, and 55 were carried out, with the results indicating both an adverse analytical finding (AAF) and a non-analytical anti-doping rule violation.

Lastly, investigations reached full speed, giving rise to the first disciplinary proceedings resulting from an investigation, or leading to the use of traditional anti-doping tools (targeting athletes, inclusion in the target group, re-analysis of samples, etc.).

In 2022, the Agency's Secretary General opened 11 additional investigations into non-analytical anti-doping rule violations, while 5 investigations were completed, bringing the average duration of investigations to four months. As a result of these investigations, proceedings were initiated against one target group athlete for falsification and whereabouts violations, and in two animal doping cases for the administration of prohibited substances.

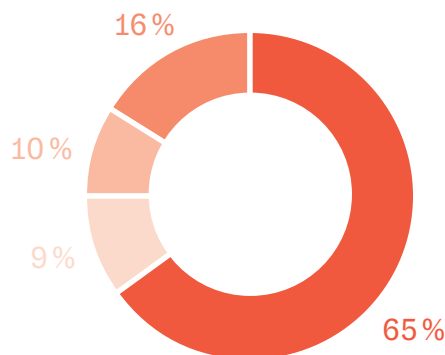
Breakdown of reports

BY SPORT

- Athletics
- Road cycling
- Powerlifting
- Weightlifting
- Bodybuilding
- Rugby Union
- CrossFit
- Equestrian (show jumping)

BY SPORTING STATUS

- Sub-national athletes: 65 %
- National athletes: 10 %
- Other athletes (target group, control group, foreign internationals): 9 %
- 16 % not linked to a specific athlete (trafficking or incitement)



7 • SANCTION

The Agency's disciplinary activity continued unabated in 2022, with an increase in the number of anti-doping rule violations recorded and a clear rise in the number of disciplinary cases handled.

With 92 new cases, compared with 88 in 2021, 2022 marked a slight increase in the number of cases registered. 2022 was also characterized by the higher proportion of non-analytical violations handled, notably those resulting from investigations conducted by the Agency.

Of the 85 human doping violations, 75 involved the presence of prohibited substances in the athlete's samples following an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF). Ten of these cases involved non-analytical violations of anti-doping rules (non-compliance with suspension, evasion, refusal to submit to doping tests, whereabouts violations or falsification of test results). In the fight against animal doping, 7 new cases were registered. Three involved an analytical anti-doping rule violation and the other 4 involved non-analytical violations which were identified through investigations.

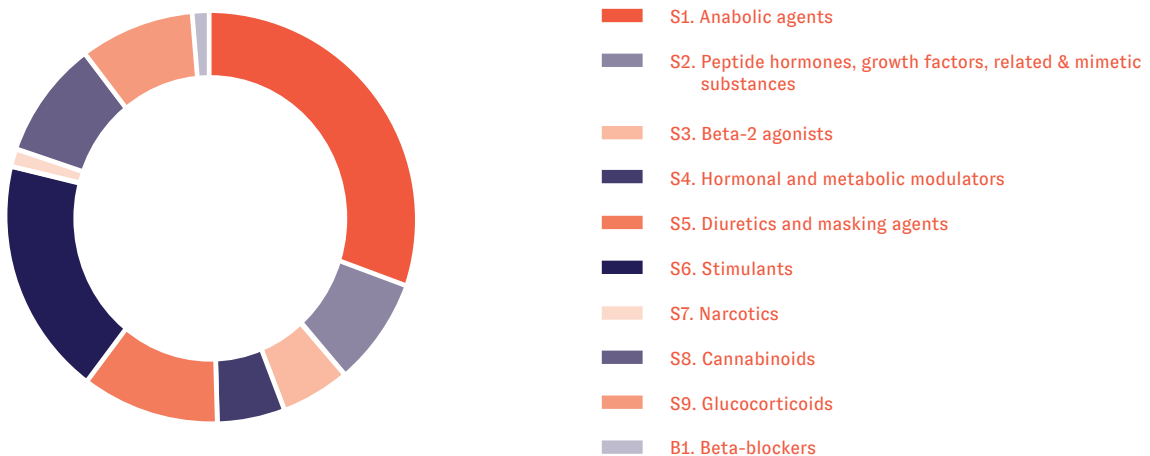
At the same time, in 2022, the number of completed disciplinary proceedings also increased significantly: 101 cases were closed in 2022, an average of more than 45% more than in 2021, marking an overall reduction in the number of pending disciplinary cases.

The earliest possible processing of registered cases means that cases can now be closed quickly (in the presence of a therapeutic use exemption or an authorized route of administration) or the athlete can be offered the most appropriate agreement in light of the circumstances of the case.

With regard to human doping, 26 cases were closed by the Board in 2022, either because the athlete had a therapeutic use exemption justifying the analysis result (12), or because the athlete had demonstrated the use of an authorized route of administration (14). In the case of animal doping, only 1 case was closed, the procedure having established that the owner of the animal was not at fault.

This approach also means that, as in 2021, the administrative composition agreement was the solution adopted in almost half the cases closed during the year. In the event of prosecution being initiated by the Board, the person being prosecuted is offered an administrative composition agreement by the Secretary General; if this is not accepted, the case will be referred to the Sanctions Committee. The percentage of sanctions accepted by an administrative composition agreement thus stands at 49% for fiscal year 2022. The person concerned implicitly rejected the proposal in 29% of cases, and explicitly rejected it in 22% of cases.

Analytical violations by class of substance



Breakdown of registered cases in 2022

| NATURE OF THE VIOLATION | TOTAL | |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| | Nb | % |
| Human doping | 85 | 92 % |
| Analytical violations (positive tests) | 75 | 88 % |
| S1. Anabolic agents | 23 | 27 % |
| S2. Peptide hormones, growth factors, related & mimetic substances | 6 | 7 % |
| S3. Beta-2 agonists | 4 | 4 % |
| S4. Hormonal and metabolic modulators | 4 | 5 % |
| S5. Diuretics and masking agents | 8 | 9 % |
| S6. Stimulants | 14 | 16 % |
| S7. Narcotics | 1 | 1 % |
| S8. Cannabinoids | 7 | 8 % |
| S9. Glucocorticoids | 7 | 8 % |
| P1. Beta-blockers | 1 | 1 % |
| Non-analytical violations | 10 | 12 % |
| Evasion or refusal to submit to testing | 2 | 2 % |
| Non-compliance with prohibition | 5 | 7 % |
| Failure to determine whereabouts | 2 | 9 % |
| Falsification of testing elements | 1 | 1 % |
| Animal doping | 7 | 8 % |
| Analytical violations (positive tests) | 3 | 43 % |
| Non-analytical violations (prohibited procedures) | 4 | 57 % |
| TOTAL | 92 | 100 % |

Key: when the analysis of a sample has revealed the presence of substances belonging to different classes, the violation is listed under the class of substance that appears most significant (e.g.: for an analysis that has revealed the presence of anabolic agents and glucocorticoids, the violation is listed under non-specified substances).

When a non-analytical violation has been found during a test, but a sample has nevertheless been collected and its analysis has given rise to an adverse analytical report, the violation is classified as an analytical violation.



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