

ACTIVITY REPORT SUMMARY

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**FRENCH
ANTI-DOPING AGENCY**

AFLD

2025 marked a new phase in the implementation of the AFLD's (*Agence Française de Lutte contre le Dopage* [French Anti-Doping Agency]) anti-doping policy.

The Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games may now be behind us, but their legacy in the fight against doping remains very much alive. That legacy continues to shape our approach today. It provides a strong foundation as we strive to make our efforts ever more effective, far-reaching and impactful in promoting clean sport.

In 2025, we maintained a high level of testing, a cornerstone of any credible anti-doping program. We also strengthened our intelligence and investigative capabilities to an unprecedented degree, further enhancing our ability to detect and address doping. On the disciplinary front, the number of proceedings initiated to address anti-doping rule violations remained high, placing us among the world's leading national anti-doping organizations in terms of sanctions imposed. At the same time, our prevention and education initiatives, an essential complement to our enforcement powers, continued to expand and reach new audiences.

These achievements are encouraging, but they also remind us of the scale of the challenge before us. Doping remains a complex and constantly evolving threat to both the integrity of sport and the health of athletes. Meeting that challenge requires constant adaptation and continuous improvement. In this regard, the commitment shown throughout the year by athletes, sports federations, the French Olympic Committee (CNOSF), and the French Paralympic and Sports Committee (CPSF) remains one of our greatest strengths.

Yet 2025 was about more than operational performance alone. It marked the first year of implementation of our 2025–2030 Strategic Plan, a roadmap that challenges us to explore new approaches and broaden the scope of our action. The progress we have made in recent years, together with the expansion of our responsibilities, has given us the capacity to do so. More importantly, I am convinced that it is our duty to continue innovating and creating new tools and resources in support of our mission.

One of the priorities identified in our Strategic Plan is to further strengthen the public health dimension of our work. A major milestone was reached in 2025 with the creation of a Medical and Scientific Affairs Department at the AFLD. Among its key objectives is to develop closer cooperation with healthcare institutions and professionals, encouraging their greater involvement in the fight against doping and fostering new synergies, particularly in scientific research.

“Young people are increasingly targeted by those selling so-called ‘miracle products’ that claim to transform the body and enhance performance without any risk to health.”

We also began deepening our engagement at the local and regional levels. Throughout 2025, we met with a broad range of regional stakeholders across France, gaining a clearer understanding of the opportunities ahead and laying the groundwork for several promising partnerships. We also forged new ties with businesses, nonprofit organizations and academic institutions that share an interest in anti-doping and are ready to work alongside us.

These partnerships enhance our impact. They also help us reach younger audiences more effectively through our clean sport awareness initiatives. That outreach is more important now than ever before, as young people are increasingly targeted by those selling so-called “miracle products” that claim to transform the body and enhance performance without any risk to health.

In this respect, 2025 marked a significant broadening of our activities. Several major initiatives were launched during the year and will continue to grow in the years ahead. Excellence in anti-doping means continually improving the way we carry out our core responsibilities. But it also means looking beyond established practices: innovating, testing new ideas, and building operational partnerships that enable us to respond more effectively to the complex realities of doping and to the diverse circumstances of those who may be exposed to it, from elite and amateur athletes to recreational participants.

Béatrice Bourgeois
President of the AFLD

KEY FIGURES FOR 2025



EDUCATION & PREVENTION



212

Educators trained and accredited
as of December 31, 2025

+40

Educators trained
and accredited
compared to 2024

460

Educational activities
carried out by
anti-doping educators

14,946

Participants
in educational activities

(athletes and technical, sporting
& medical support staff)



AWARENESS-RAISING



65

Awareness-raising posts
created for the AFLD's
social media

375,000

Accounts reached
on Instagram
by AFLD posts

1,600

Hours
of watch time on the
AFLD YouTube channel



SANCTIONS



117

Disciplinary cases
registered

109 in 2024

including **34**

involving national-
& international-level athletes

55 in 2024

25

Cases closed
by the Board

including 16 because the athlete had a valid TUE

18

Non-analytical violations identified
(evasion, whereabouts failures, tampering, etc.)

10 in 2024

5

Violations identified
related to animal doping

6 in 2024

47%

of administrative settlement proposals
accepted by athletes

49% in 2024

89

Sanctions imposed
or accepted in 2025

101 in 2024

60% of sanctions imposed
or accepted by athletes were
suspensions of 2 years or less

51% in 2024

8% of sanctions imposed
or accepted by athletes were
suspensions of between 2 and 4 years

21% in 2024

32% of sanctions imposed
or accepted by athletes were
suspensions of 4 or more years

28% in 2024



THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS (TUEs)



283

TUE (Therapeutic Use Exemption)
requests received

288 in 2024

21%

of TUE requests were
admissible

25% in 2024

83%

of admissible TUE requests were granted
by a committee of medical experts

76% in 2024

72%

of retroactive
TUE requests were granted

60% in 2024

TESTS

11,159

samples collected
under the annual testing program
(French & foreign athletes in France
& French athletes abroad)

12,346 in 2024

92

Adverse Analytical Findings
(AAF), representing 0.82%
of samples collected under the
annual testing program

93 AAF/0.75% in 2024

0.78% **AAF**

worldwide in 2024
(source: WADA)

48%

Out-of-competition
testing

52% in 2024

75%

Samples collected from
national- and international-level athletes

75% in 2024

232

Samples collected
from para-athletes

276 in 2024

TOP 3

most frequently detected
substances in the samples

- **Anabolics** (23%)
- **Cannabinoids** (22%)
- **Diuretics & masking agents** (21%)

20.3%
of samples collected
in France from
foreign athletes

781
assignments carried out on behalf of
other anti-doping organizations

682 in 2024

288
samples collected abroad
from French athletes

354 in 2024

4.9
Days average turnaround time
for sample analysis

8.8 days in 2024

791
Dried blood spot
(DBS) tests

104 in 2024

156 doping control
officers on temp. contracts
as of January 1, 2025

183 chaperons trained
as of January 1, 2025



INVESTIGATIONS & INTELLIGENCE



264

Doping incidents reported
to the AFLD

177 in 2024

7

Investigations opened
for non-analytical
violations, including 2
following tip-offs

25

Reports referred
to judicial or
administrative authorities



AFLD



52

full-time work
contracts

47%

women

41

average age

5 years

average tenure

€11.3 million
operating budget

8.7%

of operating revenue derived from services
provided to other anti-doping organizations

2025 HIGHLIGHTS



February 13th: Cooperation agreement signed with the Luxembourg Anti-Doping Agency

The AFLD signs a partnership agreement with the Luxembourg Anti-Doping Agency (ALAD) to strengthen ties in the areas of education, information sharing, and testing. This is the 13th agreement of its kind signed since 2021 with national anti-doping organizations, following agreements with Bulgaria, India, Germany, Belgium, Monaco, Andorra, Norway, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Tunisia, and Romania.



March 27th: First anti-doping education seminar

For the first time, the AFLD brings together its accredited educators and the anti-doping liaison officers appointed by sports federations to discuss the implementation of prevention plans and the coordination of educational initiatives. The event attracts around 100 participants to the *Maison du Handball* in Créteil (Val-de-Marne, France) for informational sessions, workshops, and continuing education activities.



March 10th: Terry Olson appointed as Chair of the Sanctions Committee

Appointed by decree of the President of France, Terry Olson succeeds François Weil as Chair of the AFLD Sanctions Committee for a four-year term. Terry Olson joined the French Conseil d'État in 1993 and served as President of the Versailles Administrative Court of Appeal from 2017 to 2024. He spent the first part of his professional career as an officer in the French Navy.



April 30th: The AFLD partners with Senegal's Anti-Doping Organization in preparation for the 2026 Youth Olympic Games

The AFLD signs a cooperation agreement with Senegal's National Anti-Doping Organization (ONADS) during a visit to Paris by its Secretary General, Oulimata Goudiaby, in preparation for the 4th Summer Youth Olympic Games, which will take place in Dakar from October 31 to November 13, 2026. The agreement aims to support ONADS as it continues to ramp up its operations ahead of the Games.



June 3rd: Mental health at the heart of the 23rd Conference for Doping-Free Sport

Organized jointly by the AFLD, the French Olympic Committee (CNOSF), the French Paralympic and Sports Committee (CPSF), and the French Ministry of Sports, Youth, and Community Life, the 23rd National Conference for Doping-Free Sport shines a light on an often-overlooked dimension of anti-doping efforts: the psychological factors that can increase vulnerability to both intentional and unintentional doping.



June 10th: Doping product trafficking ring dismantled through cooperation between the AFLD and the German Anti-Doping Agency

German police conduct a series of raids on fitness stores in Berlin following information shared by the AFLD with NADA, the German Anti-Doping Agency. The operation leads to the seizure of large quantities of performance-enhancing drugs and counterfeit medications, particularly steroids, as well as substantial amounts of cash.



June 4th: Béatrice Bourgeois appears before the Senate during review of the bill for the 2030 Olympic and Paralympic Games

The president of the AFLD appears before the Senate Committee on Culture, Education, Communication, and Sport during its review of the bill on the organization of the 2030 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The bill includes several provisions on anti-doping. In particular, it strengthens the AFLD's operational capabilities by improving information-sharing with public authorities and sporting organizations, and by authorizing duly accredited and sworn AFLD investigators to conduct visual inspections and luggage searches.



July 8th: The AFLD renews its partnership with the National Defence Sports Centre

The AFLD and the National Defence Sports Centre (CNSD) renew the partnership agreement first signed in 2022 and strengthen its educational dimension. The CNSD has now appointed an anti-doping liaison officer and, in the future, will have access to a pool of anti-doping educators trained and accredited by the AFLD. The agreement also places particular emphasis on the organization of training programs for CNSD supervisory staff and instructors.



October 1st: Meeting with Marie-George Buffet

As part of the 2025–2030 Strategic Plan's focus on public health issues related to doping, the President of the AFLD meets with the former Minister of Youth and Sports, Marie-George Buffet, who initiated the March 23, 1999 law on the protection of athletes' health and the fight against doping. This meeting is part of a broader series of discussions with the individuals who have helped establish anti-doping as a public health issue in France.

October 4th: The AFLD participates in the Tunisian Anti-Doping Agency's 4th International Congress

The AFLD travels to Tunisia to meet with members of the North African Regional Anti-Doping Organization (Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania & Tunisia) and participate in the Tunisian National Anti-Doping Agency's 4th International Congress. These exchanges are part of the AFLD's commitment to sharing its technical and legal expertise to support the development of an effective and coherent anti-doping framework at the international level.



October 3rd: Visit to the Montpellier CREPS

The AFLD visits Montpellier as part of the regional rollout of its 2025–2030 Strategic Plan, which aims to strengthen its presence alongside athletes and their support staff. At the CREPS (Sports Resource, Expertise and Performance Center), the AFLD's delegation meets with athletes, coaching groups and local representatives of the sporting community and public institutions.

October 15th: The AFLD meets with the local sporting community in Limoges

The AFLD continues to roll out its 2025–2030 Strategic Plan in Limoges, meeting with key figures in the local sporting community. The visit includes a tour of the Center for Sports Law and Economics (CDES), a risk prevention activity on unintentional doping with the Limoges CSP youth team, an information meeting with healthcare professionals, and a conference on current anti-doping issues organized with the Haute-Vienne Departmental Olympic and Sports Committee (CDOS).

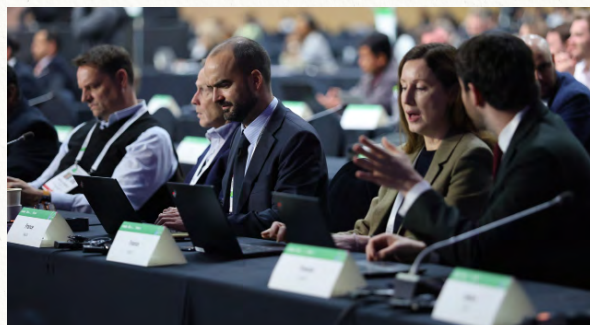


October 22nd: The anti-doping community gathers at UNESCO for the 10th session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention Against Doping in Sport

The AFLD and the Secretariat of the UNESCO Anti-Doping Convention welcome representatives of national anti-doping organizations, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), and the Council of Europe to Paris on the sidelines of the 10th Session of the Conference of the Parties. This gathering provides an opportunity to underscore the importance of supporting multilateral cooperation in the fight against doping and to highlight the key role that governments play in implementing anti-doping policies and measures.

November 1st: The AFLD establishes the Department of Medical and Scientific Affairs

Dr. Francesca Rossi, Ph.D., Director of the Testing Department since 2020 and a specialist in pharmacy and toxicology, takes the reins of the Department of Medical and Scientific Affairs. This department is responsible for reviewing therapeutic use exemption (TUE) requests, developing anti-doping education resources for healthcare professionals, and advancing scientific research conducted by or in collaboration with the AFLD.



December 1st: The AFLD presents at the 6th World Conference on Doping in Sport

Held in Asia, this conference brings together representatives from the sports community, public authorities, and anti-doping organizations. It provides an opportunity to approve the final versions of the World Anti-Doping Code and its international standards, which go into effect on January 1, 2027, and are to be incorporated into the French Sports Code in 2026. The conference's final declaration highlights, in particular, the inclusion of new rules designed to better address the issue of unintentional doping.



December 6th: Liévin hosts the final annual continuing education session for doping control officers

Liévin, in the Pas-de-Calais region of France, hosts the 10th and final annual continuing education session for the 160 doping control officers deployed across France to carry out testing assignments. Accredited by the AFLD and sworn in, these officers play an essential role in the anti-doping system, helping to safeguard fair competition and protect athletes' health.

In 2025, the AFLD further expanded its education and prevention initiatives, notably through the development of educational toolkits for students aged 11 to 16 and the publication of educational resources on dietary supplements.

Within the sports federations, the **first Anti-Doping Education Seminar**, held on March 27, 2025, at the *Maison du Handball* in Créteil and attended by about 100 participants, including accredited educators and federation liaison officers, helped advance the development of federation-level prevention plans. To date, 33 of the 39 Olympic and Paralympic federations have formally adopted such plans. In addition, the regional anti-doping educator training program welcomed 40 new recruits. The AFLD also moved closer to its goal of having at least **one anti-doping educator in every institution within the Grand INSEP network** by the end of 2026.

The educator network was also mobilized in preparation for the Milan-Cortina 2026 Winter Olympic Games. Within the Olympic delegation, 100% of the athletes and 96% of the support staff completed the online learning module prior to departure, compared with 98% and 76%, respectively, for the 2024 Games. Among the Paralympic delegation, 100% of the athletes, guides, and support staff completed the Winter Games-specific learning module, whereas only 85% of the athletes had completed the equivalent module ahead of the Summer Games.

The number of Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) requests received in 2025 remained broadly in line with 2024 levels (283 in 2025 compared to 288 in 2024). Of these, only the admissible requests were reviewed by a committee of medical experts (70 in 2025). In 2025, the grounds for rejection were less frequently linked to the applicant's competitive level (as requests from international-level athletes fall within the jurisdiction of international federations rather than national organizations), and were more often linked to the nature of the substances for which a TUE was requested, many of which were not prohibited in the circumstances in question.

The quality of admissible TUE requests continued to improve: 83% of requests reviewed by a panel of experts in 2025 were granted. Nevertheless, education in this area remains essential, as every rejected request in 2025 was based, in whole or in part, on the existence of a reasonable therapeutic alternative to the prohibited substance that had been prescribed.

The AFLD collected 11,159 samples as part of its annual testing program in 2025, maintaining its position among Europe's top three anti-doping agencies, alongside Germany and the United Kingdom. At the same time, its sample collection activities on behalf of other anti-doping organizations increased by 12%.

Against the backdrop of the transition between two Olympic cycles, and with the Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games taking place in early 2026, nearly 75% of tests targeted athletes competing at the national or international level. The distribution of testing was rebalanced in 2025, with 52% of samples collected in competition and 48% collected outside of competition.

The year also saw a significant acceleration in the rollout of dried blood spot (DBS) testing. A total of 791 DBS samples were collected, compared to 104 in 2024 and 46 in 2023. These samples were either collected as part of standalone tests or in addition to urine samples.



2025 BY THE NUMBERS

4

training sessions

40

newly trained and
accredited educators

460

educational activities

14,946

participants in
educational activities

32

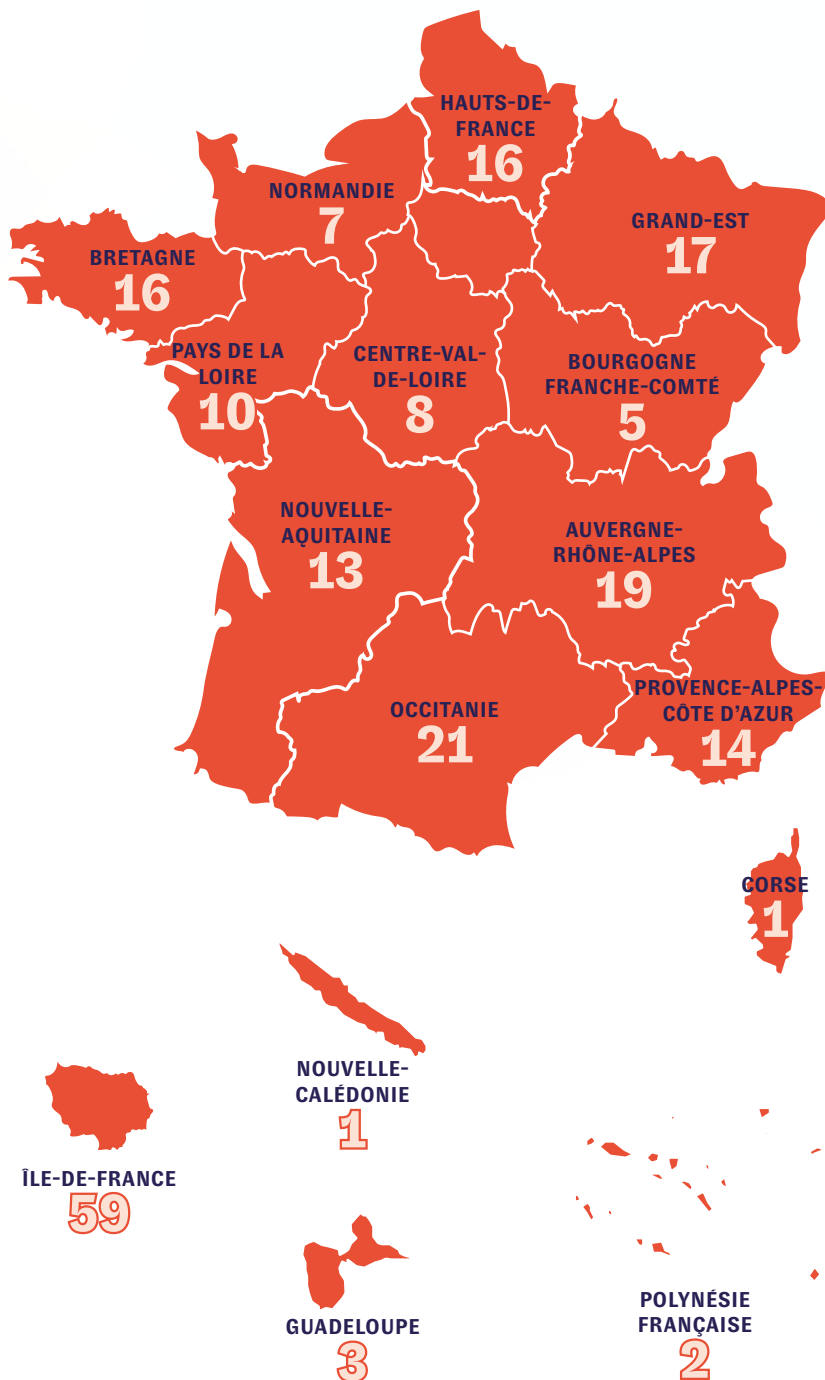
educational activities
delivered for the French
delegations to the 2026
Winter Olympic Games

478

participants in the
educational sessions
set up for the French
delegations to the 2026
Winter Olympic Games

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ACCREDITED ANTI-DOPING EDUCATORS SINCE 2021

♦ 16 REGIONS REPRESENTED



The AFLD's intelligence and investigation work remained highly active in 2025, building on the momentum of previous years. Over the course of the year, the AFLD received 264 reports through the Fair Play platform and other sources, compared with 177 in 2024 and 192 in 2023, reflecting a significant increase in its intelligence-gathering activity. The **information gathered is increasingly relevant and actionable**, proving particularly valuable in addressing doping in amateur sport. Two-thirds of these reports involved athletes competing below the national and international levels. Nearly 10% (24) of the reports identified or raised suspicions about the involvement of a third party, most often a member of the athlete's support staff.

The 47 testing assignments recommended on the basis of this intelligence resulted in 6 adverse analytical findings and 5 non-analytical anti-doping rule violations that led to disciplinary proceedings, including refusals to submit to testing, evasion, or tampering. In parallel, 7 investigations were opened, including 2 stemming directly from intelligence reports. The AFLD also strengthened its **role as a link between the anti-doping community, judicial authorities and law enforcement agencies**, making 25 referrals to partner organizations or public authorities.

The AFLD's disciplinary activities remained strong in 2025, in line with the previous year. While the number of new cases rose slightly from 109 in 2024 to 117 in 2025, the number of cases processed remained high at 129, compared with 141 in 2023. Analytical violations, meaning violations arising from an adverse analytical finding, continued to account for the overwhelming majority of cases (84%). The number of cases closed without further action also remained high, although lower than in 2024 (25 compared to 36). Excluding those cases, **nearly half of all matters handled by the AFLD were resolved through a settlement agreement** with the individual concerned (47% compared to 49% in 2024).

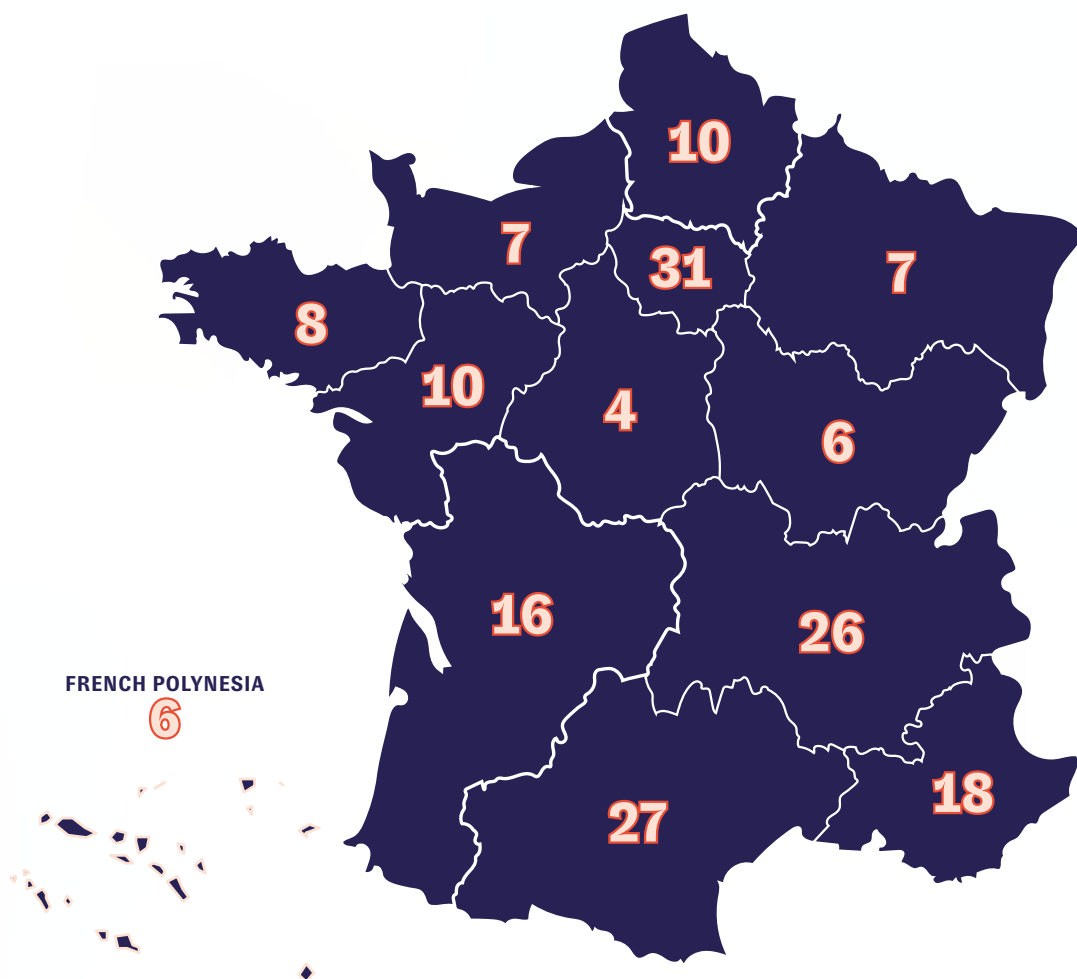
In disciplinary matters, the Conseil d'État reviewed 9 cases in 2025 involving appeals against AFLD decisions (compared to 8 in 2024). Four of these cases also involved applications for interim relief. The AFLD prevailed in all but one case.

In three cases involving the medical prescription of a prohibited substance for therapeutic purposes, the Conseil d'État reaffirmed that, in the absence of a Therapeutic Use Exemption, the athlete remains responsible for the anti-doping rule violation and a sanction must be imposed, even where the sanction may subsequently be adjusted to reflect the athlete's degree of fault.



GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ANTI-DOPING TESTERS IN 2025

♦ 13 REGIONS REPRESENTED

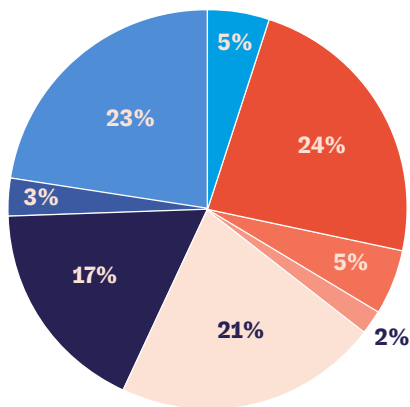


BREAKDOWN OF HUMAN SAMPLES TAKEN IN 2025 BY TIME PERIOD AND TYPE			
	In-Competition Testing	Out-of-Competition Testing	TOTAL
Urine	5,171	4,265	9,436
Blood	68	403	471
Biological Passport	0	460	460
DBS	627	165	792
TOTAL	5,866	5,293	11,159

BREAKDOWN OF REGISTERED CASES IN 2025

NATURE OF THE VIOLATION	TOTAL	
	Nb	%
HUMAN DOPING	112	96%
ANALYTICAL VIOLATIONS ("Positive tests")	94	84%
■ S1. Anabolic Agents	22	24%
■ S2. Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors, Related Substances and Mimetics	5	5%
■ S3. Beta-2 Agonists	2	2%
■ S4. Hormone and Metabolic Modulators	0	0%
■ S5. Diuretics and Other Masking Agents	20	21%
■ S6. Stimulants	16	17%
■ S7. Narcotics	3	3%
■ S8. Cannabinoids	21	23%
■ S9. Glucocorticoids	5	5%
NON-ANALYTICAL VIOLATIONS	18	16%
Evasion, refusal, failure to submit to testing	8	44%
Non-Compliance with Suspension	7	39%
Failure to Locate	1	6%
Falsification	2	11%
ANIMAL DOPING	5	4%
Analytical Violations ("Positive Tests")	4	80%
Non-Analytical Violations (Prohibited Methods)	1	20%
TOTAL	117	100%

BREAKDOWN OF ANALYTICAL VIOLATIONS BY SUBSTANCE TYPE



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

SANCTIONS IMPOSED OR ACCEPTED IN 2025

TYPE OF VIOLATION ADDRESSED	SANCTIONS IMPOSED OR ACCEPTED					
	Sanctions of less than 2 years	Sanctions equal to 2 years	Sanctions of btwn 2 & 4 years	Sanctions equal to 4 years	Sanctions of more than 4 years	Total
	Nb	Nb	Nb	Nb	Nb	Nb
ANTI-DOPING IN HUMANS	22	21	7	25	4	79
ANALYTICAL VIOLATIONS	19	18	7	20	3	67
Non-specified substances	3	2	7	20	2	34
Specified substances	16	16	/	/	1	33
NON-ANALYTICAL VIOLATIONS	3	3	/	5	1	12
Test evasion, refusal to submit to and comply with the terms of testing (L. 232-17, I)	/	1	/	2	/	3
Administration (L. 232-10)	/	/	/	/	1	1
Complicity (L. 232- 232-10)	/	/	/	1	/	1
Use (L. 232-9 3°)	/	/	/	1	/	1
Whereabouts (L. 232- 232-9)	1	1	/	/	/	2
Failure to comply with a disciplinary sanction (L. 232-17, III)	2	1	/	1	/	4
ANTI-DOPING IN ANIMALS	10	/	/	/	/	10
ANALYTICAL VIOLATIONS	10	/	/	/	/	10
NON-ANALYTICAL VIOLATIONS	/	/	/	/	/	/
TOTAL	32	21	7	25	4	89

- When the analysis of a sample reveals the presence of substances belonging to different classes, the violation is recorded under the class of substances that appears most significant (e.g., for an analysis that has revealed the presence of both anabolic agents and glucocorticoids, the violation is recorded under non-specified substances).
- When a non-analytical violation is found during a testing operation, but a sample is nevertheless successfully collected and its analysis reveals an Adverse Analytical Finding, the violation is listed as an analytical violation.

**FRENCH
ANTI-DOPING AGENCY**

AFLD