ANTI-DOPING REPORT 2019/20



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Foreword

Anti-doping is one of FIFA's central pillars in ensuring that the game of football remains about sporting excellence, passion and team spirit. This Anti-Doping Report aims to examine FIFA's efforts as an anti-doping organisation in its various competitions.

The FIFA Women's World Cup™ in France was successfully staged in 2019 and represents a cornerstone in terms of FIFA's anti-doping testing efforts. It also saw a 440% increase in the number of tests conducted compared to the previous FIFA Women's World Cup in 2015. At the same time, FIFA introduced non-match day testing at this year's youth competitions paired with on-site educational sessions, demonstrating the increasing importance of educating players and team staff about anti-doping policies and the doping control process. This report features a detailed overview of all the anti-doping tests undertaken at FIFA competitions, as well as FIFA's efforts regarding the football tournament at the Summer Olympics in Tokyo that is currently postponed.

In light of the upcoming new FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations in 2021, FIFA remains committed to ensuring football is a clean game and to protect the health of football players worldwide.

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Oliver Jaberg Deputy Chief Legal & Compliance Officer & Director of Integrity & Anti-Doping

A. Vosa

Alexis Weber Head of Anti-Doping

Definitions

Adverse analytical finding: a report from a WADA-accredited laboratory that identifies in a sample the presence of a prohibited substance / method.

Blood passport: a blood sample collected from a player and serving the distinct purpose of building up a biological passport for a particular player, which allows an anti-doping organisation to monitor the longitudinal effect of possible use of prohibited substances or prohibited methods.

Confederation: a group of associations that are recognised by FIFA as belonging to the same continent (or assimilable geographical region). Competition: a series of football matches conducted together under one competent body.

Doping control: all steps and processes involved in checking for prohibited substances or methods, from test distribution planning to the final lodging of an appeal, and everything in between such as the provision of whereabouts, information, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, therapeutic use exemptions, results management and hearings.

In-competition: the In-competition period for doping control tests commences 24 hours before the kick off of a match or the first match of a competition and ends 24 hours after the completion of the sample collection that takes place after the final whistle of a match or the final match of such competition.

Member association: a football association recognised as such by FIFA. A total of 211 member associations are currently affiliated to FIFA. Non-match day tests: any anti-doping test carried out during a competition which is foreseen as a rest day for the tested participating member associations and on which no matches are happening. **Out-of-competition:** when doping control tests are not in competition.

Prohibited List: a list published and annually updated by WADA identifying prohibited substances and methods.

Prohibited substance/method: any substance or method which is prohibited in sport as described in the Prohibited List.

Sample: any biological material collected for the purposes of doping control which can be analysed by a WADA-accredited laboratory. FIFA collects urine, blood and blood passport samples during a doping control.

Test: the parts of the doping control process involving test distribution planning, sample collection, sample handling and sample transport to a WADA-accredited laboratory.

Therapeutic use exemption (TUE): a document attesting to a player's condition which requires the use of a prohibited substance/method for valid medical reasons. The player must obtain a TUE in accordance with the rules stipulated in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

WADA: the World Anti-Doping Agency

World Anti-Doping Code (WADA Code): the World Anti-Doping Code is published by WADA and is the core document that harmonises anti-doping policies, rules and regulations within sports organisations and among public authorities around the world. As a signatory to the WADA Code, FIFA must conduct its anti-doping efforts in compliance with it.

Methodology

This report covers FIFA anti-doping efforts from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. However, the report also includes testing data in the months leading up and connected to the FIFA Women's World Cup 2019™ in France in order to present the full picture of FIFA's testing efforts with regard to that particular tournament.

The underlying data has been extracted from the Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS), which has been developed by WADA in order to coordinate worldwide anti doping activities among all the signatories to the WADA Code.

The FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations establish a shared responsibility between FIFA, its 211 member associations and the six confederations to conduct anti-doping tests. As a consequence, FIFA mainly conducts testing during its own competitions, such as the FIFA Women's World Cup, while the confederations and member associations are required to conduct doping control tests for competitions at confederation or national level respectively. This report focuses on FIFA's testing efforts directly at FIFA tournaments. Lastly, the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic, which started in January 2020, has had a significant impact in terms of planning and implementing FIFA's anti-doping programme, as tournaments have had to be postponed and matches have not been played. This leads to a distortion of the data, which should be taken into account when comparing the data in this report with those in future reports.

Overall tests and collected samples

Total number of tests

From July 2019 to June 2020, a total number of 968 players were subjected to doping control tests in six FIFA competitions (Figure 1).

Total number of samples

The total number of samples collected as part of those tests is 2,085, consisting of 965 urine samples, 681 blood samples and 439 blood passport samples. It should be noted that this overview does not take into account the number of partial urine samples that did not meet the testing criteria and, as a result, the respective players who had to be asked to provide an additional urine sample (Figure 2).

Analyses carried out by WADA-accredited laboratories

For the analysis of the samples, FIFA can count on the valuable collaboration of 32 different WADAaccredited laboratories around the world, each one is specifically equipped to detect the possible presence of prohibited substances or methods. The analysis of the 2,085 samples was carried out by nine different laboratories.

Total number of anti-doping rule violations

All in all, out of those 2,085 samples, five were adverse analytical findings. In three of those cases the athlete was granted a valid therapeutic use exemption that justified the presence of the prohibited substance in the player's sample and were therefore medically justified adverse analytical findings. In the other two cases a process regarding a potential anti-doping rule violation was initiated with one player being sanctioned for twenty months and the other case is still pending.

Figure 1: total number of tests by competition



Figure 2: Total number of samples by sample type



Figure 3: number of tests carried out by WADAaccredited laboratories



FIFA Women's World Cup France 2019 FIFA U-17 World Cup Brazil 2019 Tokyo Summer Olympics - Football Tournament FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup Paraguay 2019 FIFA Club World Cup Qatar 2019 FIFA eWorld Cup™ Grand Final 2019

Blood

Blood passport

Timing of tests

As the WADA Prohibited List sets out different rules for different types of prohibited substances, it is paramount that tests are carried out in the context of anti-doping programmes during a competition (commonly referred to as "in-competition") and during the period leading up to a competition ("out-of-competition"). Of the total 968 players tested, 640 tests were in competition, while 328 tests were out-of-competition (Figure 4).

Figure 4: time frame of tests, total



Figure 5 gives an overview of the months in which tests were conduct within the relevant reporting period. The tests conducted from February to June 2019 are part of the tests conducted for the FIFA Women's World Cup in France in 2019 (out-ofcompetition), which have also been included in this report although chronologically they fall outside the relevant reporting period. The spike in November 2019 is due to two FIFA competitions happening at the same time, namely the FIFA U 17 World Cup in Brazil in 2019 and the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup in Paraguay in 2019.



Figure 5: number of tests by year and month

Test distribution by gender

Although five of the six FIFA competitions were men's competitions in this period, the distribution of tests among the sexes shows a slightly higher number of tests for women (Figure 6). This is due to the fact that the main testing efforts were concentrated on the FIFA Women's World Cup 2019 in France, which saw a big out-of-competition testing programme followed by uninterrupted testing during all matches at the actual competition. Figure 6: distribution of tests by gender



Most-tested member associations

All in all, 54 member associations were represented by at least one of their national teams in the competitions happening during the relevant reporting period. As such, at least one player of each of those national teams had to undergo a doping control test. Figure 7 shows the top ten national teams per number of tests conducted. The numbers are influenced by how many national teams from the same member association qualified for the FIFA competitions and how far they advanced within each tournament. Thus, a team that advanced to the final was automatically subject to more tests than a team that did not qualify for the knock out stage. Figure 7: top ten most-tested member associations by number of tests



Competition: FIFA Women's World Cup France 2019™

The FIFA Women's World Cup 2019 was held from 7 June to 7 July 2019 in France.

The test distribution plan for this competition established that every national team of a participating member association was to be tested at least once before the start of the competition in an out-of-competition test. At each of the tests, eight to ten players per national team were either chosen at random or by means of targeted testing and were asked to provide urine, blood and blood passport samples. In total, 259 out-of competition tests were carried out in the months leading up to the FIFA Women's World Cup (Figure 8).

Figure 8: number of out-of-competition tests by month



During the actual competition, an additional 237 in-competition tests were done, mainly by selecting two players per team per match and by doing additional tests on non-match days (Figure 9).

Figure 9: number of in-competition tests by month



In total, 496 tests were conducted, 237 in-competition and 259 out-of-competition (Figure 10). In all, 1,276 samples were collected, consisting of 506 urine samples, 490 blood samples and 280 blood passport samples (Figure 11). The collected number of samples marks a 440% increase in comparison to the FIFA Women's World Cup 2015[™]. Three of the samples tested positive for a prohibited substance. However, no anti-doping rule violation was brought in any of the cases, as a valid therapeutic use exemption provided by the individual players explained the presence of such substances.

Figure 10: share of out-of competition and in-competition tests



Figure 11: number of samples by type





DARE TO SHINE

Competition: FIFA U-17 World Cup Brazil 2019™

FIFA U17 World Cup was held in Brazil from 26 October to 17 November 2019.

The FIFA U-17 World Cup was held in Brazil from 26 October to 17 November 2019. The players were asked to provide a urine sample in tests conducted immediately after their respective matches. All the players were selected randomly by adhering to the procedure described in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations or by means of targeted testing. Additionally, on a non-match day, blood and blood passport samples were collected from several teams. As a result, a total of 223 tests were conducted, which yielded a total of 239 samples. The 239 individual samples did not result in any positive findings for prohibited substances or methods.



Figure 13: distribution of tests by player age

Figure 12: number of samples by type





Competition: FIFA Club World Cup 2019 Qatar

The winners of the six continental confederations, as well as the host nation's league champions, played in the FIFA Club World Cup Qatar. The competition was held in Qatar from 11 December to 21 December 2019. Following the routine in-competition procedure as described in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, two players per team were selected for doping control after each of the eight matches to provide urine or blood samples. Altogether, 32 urine and 32 blood samples were collected and analysed at the WADA accredited laboratory in Doha, Qatar.

None of the samples tested positive for prohibited substances or methods.

Figure 14: top five player nationalities by number of tests



FIFA CLUB WORLD CUP QATAR 2019

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Competition: FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup Paraguay 2019™

The FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup 2019 was held in Paraguay from 21 November 2019 to 1 December 2019. During this competition, a total of 64 tests were conducted by FIFA. In accordance with the routine in-competition procedure described in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, one player per team was randomly selected or targeted to provide urine samples for doping controls after each of the 32 matches. The samples were analysed by the WADA accredited laboratory in Los Angeles. The findings were negative for 62 samples, meaning that no prohibited substances or methods were detected. Two samples tested positive and triggered an investigation. One case has been adjudicated, sanctioning the relevant player to 20 months of ineligibility to play. The results management process is still ongoing for the other case.

Figure 15 shows the distribution of all tests by player age; the most tests were conducted with players aged between 29 and 30, and 32 and 34.



Figure 15: number of tests by player age



Competition: FIFA eWorld Cup™ Grand Final 2019

The FIFA eWorld Cup™ has 32 of the best players in the FIFA video game series come together every year to determine the winner. In 2018, FIFA introduced doping control tests at this competition to ensure the players were clean and protect the integrity of the competition.

The 2019 edition took place in London from 2 to 4 August 2019. The individual players were selected at random, following the established process described in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations. Each player was asked to provide a urine sample. In total, ten urine samples were collected. Their analysis did not result in any positive findings.



Competition: Tokyo Summer Olympics– Football Tournament

In the relevant reporting period, FIFA also initiated tests in order to establish a strong anti-doping testing history among the women's and men's national teams participating at the respective football competitions of the Tokyo Summer Olympics.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, testing was interrupted when players and sample-collection personnel were quarantined. Moreover, the remaining qualifying matches for this competition were not played.

The data presented here therefore only represents testing between November 2019 and March 2020.

In total, 143 tests were conducted, resulting in 432 samples (Figures 16 and 17)

The age distribution among the tests conducted clearly shows that the largest group is for players up to 23 years of age (Figure 18). This is largely due to the fact that the men's competition rules only allow for three players within each team to be older than 23. There are no such restrictions with regard to the women's competition.

Figure 18: age distribution by number of tests

Figure 16: overview of tests per month and year



Figure 17: number of tests by sample type







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Some remarks on FIFA's webpage: legal.fifa.com

The new legal.fifa.com website embodies our commitment to transparency and a healthy partnership with football stakeholders.

The updated version of the website includes decisions made by the FIFA Congress and Council, rulings issued by FIFA's independent bodies as well as decisions made by the Court of Arbitration for Sport. In order to remain informed continuously on our activities, we encourage you to visit the website regularly.

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