IAAF historically a pioneering international sport federation:

1928  The IAAF becomes the First International Sport Federation to prohibit doping

1968  First international doping controls at Olympic Games

1969  First in-competition tests (ICT) conducted

1972  IAAF Medical Committee established – Publication of the IAAF List of prohibited substances

1974  Anabolic steroids prohibited

1976  Anti-Doping Sub-Commission formed

1977  Compulsory doping controls at major events

1983  Mandatory doping controls for validation of World records

1986  First publication of the Procedural Guidelines for Doping Control

1987  First IAAF World Symposium on Doping in Sport

1990  First International Federation to conduct out-of-competition doping controls

1993  First blood tests conducted at IAAF competitions (Golden Four Meetings)

2001  IAAF commences blood screening tests following introduction of new test for the detection of EPO

2003  The World Anti-Doping Code is accepted by the IAAF Congress as a basis for the fight against doping in Athletics

2005  Outreach anti-doping education programmes launched and systematically established as a feature at major competitions, with an emphasis on youth and junior events.

2009  Launching of the Athlete’s Biological Passport in athletics

2011  Every competing athlete at the World Championships is blood tested for the Athlete Biological Passport. The first time that a heterogeneous population of nearly 2000 elite athletes competing in a major sports event was blood tested under the same optimal conditions, within the same time period.

2012  First reanalyses of samples conducted pursuant to IAAF retesting policy

2014  First international sports federation to launch anti-doping app

2016  Launch of online portal – Report Doping
The IAAF Today:

The IAAF operates the most universal and comprehensive anti-doping programme among global sports federations: With more than 80 nationalities represented in the IAAF’s Registered Testing Pool and athletes tested across all 47 athletics disciplines, the breadth of the IAAF programme is unmatched.

WADA’s 2015 Data (the latest currently available)

Athletics
- Roughly 300,000 tests conducted annually all sports/all countries (Olympic sports)
- Athletics still ranked n°2 sport for the overall number of tests with just over 30,000 tests (just after Football - 10% of overall number of tests)
- Athletics is the n°1 sport for the variety of tests conducted (EPO, IRMS, Human Growth Hormones…)

IAAF
- 4700 tests recorded for 2015
- Ranked N°2 amongst International federations (Cycling 1st)
- N°1 for special analyses (as opposed to routine analyses: IRMS, Human growth Hormones…)
- Forecast for 2016: over 6000 tests
- Over 430 laboratory findings and anti-doping rule violations processed this year

INTEGRITY

ATHLETICS INTEGRITY UNIT to be launched in April 2017. The first of its kind in sport with a budget of US$8 Million.
A new independent Athletics Integrity Unit will be established (with an independent governance board, independent review panels and an independent staff) to manage the anti-doping and other integrity-related programmes in elite Athletics, including assuming responsibility for education and testing and for the investigation and prosecution of breaches of the Integrity Code of Conduct by International-Level Athletes and their Athlete Support Personnel.

DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL
A new independent Disciplinary Tribunal will be established as part of the the Athletics Integrity Unit to hear and decide all breaches, and impose sanctions, under the Integrity Code of Conduct, so there is “One Code - One Tribunal”

REPORT DOPING
On 29 November 2016, the latest tool in the IAAF’s intelligence based testing was launched. A secure on-line portal easily accessible from the IAAF website allows the secure reporting in six languages of information about doping. After the first week the IAAF had received a total of 39 pieces of information.
CARE: Confidential, Anonymous, Responsibly handled, Encrypted and secure