

# 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...)

# I<u>AAF</u>

- 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