



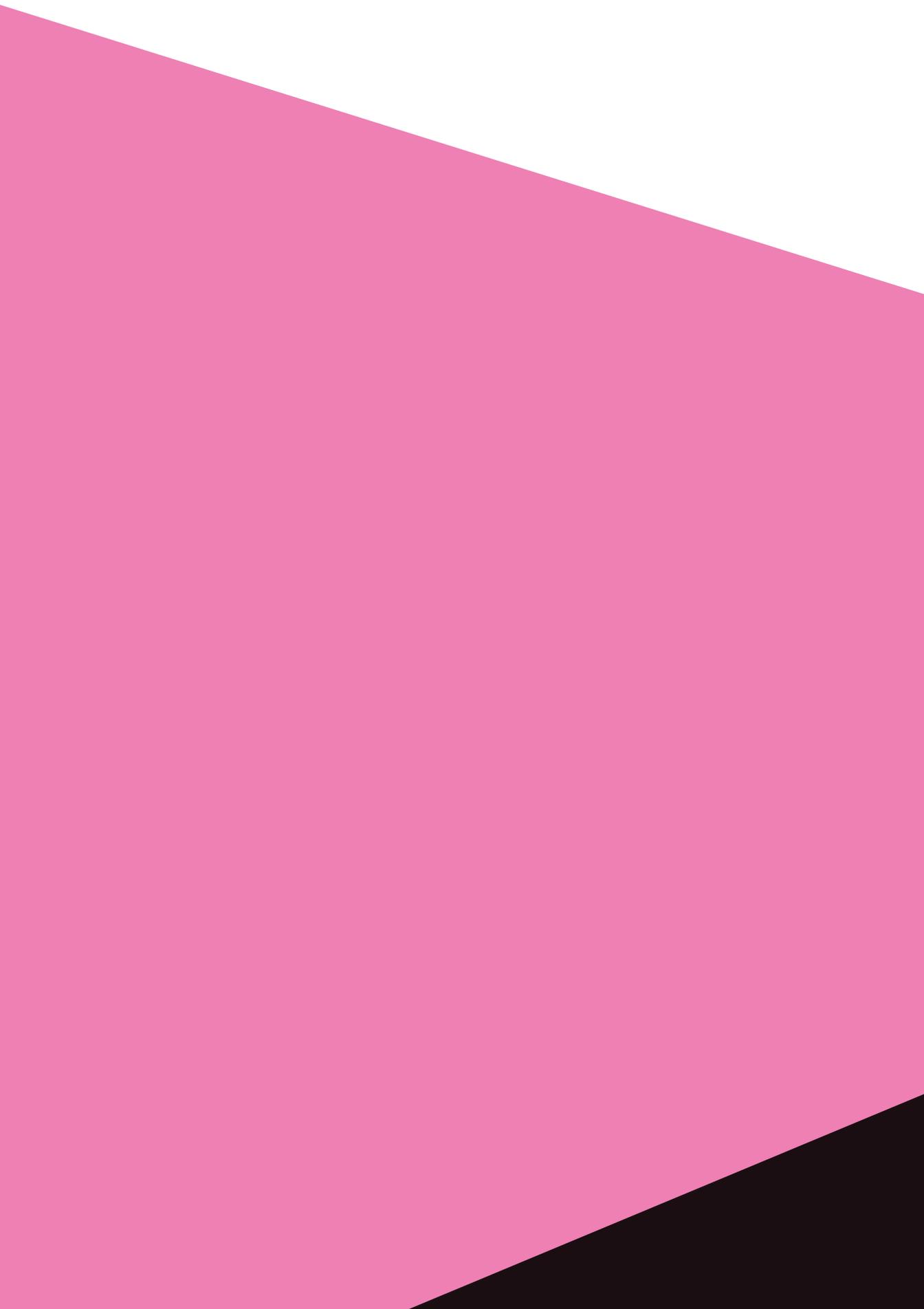
**Australian Government**

**Australian Sports  
Anti-Doping Authority**



**AUSTRALIAN SPORTS  
ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY  
ANNUAL REPORT**

ASADA.GOV.AU





**AUSTRALIAN SPORTS  
ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY  
ANNUAL REPORT**

## ABOUT THIS REPORT

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority  
Annual Report 2016–17  
Canberra

This report provides a detailed account of the operations and performance of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) for the financial year ended 30 June 2017. It has been prepared for the Minister for Sport, to be tabled in both houses of the Parliament of Australia.

### *Online availability*

The whole report is available at [www.asada.gov.au/about-asada/corporate-information/annual-reports](http://www.asada.gov.au/about-asada/corporate-information/annual-reports).

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**Australian Government**

**Australian Sports  
Anti-Doping Authority**

# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

20 October 2017

The Hon Greg Hunt MP  
Minister for Sport  
Parliament House  
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

I am pleased to present the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's annual report for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

This report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and meets the requirements for non-corporate Commonwealth entities' annual reports as prescribed by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014*.

This report also contains content required by subsection 74(1) of the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* and is in line with the Department of Finance's Resource Management Guide No. 134 *Annual performance statements for Commonwealth entities* and Resource Management Guide No. 135 *Annual reports for non-corporate Commonwealth entities*.

I certify that this agency has prepared fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans and has in place appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting mechanisms that meet the specific needs of the agency. I have taken all reasonable measures to appropriately deal with fraud relating to the agency.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D Sharpe'.

**David Sharpe APM OAM**

Chief Executive Officer  
Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority



# CONTENTS

Letter of transmittal .....	v
Message from the CEO .....	2
<b>01 OVERVIEW</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Anti-doping at a glance: 2016–17 .....	8
Anti-doping: international .....	10
<i>International arrangements</i> .....	10
<i>Global policies and practices</i> .....	12
<i>Former ASADA CEO calls for global anti-doping reform</i> .....	13
Anti-doping: Australia .....	14
<i>Our vision</i> .....	14
<i>Our mission</i> .....	14
<i>Our purpose</i> .....	14
<i>Portfolio</i> .....	15
<i>Legislative basis</i> .....	15
<i>Outcome</i> .....	16
<i>Organisational structure</i> .....	17
Australia's anti-doping framework .....	18
<i>ASADA</i> .....	18
<i>Australian Sports Commission</i> .....	19
<i>National Integrity of Sport Unit</i> .....	19
<i>National sporting organisations</i> .....	19
<i>State and territory governments</i> .....	19
<i>Other Australian Government agencies</i> .....	20
<i>State sporting organisations</i> .....	20
<i>Professional associations</i> .....	20
Anti-doping operating model .....	21

## 02 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT 23

Reporting framework.....	24
Annual performance statement.....	24
<i>Statement by the accountable authority</i> .....	25
Reporting alignment.....	26
Results.....	27
Analysis of overall performance.....	44

## 03 OUR OPERATIONS 49

Overview.....	50
<i>Four areas of operation</i> .....	50
Achievements.....	51
<i>Commonwealth Games tripartite agreement</i> .....	51
<i>New capability development</i> .....	51
<i>Indian National Anti Doping Agency</i> .....	52
<i>Operation Cobia rulings</i> .....	52
<i>Anti-doping education in schools</i> .....	52
Engagement.....	53
<i>Importance of engagement</i> .....	53
<i>Collaborations</i> .....	53
<i>Engaging with athletes</i> .....	55
<i>Engaging with sports</i> .....	57
<i>Engaging with governing sports bodies</i> .....	58
<i>Engaging with international bodies</i> .....	58
Deterrence.....	63
<i>Education</i> .....	63
<i>Feature story: Multi-award-winning eLearning course</i> .....	66
<i>Case study: Ethical decision-making in sport</i> .....	68
<i>Case study: School lesson plans</i> .....	70

Australian athlete data leaked .....	73
Tackling unacceptable messages in advertising .....	74
Athlete advisory—higenamine and DMBA .....	76
Detection .....	80
<i>Anti-doping testing program</i> .....	80
Test planning risk assessment .....	81
<i>Case study: Collaborative testing ahead of Rio Olympics</i> .....	83
<i>Science</i> .....	88
<i>Case study: Supplements containing dangerous stimulants</i> .....	90
<i>Case study: Supplements containing banned substances not listed on product labels</i> .....	91
<i>Intelligence</i> .....	93
<i>Investigations</i> .....	95
<i>Case study: Ongoing investigation identifies distribution network for prohibited substances</i> .....	96
Enforcement .....	98
<i>Anti-doping rule violation process</i> .....	98
<i>Significant enforcement matters</i> .....	106

## 04 MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

109

Corporate governance .....	110
<i>Corporate Plan</i> .....	111
<i>Senior management</i> .....	111
<i>Organisational structure</i> .....	112
<i>Committees</i> .....	112
<i>Risk management</i> .....	114
<i>Internal audits</i> .....	116
<i>Business continuity management</i> .....	116
<i>Information and communications technology</i> .....	117
<i>Records management</i> .....	117
<i>Ethical standards</i> .....	118
<i>Customer Service Charter</i> .....	118

External scrutiny.....	119
<i>Parliamentary scrutiny</i> .....	119
<i>Decisions and reports</i> .....	119
<i>Freedom of information</i> .....	120
Management of human resources.....	122
<i>Staffing statistics</i> .....	122

## **05 FINANCIAL INFORMATION 127**

Summary of 2016–17 financial performance.....	128
Expenses for Outcome 1.....	130
ASADA Resource Statement 2016–17.....	131
Asset management.....	132
Procurement.....	133
Engagement of consultants and contractors.....	134
<i>Consultants</i> .....	134
<i>Competitive tendering and contracting</i> .....	134
<i>Procurement initiatives to support small business</i> .....	135
<i>Auditor-General access</i> .....	135
<i>Exempt contracts</i> .....	135
Grant programs.....	135

## **06 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 137**

## **07 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION PANEL 159**

Overview.....	160
<i>ADRVP members</i> .....	160
Meetings.....	163
Resources.....	163

## 08 AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE 165

Overview.....	166
<i>ASDMAC Members</i> .....	166
<i>ASDMAC Review Panel</i> .....	168
Meetings.....	169
Resources.....	169
Therapeutic use exemption criteria.....	170
Therapeutic use exemption applications.....	171
<i>Trend analysis</i> .....	171
Substances and methods approved for therapeutic use.....	173
Therapeutic use exemption reviews.....	175
TUE Committee Peer Review and Audit process.....	175

## 09 APPENDIXES 177

Appendix A: Doping control statistics.....	178
Appendix B: Workplace health and safety.....	179
Appendix C: Therapeutic use exemption applications received, by sport.....	180
Appendix D: Advertising and market research.....	182
Appendix E: Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance.....	183

**10 ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY 185**

List of abbreviations.....186

Glossary.....187

**11 INDEXES 193**

Compliance index.....194

Alphabetical index.....200

# MESSAGE FROM THE CEO



*Judith Lind, Acting ASADA CEO*

## WHY PINK?

The design theme for the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) Annual Report 2016–17 is no accident. This year we wanted to position our annual report within the broader context of Australian sport, and in particular highlight the key developments for women in sport.

This year has been a watershed for women and girls in Australian sport.

The inaugural AFL Women's League exploded onto our television screens and into our mindset in early 2017, representing another step in the professionalisation of women's sport by the major sporting codes in Australia.

Netball Australia's new Suncorp Super Netball competition provided a player payment pool of \$5.4 million—enabling players to become full-time athletes—and attracted a large audience through prime-time broadcasting of games.

In cricket, the Southern Stars took out the International Cricket Council Women's Championship, defeating South Africa in convincing fashion, while domestically the Women's Big Bash League continued to grow in popularity.

Success on the professional side was matched by the achievements of our Olympic athletes. The 2016 Rio Olympic Games saw outstanding team and individual performances. The women's rugby sevens team became national heroes overnight, coming from behind in the gold-medal match to defeat arch-rivals New Zealand; the women's 4x100 freestyle relay team defended their 2012 title, claiming the gold in world-record time; and Kim Brennan lived up to weighty expectations by claiming Australia's first gold in the women's single sculls. And who could forget the unexpected achievements of Catherine Skinner who—in her first major international competition—took out gold in the women's trap event; or Chloe Esposito, who overcame a 45-second handicap in the final event to win Australia's first-ever gold medal in the modern pentathlon.

These triumphs were not, of course, the only sporting successes of Australian women. There were many unheralded achievements, such as those of Milly Tapper, who defied expectations surrounding para-athletes by competing against the world's best to become Australia's first Olympian-Paralympian.

The normalisation of women's sport being broadcast to our homes and written about in our newspapers not only creates heroes for women and girls to emulate but also brings health and wellbeing benefits through increased and ongoing participation in sport at all levels.

These changes in the sporting landscape raise important questions for ASADA. Are women more or less likely than men to engage in doping to enhance athletic performance? Will the professionalisation of women's sport and resulting advances in pay and conditions create more pressures on athletes to perform, including through the use of banned substances and methods? Will female athletes be more willing to break the 'code of silence' that exists within some male team sports, and call out inappropriate behaviour?

Furthermore, will the groundswell of support for women in sport translate to changes in the administration of sporting organisations and challenge embedded attitudes and cultures of these organisations?

While ASADA seeks answers to these questions, we must also recognise the complex and changing global anti-doping system in which we operate. Throughout 2016–17, the sporting world continued to reel from, and react to, the revelations of the McLaren Report, which exposed the depth and breadth of the corruption of anti-doping mechanisms in Russia; the International Olympic Committee reanalysis program's adverse analytical findings for more than 100 athletes, of whom 37 were Russian, from samples taken at the 2008 and 2012 Olympic Games; and the report of the World Anti-Doping Agency's Independent Observer that more than 35% of athletes at the Rio Olympics had competed without being subject to any out-of-competition testing in the year leading up to the Olympic Games.

These examples reveal not only the pervasiveness of doping in sport but also just how much global cooperation is needed to share information and coordinate testing in order to harden the environment against doping.

In 2016–17, ASADA continued to be an active participant in the global anti-doping community, contributing to global discussions and sharing our expertise at international forums worldwide.

Domestically ASADA continued to deliver on its mission to protect clean sport through its engagement, deterrence, detection and enforcement programs.

We deepened our relationships with sporting organisations through sharing what we know more frequently, more deeply and with more context. By creating an environment of shared understanding of doping threats and risks, and one of genuine collaboration, we can better develop strategies to address identified issues. This engagement is underpinned by the belief that sporting organisations have a shared responsibility to create and enable an anti-doping and high-integrity culture within their teams and sports.

We continued to work directly with athletes and support personnel to deliver face-to-face and award-winning online education programs, as well as supporting them to meet their whereabouts obligations.

As we turn our attention to 2017–18 and prepare to deliver the anti-doping program for the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games, we acknowledge and thank former Chief Executive Officer Ben McDevitt, who departed the organisation in May 2017.

Throughout his tenure Ben made an enormous contribution to ASADA by overseeing the high-profile Operation Cobia and the enhancement of our investigative and intelligence capabilities. These changes ensure we are well positioned to capitalise on opportunities and meet the challenges of the domestic and international anti-doping landscape.

We welcome our new Chief Executive Officer, David Sharpe, and look forward to continuing to achieve the best outcomes for the Australian sporting community.



**Judith Lind**

Acting Chief Executive Officer

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority





# 01

## OVERVIEW

ANTI-DOPING AT A GLANCE: 2016–17	8
ANTI-DOPING: INTERNATIONAL	10
ANTI-DOPING: AUSTRALIA	14
AUSTRALIA'S ANTI-DOPING FRAMEWORK	18
ANTI-DOPING OPERATING MODEL	21

# ANTI-DOPING AT A GLANCE: 2016-17

## ENGAGEMENT



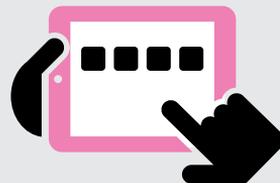
**99%** Awareness of **ANTI-DOPING RIGHTS** and **RESPONSIBILITIES** among athletes, support personnel and sporting bodies



**91% satisfaction** with **ASADA's** programs and services

Check Your Substances

**339,933** online searches



## DETERRENCE



**20,190** core **anti-doping education resources** completed across **89 sports**



**89%** satisfaction with **anti-doping education**



**93%** agreement by athletes that education minimised their risk of accidental doping

**5,658**



**ANTI-DOPING TESTS**

(3,029 Government-funded tests + 2,629 User-pays tests)

**477** offshore government-funded tests on Australian athletes in 15 countries



**544 SAMPLES**

ADDED TO LONG-TERM STORAGE FACILITY



**606** total INTELLIGENCE REPORTS (69 external party notifications)

+ **131 TIP-OFFS** + **397** scientific analysis reports + **9** field staff information reports)

**76** matters REFERRED TO OUR INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

## DETECTION

## ENFORCEMENT



**83 SPORT BANS**  
PUBLICLY DISCLOSED  
ACROSS 13 SPORTS



**34 SANCTIONS**

IMPOSED  
ACROSS  
**13**  
SPORTS

## 2018 COMMONWEALTH GAMES PROGRAM



**1,000+**  
anti-doping tests  
on athletes competing in  
Commonwealth Games sports



**GOLD COAST**  
2018



**164 ANTI-DOPING TESTS ON FOREIGN ATHLETES**  
expected to compete at the Commonwealth Games

## 2018 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES PROGRAM



**195** anti-doping tests on athletes  
expected to compete at the Winter Olympics

## AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**259 THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION**  
applications received across **50 SPORTS**



## CORPORATE



**41 ONGOING STAFF**  
+5 non-ongoing  
(fixed-term) employees



**+173**  
casual  
field staff

## REVENUE

**\$11.929 million** appropriation from the Australian Government

**+\$2.284 million** own-source income and other gains **+\$0.371**  
million appropriation from departmental capital budget





# ANTI-DOPING: INTERNATIONAL

*'... the fight against doping has successfully reached a significant milestone, which was to establish a strong global regulatory framework—lawfully implemented across all sports and all countries. Now, with the 2015 Code legally adopted by all sport Signatories and most countries, we must reach the next milestone, which is to ensure that the anti-doping programs of NADOs [national anti-doping organisations], International Sports Federations, Major Event Organizers and other Code Signatories are as effective as possible; and that, WADA is fully empowered to carry out its monitoring mandate.'*

*Sir Craig Reedie, WADA President, and Olivier Niggli, WADA Director General, New Year Message, January 2017*

## INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping in Sport was agreed to by governments at the Second World Conference on Doping in Sport held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in March 2003. The Copenhagen Declaration was the political document through which governments, including Australia, signalled their intention to formally recognise and implement the World Anti-Doping Code. This initiative was the first step taken by governments towards the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport 2005 (the UNESCO Convention).

The UNESCO Convention encourages member countries to harmonise their laws on doping in sport and gives governments a practical tool for aligning their domestic legislation and policies with the World Anti-Doping Code. As a State Party to the UNESCO Convention, Australia implements anti-doping arrangements that are consistent with the principles of the World Anti-Doping Code. The Australian Government ratified the convention on 17 January 2006.

**Table 1: Multilateral arrangements**

ARRANGEMENT	TYPE OF ARRANGEMENT	WHAT IT DOES
UNESCO Convention (2005)	<p>An international instrument whose state parties (countries that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to it) are legally bound by its provisions.</p> <p>As at 30 June 2017 there were 185 state parties<sup>1</sup> to the convention.</p>	<p>As the only United Nations agency with a sport mandate, UNESCO leads a comprehensive global anti-doping framework that helps harmonise anti-doping rules and policies worldwide in support of the World Anti-Doping Code.</p> <p>Convention signatories meet every two years. This conference provides an opportunity for discussion and debate on public policies in the fight against doping. The conference also determines the allocation of UNESCO funding to signatories recognised as requiring assistance to develop and implement effective anti-doping programs.</p>
International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA) (1991)	<p>A cooperative intergovernmental alliance between ten nations, including Australia.</p>	<p>IADA meets each year to share experiences and gain a global perspective on international anti-doping practices. This helps enhance expertise and knowledge throughout the alliance as its members work towards a best practice anti-doping control framework.</p>
Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention (1989)	<p>An international instrument open to both member states and non-member states of the Council of Europe.</p> <p>To date it has been ratified by 52 states,<sup>2</sup> including Australia.</p>	<p>The Council of Europe Convention sets a certain number of common standards and regulations requiring parties to adopt legislative, financial, technical, educational and other measures. Its main objective is to promote national and international harmonisation of measures against doping.</p>

1 UNESCO website, [www.unesco.org/eri/la/convention.asp?KO=31037&language=E](http://www.unesco.org/eri/la/convention.asp?KO=31037&language=E)

2 Council of Europe website, [www.coe.int/t/dg4/sport/doping/convention\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/sport/doping/convention_en.asp)

## GLOBAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) leads global anti-doping policies and practices. There are three elements that encourage optimal harmonisation and best practice in international and national anti-doping programs:

### WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

The World Anti-Doping Code is the core document that provides the framework for harmonised anti-doping policies, rules and regulations among sport organisations and public authorities.

There are ten anti-doping violations in the World Anti-Doping Code:<sup>3</sup>

1. Presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample (otherwise known as a positive doping test)
2. Use or attempted use by an athlete of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method
3. Evading, refusing or failing to submit to sample collection
4. Whereabouts failures
5. Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control
6. Possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method
7. Trafficking or attempted trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method
8. Administration or attempted administration to any athlete in-competition of any prohibited substance or prohibited method, or administration or attempted administration to any athlete out-of-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method that is prohibited out-of-competition
9. Complicity in a doping violation
10. Association with a prohibited person.

### INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

There are five International Standards for anti-doping:

1. Prohibited list
2. Testing and investigations
3. Laboratories
4. Therapeutic Use Exemptions
5. Protection of privacy and personal information.

They are aimed at harmonising the practices of organisations responsible for specific technical and operational parts of anti-doping programs. Adherence to the International Standards is mandatory for compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code.

### MODELS OF BEST PRACTICE

Models and guidelines based on the World Anti-Doping Code and the International Standards provide solutions in different areas of anti-doping.

3 Article 2, Anti-Doping Rule Violations, World Anti-Doping Code, p. 18.

## FORMER ASADA CEO CALLS FOR GLOBAL ANTI-DOPING REFORM

In August 2016, following a special summit of leaders from 17 national anti-doping organisations (NADOs), ASADA's then CEO Ben McDevitt called for global anti-doping reform in order to better protect clean athletes and the integrity of sport.

Mr McDevitt said the events of the previous few months alone—most notably revelations about practices in Russia—had shown the need for reform of the global anti-doping system.

*If we truly want a level playing field across the world, and if we truly want to protect clean athletes, it is imperative that WADA is more empowered to do its job.*

*I doubt the architects of the World Anti-Doping Code contemplated a deception of the type and scale as perpetrated by the Russian state. If they did, they certainly did not equip WADA with the tools to deal with it.*

*What we've seen lately are perceptions of a collective lack of preparedness, authority and capability to properly enforce the World Anti-Doping Code and protect clean sport. And that has eroded the faith of athletes in the system.*

*If we want real change, WADA need to have the authority to make decisions, not just recommendations. They need more powers to investigate and sanction for an extended range of violations to cater for the sort of wholesale abuses of the Code we saw perpetrated by Russia.*

*These are not just powers WADA can grant to themselves, so there has to be global accord on this.*

*The greater independence we want for WADA must also be accompanied by improved governance over the agency.*

His views aligned with those of the 16 other NADO leaders at the meeting, whose joint statement identified the need for a strengthened WADA capable of ensuring a level playing field in countries with failing anti-doping structures, and long-overdue reforms to ensure the current and future protection and support of whistleblowers.

The group also proposed strong recommendations as to how to improve WADA's capabilities, including better systems for World Anti-Doping Code compliance, clear sanctions for large-scale subversions of the anti-doping system, and more capacity for WADA to investigate and impose proportionate sanctions for non-compliance.



# ANTI-DOPING: AUSTRALIA

*'I remain firmly of the view that those in our community who accept that doping is a real threat to sport in our country, also can see that ASADA is not the enemy and that the fight against doping is not a fight against sport.'*

*ASADA CEO (now former CEO) Ben McDevitt, opening statement, Additional Budget Estimates Senate Committee Hearings, March 2017*

Anti-doping has been part of the Australian sporting landscape for almost three decades. Oversight originally lay with the Australian Sports Drug Agency (established in 1991), which ASADA replaced in 2006.

The Australian Government is committed to the principle that prohibited drugs have no place in sport. ASADA is responsible for delivering on this commitment by administering the national anti-doping program set out in the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006* (the ASADA Regulations).



## OUR VISION

Clean, fair sport

---



## OUR MISSION

To protect clean sport through engagement, deterrence, detection and enforcement

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## OUR PURPOSE

To protect the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport through engagement, deterrence, detection and enforcement activities aimed at minimising the risk of doping

## PORTFOLIO

ASADA is part of the Health portfolio. Our responsible minister is the Minister for Sport, the Hon. Greg Hunt MP.

Under section 24 of the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* (the ASADA Act), the Minister may give directions to ASADA's CEO in relation to the performance of their functions and powers. The Minister may not give directions in relation to particular athletes or support people, or in relation to the testing of particular athletes. Ministerial directions are subject to disallowance by the Australian Parliament.

No ministerial directions were given to the ASADA CEO in the reporting period.

## LEGISLATIVE BASIS

ASADA is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) and its staff are employed under the *Public Service Act 1999*. We operate under the ASADA Act and the ASADA Regulations, including the National Anti-Doping scheme. Our activities are also governed by our obligations to implement the World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards in Australia.

## ASADA CEO FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

The ASADA Act sets out the CEO's statutory functions and powers.

## STATUTORY BODIES

The ASADA Act established two statutory bodies apart from ASADA itself: the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP) and the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC).

### *Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel*

When the ASADA CEO reaches a conclusion that a possible anti-doping rule violation has occurred, the CEO is required under ASADA's legislative framework to put allegations (via a show cause notice) to an athlete or support person and invite them to respond. The role of the ADRVP is to assess information regarding possible anti-doping violations. This can be information from an athlete, a support person (such as a coach, doctor or parent), ASADA or any other relevant party. After due consideration the ADRVP decides whether to assert that there has been a possible anti-doping rule violation by an athlete or support person. If it makes such an assertion, the ASADA CEO notifies the relevant sporting body. The athlete or support person can then choose to have a hearing before a sports tribunal.

ADRVP membership in 2016–17:

- > Professor Andrew McLachlan—Chair
- > Dr Diana Robinson
- > Zali Steggall OAM
- > Paul Carey
- > Stuart Thorn PSM
- > Professor Peter Fricker OAM

*More information about the ADRVP is in Chapter 7.*

## *Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee*

As required under the World Anti-Doping Code, ASDMAC considers, and where appropriate approves, applications by athletes for permission on medical grounds to use a substance that is otherwise prohibited in sport. This permission is called a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE). ASDMAC also provides a review mechanism for athletes to appeal its decision to reject a TUE application.

ASDMAC membership in 2016–17:

- > Dr Susan White—Chair
- > Dr Grace Bryant OAM
- > Dr Carolyn Broderick
- > Dr Charles Howse
- > Dr Anik Shawdon
- > Dr Geoff Thompson
- > Dr Larissa Trease

ASDMAC Review Panel membership:

- > Dr Peter Harcourt OAM
- > Dr Andrew Potter
- > Dr Mark Young

*More information about ASDMAC is in Chapter 8.*

## OUTCOME

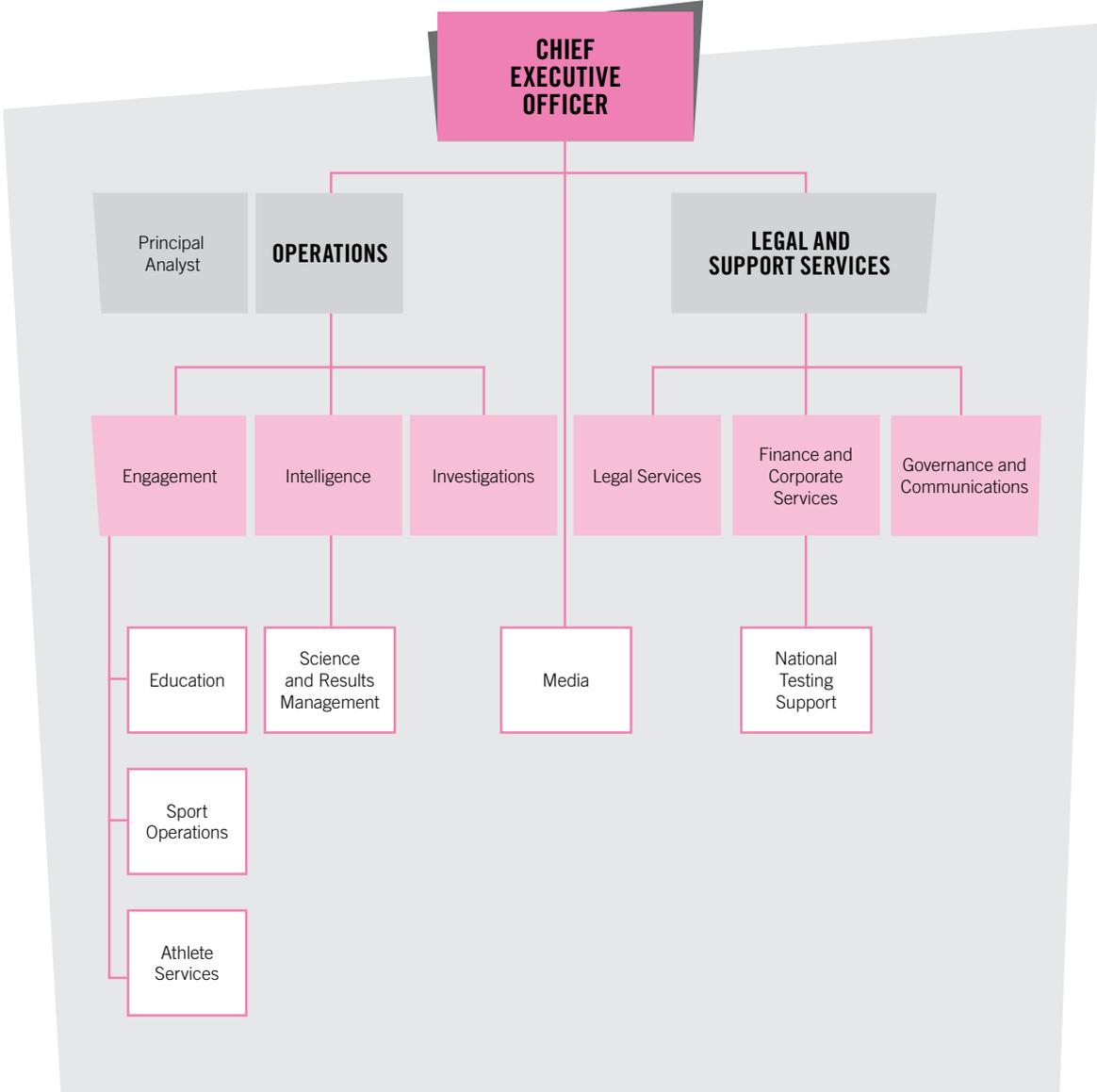
As set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements, the Australian Government funds ASADA to achieve the following outcome:

*Protection of the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport including through engagement, deterrence, detection and enforcement to minimise the risk of doping*

We work towards achieving our outcome through activities across four main areas:

- > **ENGAGEMENT**—strengthening relationships internally and externally to build anti-doping capabilities and sharing information
- > **DETERRENCE**—minimising the risk of doping through education, communications and testing
- > **DETECTION**—gathering intelligence, conducting targeted testing, and investigating possible breaches of the anti-doping rules
- > **ENFORCEMENT**—managing possible anti-doping violations and presenting cases at hearings and appeals.

# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



# AUSTRALIA'S ANTI-DOPING FRAMEWORK

The purpose of the National Anti-Doping Framework is to align domestic anti-doping efforts in Australia through a set of principles and clearly identified areas for cooperation agreed between the Australian and state and territory governments. Because governments alone cannot succeed in creating and maintaining a culture hostile to doping, the framework includes close cooperation with the sports sector.

**Figure 1: Australia's National Anti-Doping Framework**



## ASADA

Our responsibilities under the framework are described earlier in the chapter.

ASADA also includes the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP) and the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC).

## AUSTRALIAN SPORTS COMMISSION

The role of the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) in the anti-doping framework is to:

- > require national sporting organisations (NSOs), as a condition of ASC recognition and funding, to:
  - have an anti-doping policy that conforms with the World Anti-Doping Code and is approved by the ASADA CEO,
  - acknowledge ASADA's powers and functions
- > determine, in consultation with ASADA, whether to withhold recognition or funding from NSOs for non-compliance
- > require ASC athlete support grant recipients to, as a condition of their grant, comply with the anti-doping policies of the ASC and their NSO, and to repay grant funds to the ASC if they breach these policies
- > assist, cooperate and liaise with ASADA and other anti-doping organisations in relation to the conduct of any investigation or hearing concerning a potential violation.

## NATIONAL INTEGRITY OF SPORT UNIT

The National Integrity of Sport Unit in the Department of Health has primary responsibility for the Australian Government's obligations under the UNESCO Convention. It works in partnership with other Australian and state and territory government bodies to meet these obligations.

## NATIONAL SPORTING ORGANISATIONS

Under the framework, all ASC-recognised national sporting organisations—and by extension their affiliated state and regional sporting organisations—must:

- > have an anti-doping policy that complies with the World Anti-Doping Code
- > implement anti-doping measures to the extent required by their respective international federations
- > acknowledge ASADA's functions and powers and facilitate the execution of those functions and powers as reasonably required by ASADA.

## STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

Under the framework, state and territory governments contribute to meeting Australia's international obligations under the UNESCO Convention and the World Anti-Doping Code by:

- > supporting the objectives of the framework
- > expecting state sporting organisations to demonstrate compliance with their sport's own ASADA-approved anti-doping policy as a condition of receiving state/territory funding
- > expecting athletes and their support staff at institutes and academies of sport within their jurisdiction to be subject to a Code-compliant anti-doping policy

- > supporting anti-doping education, particularly at the sub-elite and community levels, including the education delivered by ASADA
- > supporting the enforcement of sanctions resulting from an anti-doping rule violation, including the withdrawal of funding for an athlete or support person and the denial of access to state/territory government facilities (including institutes and academies of sport) as provided for by the sanction
- > cooperating with ASADA in investigations of potential violations (for example, by developing information-sharing arrangements with ASADA)
- > encouraging and assisting state sporting organisations to support the work of NSOs to fulfil their anti-doping roles and responsibilities
- > encouraging state-based organisations that deal directly with athletes or their support people to promote compliance with the anti-doping policies of their sport
- > advising ASADA of any possible anti-doping rule violations.

## OTHER AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The role of other Australian Government agencies under the framework is to:

- > share information that may help ASADA in its investigations (for example the Australian Federal Police, the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, and the Therapeutic Goods Administration)
- > analyse samples collected from athletes on behalf of ASADA and conduct anti-doping research (the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory).

## STATE SPORTING ORGANISATIONS

The role of these organisations under the framework is to:

- > implement anti-doping measures to the extent required by their respective international federations and NSOs
- > support the delivery of education to athletes, particularly junior athletes, about their individual obligations and the dangers of doping.

## PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Under the framework, some professional associations (such as medical associations) have a role in:

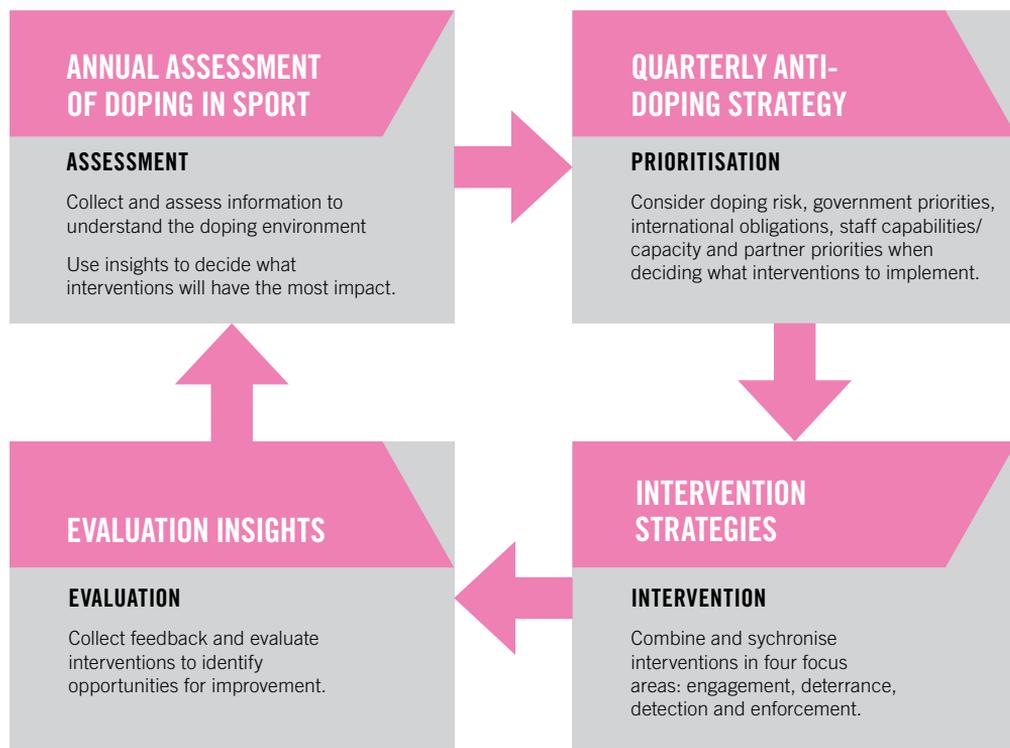
- > developing and implementing codes of conduct, good practices and ethics relating to sport that are consistent with the principles of the World Anti-Doping Code
- > working with governments and the sporting community to develop such policies
- > making their members aware of the 'prohibited association' anti-doping rule violation.

# ANTI-DOPING OPERATING MODEL

Our cyclical operating model enables us to respond dynamically to the complex and changing challenges of sports anti-doping. It integrates risk assessments and targeted interventions, underpinned by improvement processes and long-term capability planning.

In 2016–17 we commissioned an assessment of the operating model to ensure it was still meeting the resourcing challenges and demands of the operating environment. The assessment provided us with an opportunity to reconfirm our commitment to the operating model, which is a world-leading approach to minimising the risk of doping in sport. It identifies how we want to work in the future and what changes we must make to achieve the desired future outcomes.

**Figure 2: ASADA's anti-doping operating model**





# 02

## ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

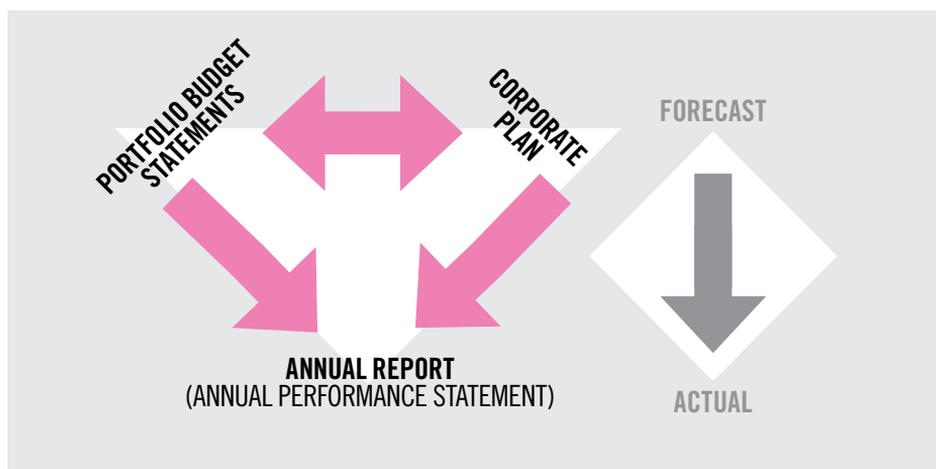
REPORTING FRAMEWORK	24
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT	24
REPORTING ALIGNMENT	26
RESULTS	27
ANALYSIS OF OVERALL PERFORMANCE	44

# REPORTING FRAMEWORK

A key objective of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) is the implementation of an enhanced Commonwealth performance framework.

ASADA prepares a corporate plan at the beginning of the reporting cycle and produces an annual performance statement at the end of the reporting cycle. Corporate plans and annual performance statements, together with the Portfolio Budget Statements and annual reports, are the key publications of the enhanced Commonwealth performance framework.

**Figure 3: The enhanced Commonwealth performance framework**



# ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

Section 39 of the PGPA Act requires ASADA to prepare an annual performance statement. The statement:

- > details the actual performance against the Portfolio Budget Statements and the Corporate Plan
- > presents results against the performance measurement criteria
- > provides an analysis of what was achieved and factors that have contributed to ASADA's performance against its purpose.

In line with section 17(2)(b) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* (PGPA Rule), the ASADA Audit Committee reviewed the processes and internal controls that underpin the ASADA Annual Performance Statement. On 1 September 2017 the Committee recommended that the accountable authority sign the 2016–17 Annual Performance Statement for inclusion in the 2016–17 ASADA Annual Report.



**Australian Government**

**Australian Sports  
Anti-Doping Authority**

## STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY

As the accountable authority of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA), I present the ASADA Annual Performance Statement for 2016–17, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

In my opinion, and having considered the recommendations from the Audit Committee, the Annual Performance Statement accurately reflects ASADA's performance and complies with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "J. Lind".

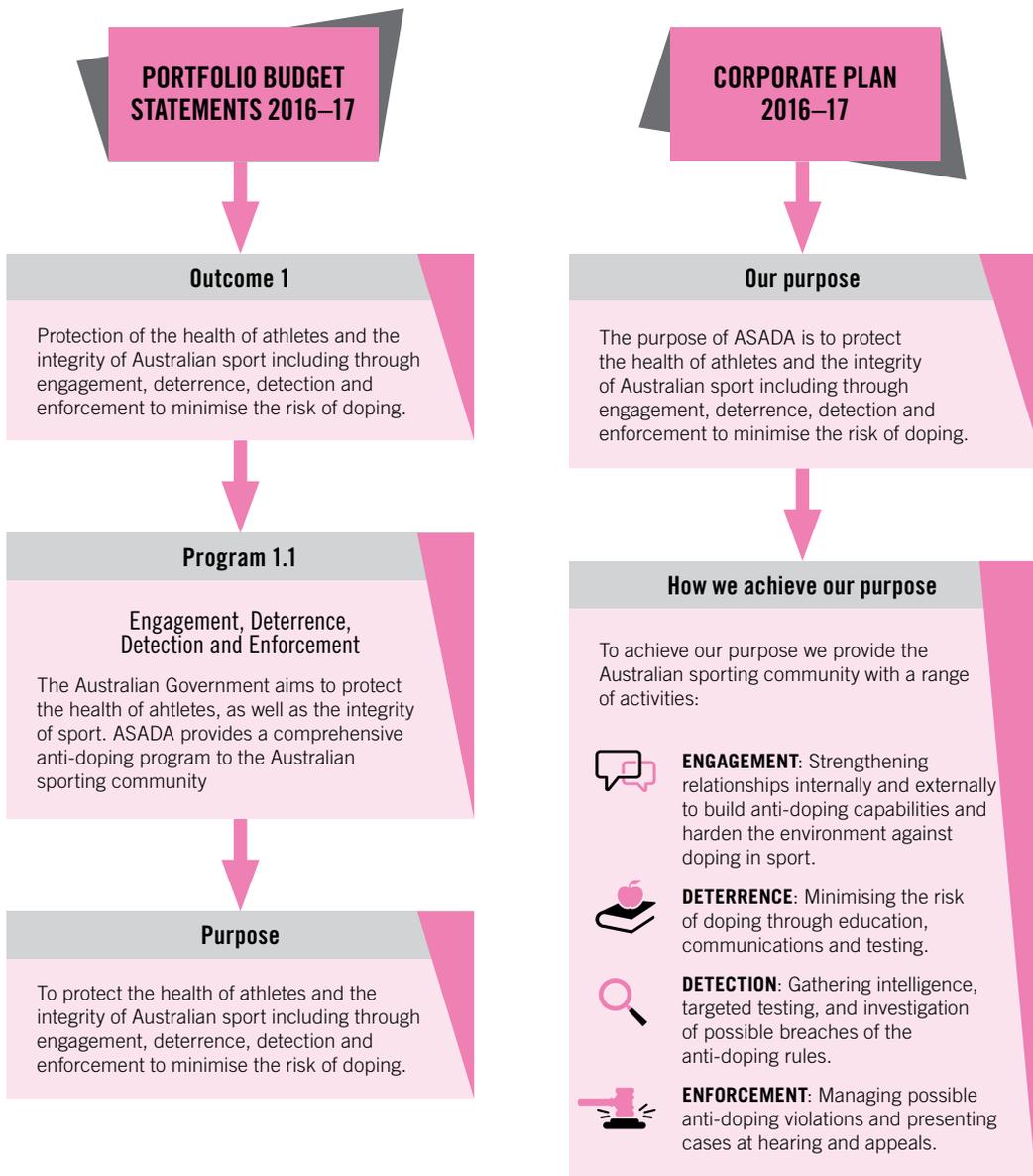
**Judith Lind**

Acting Chief Executive Officer  
Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

# REPORTING ALIGNMENT

The Annual Performance Statement provides a clear line of sight between planned performance for the reporting period, as outlined in the Portfolio Budget Statements and Corporate Plan, and actual performance over the reporting period. To achieve this, the Portfolio Budget Statements and Corporate Plan for ASADA must be aligned.

**Figure 4: Alignment of Portfolio Budget Statements and Corporate Plan**



# RESULTS

## ENGAGEMENT 1

### PERFORMANCE CRITERION

Measure	Criterion source	Reference point/Target	Result
As the national anti-doping organisation for Australian sport, ASADA will engage with a range of stakeholders to develop targeted anti-doping programs to support the Australian Government's aim to protect the health of athletes, as well as the integrity of sport.	Portfolio Budget Statements p. 264	ASADA's ongoing assessment process identifies sport-specific doping risks and contributes to the development of anti-doping programs targeted to respond to the risks.	<b>Met</b>

### ANALYSIS

ASADA's operating model strikes a balance between remaining independent, maintaining the confidence of key stakeholders and working collaboratively with partners to minimise the risk of doping in sport. To this end ASADA is in regular contact with a number of sports administrators, legal representatives, support personnel and athlete representatives in the performance of its role. The sooner doping misconduct is identified, the more effectively it can be disrupted and prevented from becoming further entrenched within a sporting culture.

### *Sourcing information*

The detection of anti-doping rule violations is an information-dependent activity. ASADA intelligence information reports in 2016–17 comprised:

- > 209 intelligence reports (external party notifications,<sup>4</sup> tip-offs and field staff information reports)
- > 397 science analysis reports.<sup>5</sup>

Tip-offs, scientific analysis and information collected by partner agencies are important sources of intelligence for ASADA that assist the agency to optimally target its resources. Throughout the reporting period ASADA was able to use confidentially supplied information from concerned sportspeople, members of the public, and partner agencies to detect instances of doping using targeted testing and intelligence-led investigations.

4 An external party notification can come from a number of sources, such as sporting bodies, law enforcement agencies and other government regulatory agencies.

5 Scientific intelligence reports are derived from assessment of laboratory results and other scientific information. The vast majority are athlete biological passports which have been assessed as being suspicious and require follow-up.

## *Engaging sports*

In Australia anti-doping is a shared responsibility between government and the sporting sector, and to achieve the best outcomes for Australian athletes we must work together. To this end, we met with a number of sporting bodies and major event organisers during 2016–17, including:

- > Australian Football League
- > Australian Olympic Committee
- > Australian Rugby Union
- > Athletics Australia
- > Australian Canoeing
- > Commonwealth Games Australia
- > Cricket Australia
- > National Rugby League
- > Swimming Australia
- > Western Australian Institute of Sport
- > Australian Institute of Sport
- > Australian Paralympic Committee
- > Australian Sports Commission
- > Baseball Australia
- > Coalition of Major Professional and Participation Sports
- > Commonwealth Games Federation
- > Football Federation Australia
- > Orienteering Australia
- > Triathlon Australia

We also presented at a number of sport forums, including:

- > Baseball Australia national forum
- > University Sport national forum
- > Commonwealth Games Australia team leaders' forum.

## *Major events*

In 2016–17 we invested considerable resources working with a number of significant stakeholders in Australian sport to collaboratively coordinate a unified approach to minimising the risk of doping at major events. In 2018 the Commonwealth Games will be hosted in Australia and the Winter Olympic and Winter Paralympic Games held in South Korea. Our anti-doping plans for Australian teams attending both events are well advanced, which was a direct result of successful engagement with Commonwealth Games Australia, the Australian Olympic Committee and the Australian Paralympic Committee.

## *Identifying opportunities*

In February each year ASADA meets with the Australian Sports Commission to review the performance of all recognised sports against a set of key criteria set out in the Mandatory Sports Governance Principles. This process is designed to promote discussion about integrity and anti-doping issues at the executive level of sports, and provides ASADA with the opportunity to explore areas of improvement with individual sports.

## Related measures

Our meetings with sporting bodies and representations at forums are intended to create a shared understanding of the doping risks relevant to each particular sport, and to enable sports and ASADA to collaborate in the development of responses to harden against those risks. Our efforts in this area are reflected by the improvement in responses national sporting organisations are providing in the annual stakeholder survey.

MEASURE	2016–17 RESULTS	2015–16 RESULTS
ASADA had a good understanding of the conditions facing their sport	86% agreed or strongly agreed	75% agreed or strongly agreed
ASADA's effectiveness in assisting sporting organisations meet their anti-doping requirements	95% effective or very effective	92% effective or very effective
ASADA has established a relationship of trust with the organisation	84% agreed or strongly agreed	77% agreed or strongly agreed
ASADA's decisions/actions are underpinned by evidence	88% agreed or strongly agreed	— <sup>6</sup>

### MORE INFORMATION

Engagement p. 53

Testing p. 80

Intelligence p. 93

<sup>6</sup> This measure was not included in the stakeholder survey in 2015–16.

## ENGAGEMENT 2

### PERFORMANCE CRITERION

Measure	Criterion source	Reference point/Target	Result
ASADA will collaborate with WADA, overseas anti-doping organisations and other international stakeholders to further the Australian Government's efforts to harmonise anti-doping practices globally.	Portfolio Budget Statements p. 264	Engagement with international anti-doping stakeholders at forums and through information sharing opportunities demonstrates that the Government, through ASADA, is working towards strengthening global anti-doping arrangements.	Met

### ANALYSIS

Australia's anti-doping program operates in an international context, and we take a proactive and strategic approach to building and maintaining global partnerships. During 2016–17, ASADA contributed to global discussions and shared our expertise through participation at a number of international forums and by hosting international delegates in Canberra.

#### *International forums*

Forums attended by ASADA representatives in 2016–17:

- > National Anti-Doping Organisation Leaders' Summit, Denmark (August 2016)
- > 15th USADA Science Symposium on 'Recovery, Repair and Regeneration: From Steroids to Stem Cells', USA (September 2016)
- > WADA/NADO Ad Hoc Working Group, UK (November 2016)
- > iNADO Athlete Biological Passport Conference (delivered a presentation on 'Athlete Biological Passport and Intelligence'), UK (November 2016)
- > WADA Executive and Foundation Board meetings, Scotland (November 2016)
- > Education information-sharing workshop, Japan (February 2017)
- > WADA Symposium, Switzerland (March 2017)
- > Tackling Doping in Sport Symposium, UK (March 2017)
- > 2017 Capacity Building Program on ADO in Asia, South Korea (April 2017)
- > 2017 WADA Intelligence and Investigations Network Meeting, France (May 2017)
- > Oslo Doping and Public Health Conference, Norway (June 2017)

#### *Notable forums:*

- > In February 2017, ASADA staff joined other education experts from Japan and the United States in trilateral discussions on athlete education and outreach programs. The interaction involved the sharing of information on education programs, and ASADA provided its expertise on e-learning and school lesson plans.
- > In March 2017, the former CEO of ASADA, Ben McDevitt, appeared on a panel at the WADA symposium debating whether sports and countries should police themselves in the field of anti-doping.

- > In April 2017, ASADA's Science and Results Manager, Dr Naomi Speers, was a keynote speaker at the 2017 Capacity Building Program on ADO in Asia. The program was hosted by the Korean Anti-Doping Agency and brought together representatives from 12 countries to discuss the Athlete Biological Passport program. Dr Speers shared with the group her expertise in the use of the steroid and blood Athlete Biological Passport program as an indirect doping detection method.
- > In May 2017, ASADA's Director Intelligence attended and delivered a presentation on a major ASADA investigation to the WADA Intelligence and Investigations Network meeting at Interpol's headquarters in France. Membership of the network comprises anti-doping professionals from more than 15 anti-doping organisations.

### *International collaboration*

Throughout 2016–17, ASADA continued to assist the Indian National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) as part of a two-year memorandum of understanding (MOU) aimed at enhancing India's anti-doping program. The MOU was entered into following a request from WADA for ASADA to assist in the training and mentoring of the Indian NADA. In May 2017, two ASADA staff members travelled to India to train NADA employees on the development of the risk assessment process and test distribution planning and monitoring. The Indian NADA has since begun work on updating its policies and procedures through the adaption of ASADA's templates. Subsequent to the May visit, a senior ASADA legal team member travelled to India to provide advice on the legal aspects of the results management process to both NADA staff and Indian anti-doping hearing panels.

#### **MORE INFORMATION**

International engagement p. 58

### ENGAGEMENT 3

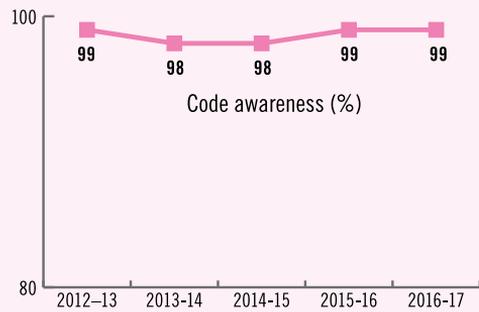
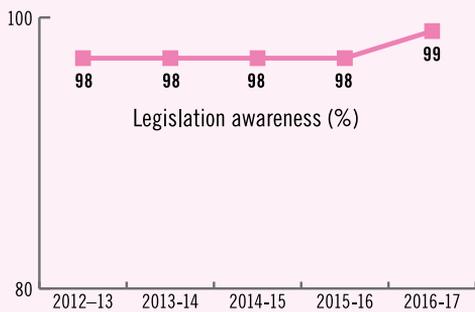
#### PERFORMANCE CRITERION

Measure	Criterion source	Reference point/Target	Result
Achievement of ASADA legislation and Code awareness amongst sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel. This measure assesses the percentage of sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel aware of ASADA legislation and the Code.	Corporate Plan p. 8	80% level of awareness	<b>Met</b>

#### ANALYSIS

99% of sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2017 stakeholder survey were aware of ASADA's legislation and the World Anti-Doping Code.

#### TREND



#### MORE INFORMATION

Anti-Doping: International p. 10

Anti-Doping: Australia p. 14

## ENGAGEMENT 4

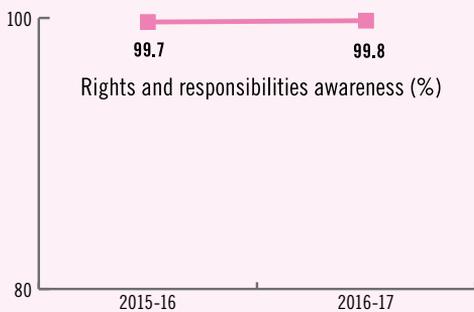
### PERFORMANCE CRITERION

Measure	Criterion source	Reference point/Target	Result
Achievement of anti-doping rights and responsibilities awareness amongst sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel. This measure assesses the percentage of sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel aware of their rights and responsibilities in relation to anti-doping.	Corporate Plan p. 8	80% level of awareness	<b>Met</b>

### ANALYSIS

Almost 100% of sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2017 stakeholder survey were aware of their anti-doping rights and responsibilities.

### TREND



### MORE INFORMATION

Athlete engagement p. 55

## DETERRENCE 1

### PERFORMANCE CRITERION

Measure	Criterion source	Reference point/Target	Result
Achievement of satisfaction with anti-doping education and awareness raising activities in the sporting community. This measure assesses the percentage of national sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who are satisfied with anti-doping education and awareness raising programs.	Corporate Plan p. 9	80% level of satisfaction	<b>Met</b>

### ANALYSIS

Of the athletes and support personnel who completed an education course, 89% were satisfied or very satisfied with ASADA's education products.

#### *Level of engagement*

During the period a total of:

- > 17,561 Level 1<sup>7</sup> and Level 2<sup>8</sup> online anti-doping courses were completed
- > 2,629 athletes, support personnel and students participated in face-to-face programs.

#### *Educational performance*

Of the sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2017 stakeholder survey:

- > 89% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ASADA eLearning resource
- > 88% found ASADA's education program and materials effective or very effective
- > 95% were satisfied or very satisfied with its accessibility
- > 90% were satisfied or very satisfied with its delivery
- > 95% were satisfied or very satisfied with its currency.

7 The Level 1 Anti-Doping course provides information on anti-doping rule violations, prohibited substances and methods, supplements, doping control, Therapeutic Use Exemptions and intelligence and investigations.

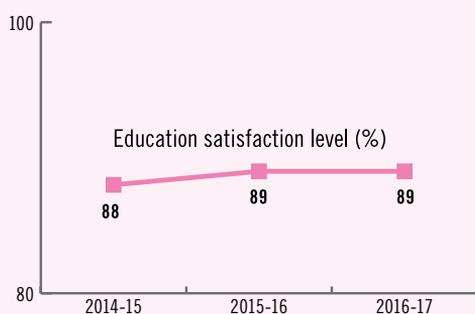
8 The Level 2 Anti-Doping course covers more advanced topics in anti-doping and is updated annually to reflect current trends.

## Online performance

In addition to education, a primary source of information for athletes and support personnel during the reporting period was the ASADA website, which had a total of 686,283 page views from 192,284 users in 2016–17. Of those who had visited the website and responded to our annual stakeholder survey:

- > 94% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ASADA website
- > 91% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ease of understanding the information on the website
- > 89% were satisfied or very satisfied with the relevance of the content in meeting their needs
- > 84% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ease of finding specific information
- > 93% were satisfied or very satisfied with the online Check Your Substances resource
- > 64% were satisfied or very satisfied with ASADA's social media platforms.<sup>9</sup>

### TREND



### MORE INFORMATION

Education p. 63

Awareness raising p. 72

<sup>9</sup> Stakeholder satisfaction with ASADA's social media has increased from 61% in 2015–16. This increase reflects our efforts to improve engagement with the sporting community through Twitter and Facebook.

## DETERRENCE 2

### PERFORMANCE CRITERION

Measure	Criterion source	Reference point/Target	Result
Achievement in minimising the risk of an accidental breach of the anti-doping rules by athletes. This measure assesses the percentage of athletes agreeing that ASADA's education and information services had minimised their risk of an accidental breach of the anti-doping regulations.	Corporate Plan p. 9	80% level of agreement	Met

### ANALYSIS

93% of the athletes who responded to the 2017 stakeholder survey strongly agreed or agreed that ASADA's education and information services had minimised their risk of an accidental breach of the anti-doping regulations.

#### *Educational efforts*

ASADA continued to place significant emphasis on its education and communications program as a key tool in the prevention of doping in sport.

More than 55,000 people from across the sporting community have accessed a variety of online learning options offered by ASADA. Participants learn about the key areas of anti-doping such as prohibited substances and methods, Therapeutic Use Exemptions, doping control and intelligence and investigation. In addition to online offerings, ASADA's experienced anti-doping presenters attend sport training sessions or camps and deliver a one-hour presentation. At these sessions athletes and support personnel are free to interact with and ask questions of presenters.

#### *Cutting-edge education*

In April 2017, ASADA staff had the opportunity to hear from Joerg Jaksche, a former Tour de France cyclist, about his time as a doper and the work he is now doing with Crossing The Line. This organisation assists athletes of all levels around the world with athlete retirement and other issues by offering a space where they can share stories confidentially and receive advice from experts and athletes with lived experience. Crossing The Line has developed 28 one-minute videos that are used as part of our online learning and face-to-face presentations.

#### *Teaching integrity in schools*

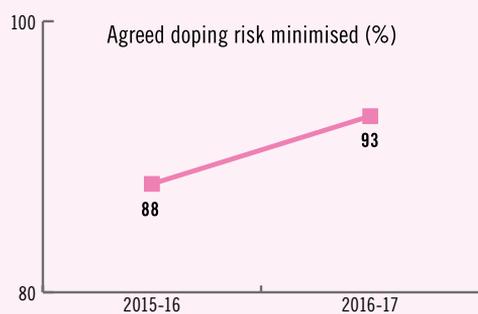
With research showing that attitudes and values are shaped early in life it is becoming increasingly important to step up the education of young people of school age. In October 2016 the Minister for Sport launched a suite of lesson plans to help high school students discover sports integrity through topics like doping, match-fixing and illicit drug use. The lesson plans were jointly developed by ASADA and the National Integrity of Sport Unit in the Department of Health in response to changes to the national Health and Physical Education school curriculum. Since the launch, the school lesson plan page on the ASADA website has been viewed more than 3,000 times, and eight face-to-face sessions have been delivered by ASADA presenters in schools.

## Digital presence

During 2016–17, ASADA used social media and its website to promote important anti-doping information directly to the sporting community, including:

- > changes to the Prohibited List of substances and methods
- > launch of school lesson plans focused on integrity in sport
- > a warning to athletes subject to doping control to be cautious of any supplements that list higenamine or DMBA in the ingredients list
- > its ethics in sport online program developed in partnership with the National Integrity of Sport Unit.

### TREND



### MORE INFORMATION

Education p. 63

School lesson plans p. 69-70

Social media p. 78

## DETERRENCE 3

### PERFORMANCE CRITERION

Measure	Criterion source	Reference point/Target	Result
Achievement in deterring doping through anti-doping testing activities. This measure assesses the percentage of stakeholders who rate ASADA's testing activities as an effective way to deter athletes and support personnel from doping.	Corporate Plan p. 9	80% level of agreement	<b>Met</b>

### ANALYSIS

87% of the sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2017 stakeholder survey rated ASADA's testing activities as very effective or effective at helping to deter prohibited substances and methods use.

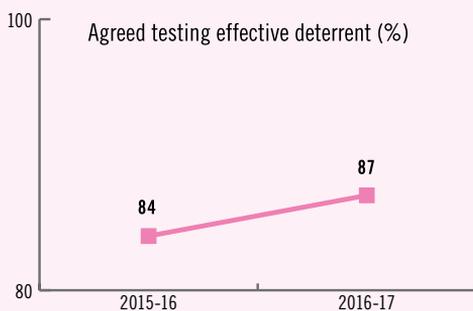
#### *Anti-doping testing program*

Sample collection (also known as doping control or drug testing) is an essential part of detecting doping in sport. ASADA's testing program includes a combination of government-funded and user-pays arrangements, which is supported by a scientific- and intelligence-driven targeted test distribution plan. Testing is conducted in competition and out of competition and is based on no-advance notice, which acts as a deterrent to athletes, who are subject to testing any time, anywhere and without warning.

In 2016–17, ASADA conducted a total of 5,658 tests across 39 sports:

- > 3,029 government-funded tests (944 in-competition and 2,085 out-of-competition tests)
- > 2,629 user-pays tests (835 in-competition and 1,794 out-of-competition tests).

### TREND



### MORE INFORMATION

Anti-doping testing program p. 80

## DETECTION 1

### PERFORMANCE CRITERION

Measure	Criterion source	Reference point/Target	Result
As the national anti-doping organisation, ASADA will support the Government's anti-doping commitment through the implementation of a leading program, based on the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code), associated International Standards, Australian Government Investigations Standards and ASADA's legislated responsibilities.	Portfolio Budget Statements p. 264	Sports identified at a greater risk of doping are targeted with a legislative and Code compliant anti-doping program of integrated education, intelligence, investigations and testing activities.	Met

### ANALYSIS

#### *Tailoring anti-doping programs to level of risk*

ASADA's operating model identifies sports at risk of doping through an ongoing assessment process. These sports become the focus of ASADA's attention, and tailored anti-doping programs specific to the risk are developed. Through the integration of anti-doping deterrence and detection functions (encompassing education, testing, intelligence and investigations) into a tailored program, ASADA can provide a sport with a more holistic approach to the way it manages the risk of doping. Any approach adopted by ASADA has at its core the World Anti-Doping Code, associated International Standards, Australian Government Investigations Standards and ASADA's legislated responsibilities.

The assessment of information obtained from multiple sources such as members of the public, government agencies and sporting organisations enables the identification of sports at high risk of doping. Tailored responses are devised to address specific issues. These responses can include:

- > further targeted testing
- > re-analysis of samples in long-term storage
- > further information gathering
- > education
- > investigations.

During 2016–17, ASADA met with a number of sporting bodies and major event organisers to discuss the anti-doping needs specific to their sports. A full list of these organisations is included in the analysis section of 'Engagement 1' in this Annual Performance Statement.

The finalisation of the Rio Olympic and Paralympic anti-doping program for Australian athletes occurred in July and August 2016. The program included intelligence-led targeted test plans, delivery of face-to-face education, storage of selected samples for future testing, and use of information gained through the whereabouts program and broader intelligence activities to focus and realign testing throughout the running of the anti-doping program.



In February 2018 the XXIII Winter Olympic Games will be held in PyeongChang, South Korea. Implementation of the testing and education program for Australian athletes vying for selection commenced in 2016–17, with a progress meeting between ASADA and the Australian Olympic Committee held in May 2017. During the reporting period, ASADA carried out 195 anti-doping tests on athletes competing in Winter Olympic sports. The testing program will continue in the lead-up to the PyeongChang Games.

The Australian Government allocated \$1.5 million over two financial years for ASADA to deliver an effective pre Commonwealth Games anti-doping program. This includes carrying out an additional 750 tests on athletes (375 Australian and 375 international) likely to compete at the games. As at 30 June 2017, ASADA had conducted 100 tests on Australian athletes and 169 tests on international athletes (coordinated through an international taskforce). The balance of tests on Australian and international athletes will be carried out prior to the start of the PyeongChang Games.

#### **MORE INFORMATION**

Engagement p. 53

Anti-doping testing program p. 80

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## DETECTION 2

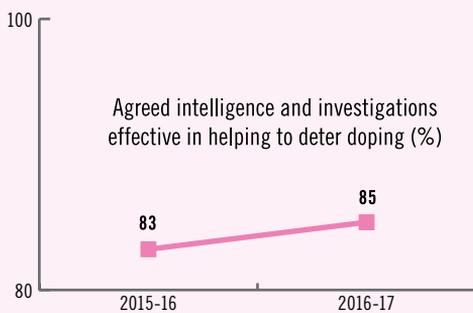
### PERFORMANCE CRITERION

Measure	Criterion source	Reference point/Target	Result
Achievement in delivering effective anti-doping intelligence and investigative functions. This measure assesses the percentage of national sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who view ASADA's intelligence and investigative functions as effective at deterring athletes and support personnel from doping.	Corporate Plan p. 10	80% level of effectiveness	<b>Met</b>

### ANALYSIS

85% of the sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2017 stakeholder survey rated ASADA's intelligence and investigative functions as very effective or effective in helping to deter athletes and support personnel from using prohibited substances and methods.

### TREND



### MORE INFORMATION

Intelligence p. 93  
Investigations p. 95

## DETECTION 3

### PERFORMANCE CRITERION

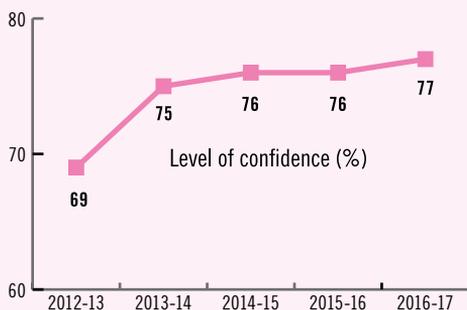
Measure	Criterion source	Reference point/Target	Result
Achievement in anti-doping activities maximising doping detection. This measure assesses the percentage of national sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who are confident that ASADA's activities maximise doping detection.	Corporate Plan p. 10	80% level of effectiveness	<b>Not met</b>

### ANALYSIS

77% of the sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2017 stakeholder survey were very confident or confident that ASADA's activities maximise doping detection.

The level of confidence has improved since 2012–13 but remains lower than the target we have set ourselves. The improvement highlights the efforts ASADA has made in engaging the sporting community about the work we are doing, and this is generating positive results. We will continue to work on actions to improve the outcome in this area.

### TREND



### MORE INFORMATION

Chapter 3 p. 49

## ENFORCEMENT 1

### PERFORMANCE CRITERION

Measure	Criterion source	Reference point/Target	Result
As Australia's anti-doping regulator, ASADA will manage possible anti-doping rule violations and present cases at hearings and appeals.	Portfolio Budget Statements p. 264	All possible anti-doping rule violations are considered, and if action is warranted, pursued in accordance with the Code and Australian legislation.	Met

### ANALYSIS

All possible anti-doping rule violations brought to the attention of ASADA in 2016–17 were considered, and action was taken in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code and Australian legislation (including the National Anti-Doping scheme). No decisions of the ASADA CEO were the subject of judicial review, and there were no successful appeals against asserted anti-doping rule violations in sport tribunals.

### MORE INFORMATION

Legislative basis p. 15  
Intelligence p. 93  
Investigations p. 95  
Enforcement p. 98  
Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel p. 160  
External scrutiny p. 119

## ENFORCEMENT 2

### PERFORMANCE CRITERION

Measure	Criterion source	Reference point/Target	Result
Achievement of anti-doping rule violation findings in tribunals. This measure assesses the percentage of cases conducted by ASADA in tribunals that result in a finding of an anti-doping rule violation.	Corporate Plan p. 11	80% of tribunal findings result in an anti-doping rule violation.	Met

### ANALYSIS

All cases brought by ASADA during 2016–17 resulted in a finding of an anti-doping rule violation.

### MORE INFORMATION

Enforcement p. 98  
External scrutiny p. 119

# ANALYSIS OF OVERALL PERFORMANCE

For a small agency with international and domestic obligations, ASADA has returned a solid performance in 2016–17 by meeting all but one of its measures of success. This performance helps achieve our purpose of protecting the health of Australian athletes and the integrity of Australian sport by minimising the risk of doping.

## INTERNATIONAL WORK

Our work continues to place us at the forefront of global anti-doping efforts in sport. Our expertise is sought after, whether it be presenting at international conferences or helping to strengthen the anti-doping capabilities of our international partners. Highlights in 2016–17 included:

<b>GLOBAL PARTNER</b>	<p>ASADA continued to assist the Indian National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) as part of a two-year memorandum of understanding aimed at enhancing India's anti-doping program. This involved training Indian staff on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&gt; test distribution planning</li><li>&gt; risk assessment process</li><li>&gt; sample collection process</li><li>&gt; the legal aspects of the results management process.</li></ul>
<b>EDUCATION LEADER</b>	<p>ASADA's education experts collaborated with their counterparts from Japan and the United States in trilateral discussions on athlete education and outreach programs. The interaction involved sharing information on education programs, where ASADA was able to provide its expertise on e-learning and school lesson plans.</p>
<b>SCIENCE MENTOR</b>	<p>ASADA's Science and Results Manager, Dr Naomi Speers, presented at the 2017 Capacity Building Program on ADO in Asia. The program was hosted by the Korean Anti-Doping Agency and brought together representatives from 12 countries to discuss the Athlete Biological Passport program. Dr Speers shared with the group her expertise in the use of the steroid and blood Athlete Biological Passport program as an indirect method of detecting doping.</p>
<b>INTELLIGENCE COLLABORATOR</b>	<p>ASADA's Director Intelligence delivered a presentation on a major ASADA investigation to the WADA Intelligence and Investigations Network meeting at Interpol's headquarters in France. Membership of the network comprises anti-doping professionals from more than 15 anti-doping organisations.</p>

## INVESTIGATIONS INNOVATOR

ASADA's investigations function remains at the forefront of global anti-doping capability. This includes the proactive pursuit of non-analytical violations and the use of investigators to gather information about the broader doping environment.

Sport is a global activity, with Australian athletes regularly travelling overseas to train and compete. In some countries the control of performance-enhancing drugs is less regulated than it is in Australia. This poses a risk for athletes, as they are potentially exposed to banned substances through foreign support staff or networks of doping athletes, or prescribed by foreign doctors in general practice. By contributing to the global anti-doping effort we are helping to put in place protections for Australian athletes wherever they are.

## DOMESTIC PROGRAM

At the national level we work with Australian sports to minimise the risk of doping. We pay increasing attention to our engagement with sports, athletes and support personnel, which is showing positive results through responses to our annual stakeholder survey, as well as feedback from participants following the completion of anti-doping education.

Almost nine out of ten sporting bodies that responded to our 2017 stakeholder survey strongly agreed or agreed that we have a good understanding of the conditions facing their sport. The result is an improvement of more than 10% compared to 12 months earlier. On the question of whether ASADA assists sporting organisations to meet their anti-doping requirements, 95% of sports thought the service offered by ASADA was effective.

In 2016–17 we invested considerable resources working with a number of significant stakeholders in Australian sport so we could collaboratively coordinate a unified approach to minimising the risk of doping at major events. In 2018 we will see the Commonwealth Games hosted in Australia and the Winter Olympic and Winter Paralympic Games held in South Korea. Our anti-doping plans for both teams are well advanced. This is a direct result of our many engagements with Commonwealth Games Australia, the Australian Olympic Committee and the Australian Paralympic Committee during 2016–17.

In the 2016–17 Budget the Australian Government allocated \$1.5 million for ASADA to deliver an effective pre Commonwealth Games anti-doping program by testing 375 Australian and 375 international athletes likely to compete in the games. ASADA is tracking well to fulfil this commitment, with 100 tests on Australian athletes and 169 tests on international athletes in 2016–17.

We have spent a number of years refining our educational offerings to athletes and support personnel to either deter or minimise the risk of accidental breaches of the anti-doping rules. Athletes and support personnel have access to an award-winning online education program: ASADA's Level 1 Anti-Doping course, which won gold at the 2016 Learning Technology Awards in London. The course received the highest honours in the highly competitive category 'Best use of learning technologies to ensure compliance', which featured the best of the best online education programs from around the world, including those submitted by global companies Tesco, AXA, Sky and KPMG.

Building on our reputation for providing cutting-edge education we have, in partnership with the Department of Health's National Integrity of Sport Unit, developed an online learning program for athletes at all levels to explore ethics in sport. Launched in 2016–17 the Getting to Grips with Ethics in Sport program asks athletes to identify their values and principles and decide what meaning they give to sport. The program extends ASADA's suite of eLearning programs, and supports the need for values-based education, which is promoted in the 2015 World Anti-Doping Code.

Our educational efforts are paying off, with 89% of the athletes and support personnel who completed our education programs satisfied with the courses. This result has remained consistently high over time and is a testament to our investment in this area.

Combined with our other awareness-raising initiatives, like our website, Check Your Substances tool and social media platforms, education has contributed to 93% of athletes who responded to the 2017 stakeholder survey agreeing that our services had minimised their risk of an accidental breach of the anti-doping regulations.

Our engagement and deterrence activities, however, form part of a greater integrated program incorporating testing, intelligence, investigations and enforcement activities.

Almost nine in ten sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2017 stakeholder survey rated our testing activities as effective at helping to deter athletes and support personnel from using prohibited substances and methods. More than 90% of respondents (who had been tested in the past year) were also satisfied with the professionalism of ASADA staff during testing, and the explanation and information provided by ASADA about the testing process.

In relation to our intelligence and investigative functions, 85% of sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2017 stakeholder survey rated our work as effective in helping to deter athletes and support personnel from using prohibited substances and methods. While this is a strong result, we see an opportunity for improving the visibility of our work in this area, to improve the perceptions held by our stakeholders. The challenge will be to achieve this while not putting at risk the outcome of ongoing investigations that may take a number of reporting periods to resolve.

Our detection activities continued to evolve during the year, with the further integration of our testing, intelligence and investigative functions. With the continued implementation of our operating model, the integration of these functions is expected to enable better targeting of high-threat matters. While the operating model remains true to its initial conception, we looked for opportunities in 2016–17 to adjust and support the model to meet the operating environment and resourcing challenges that have emerged since its adoption. Going forward we plan to strengthen the model to improve the efficiency, alignment and effectiveness of our core activities.

Our enforcement function continued to manage high levels of work in 2016–17. For a number of years, matters referred for investigation have been supported by a case management process that ensured investigations were able to withstand administrative, management and external scrutiny. The process ensured that critical decision-making during investigations was appropriate, was made at the relevant level, and was robust and transparent. Following an investigation, matters are referred to our Legal Services area for enforcement consideration in accordance with Australian legislation (including the National Anti-Doping scheme) and the World Anti-Doping Code. All cases brought by ASADA during 2016–17 resulted in a finding of an anti-doping rule violation. In 2016–17 the details of 83 athletes and support personnel were publicly disclosed for breaches of the anti-doping rules.



# 03

## OUR OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW	50
ACHIEVEMENTS	51
ENGAGEMENT	53
DETERRENCE	63
DETECTION	80
ENFORCEMENT	98



# OVERVIEW

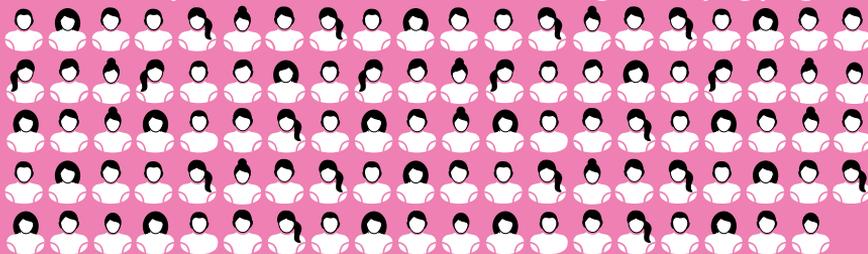
## FOUR AREAS OF OPERATION

Our work to keep doping out of sport combines:

- > engagement at all levels of the sporting community
- > deterrence through education and awareness-raising
- > detection through testing, science, intelligence and investigations
- > enforcement through the anti-doping rule violation process.

# ACHIEVEMENTS

**99%** of athletes, support personnel and sporting bodies believed it is important for Australia to have a strong anti-doping program.



ASADA ANNUAL STAKEHOLDER SURVEY 2017

1% did not 

## COMMONWEALTH GAMES TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

Through its engagement with the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) and the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Corporation (GOLDOC), ASADA has been instrumental in developing the High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership for the 2018 Commonwealth Games. This program is underpinned by a tripartite agreement signed by the CGF, GOLDOC and ASADA in May 2017. This agreement commits the parties to delivering an integrated anti-doping integrity program, involving a pre-games global taskforce, a leading-edge program of doping control during the games; and a post-games sample storage program—a first for the Commonwealth Games movement. *Read more about the agreement on page 54.*

## NEW CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT

To achieve our mission, ASADA needs to continually evolve its internal capabilities to better understand where, how and why doping is occurring and to use this knowledge to detect and prevent doping in sport. In 2016–17 ASADA invested in new capabilities to strengthen our ability to understand the environment and better address the causes of doping. In particular, a new strategic analysis capability has been established, underpinned by investment in data analytics capabilities. Over time these capabilities will enable the development of more sophisticated risk models and better identify high-threat sporting disciplines and athletes. Access to new tools to identify and track athletes whose performance is outside the norm is now in place. ASADA continues to develop intelligence and investigation capabilities that enable it to conduct investigations into potential non-analytical violations and bring to account those responsible for the facilitation of doping and the trafficking of banned substances. *Read more about our capabilities on page 93–97.*

## INDIAN NATIONAL ANTI DOPING AGENCY

Throughout 2016–17 ASADA assisted the Indian National Anti Doping Agency under a two-year memorandum of understanding signed in June 2016. A number of ASADA employees travelled to India to provide their expertise in the specialist areas of anti-doping testing and law. *Read more about the collaboration on page 61.*

## OPERATION COBIA<sup>10</sup> RULINGS

In October 2016 the Swiss Federal Tribunal rejected the final appeals of 34 past and present Essendon Football Club players in relation to findings of the Court of Arbitration for Sport. In November 2016 the Australian Football League (AFL) Appeal Board dismissed the appeal of biochemist Stephen Dank against his lifetime ban from sport for doping offences. *Read more about the rulings on page 106.*

## ANTI-DOPING EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

The Australian health and physical education curriculum was amended in 2016 to include anti-doping knowledge for school students. ASADA and the National Integrity of Sport Unit developed a suite of free school lesson plans in response to this change. *Read more about the launch of the school plans on page 70.*

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<sup>10</sup> Operation Cobia was a large-scale investigation by ASADA that arose from findings by the Australian Crime Commission about the relationship between professional sporting bodies, prohibited substances and organised crime. It formally began in February 2013 and ended in January 2014.



# ENGAGEMENT

*Engagement is achieved by strengthening relationships internally and externally to build anti-doping capabilities and harden the environment against doping in sport.*

## IMPORTANCE OF ENGAGEMENT

Engagement with the sporting sector is critical to the successful delivery of ASADA's anti-doping program. Engagement with all parts of the sporting community—from athletes and coaches through to sports administrators—is a central pillar of our Corporate Plan and operating model.

While Australia has a good anti-doping record and reputation, much work remains to be done to strengthen the culture of anti-doping in sport. ASADA cannot drive this alone; we need to collaborate with the whole sporting community.

Accordingly, the goals of our engagement work are:

- > to build understanding of the work we do
- > to build anti-doping capability through the sporting sector.

In 2016–17 ASADA negotiated collaborations with Commonwealth Games Australia and Australia's Olympic and Paralympic committees. We also engaged directly with athletes, national sporting organisations (NSOs) and our international counterparts.

## COLLABORATIONS

In 2016–17 we worked with major stakeholders in Australian sport to coordinate a unified approach to minimising the risk of doping at the 2018 Commonwealth Games in Australia and the 2018 Winter Olympic Games and Winter Paralympic Games in South Korea. We advanced our anti-doping plans for all three Australian teams through close engagement with Commonwealth Games Australia, the Australian Olympic Committee and the Australian Paralympic Committee.

## COMMONWEALTH GAMES AUSTRALIA COLLABORATION AGREEMENT

Recognising the importance of protecting the integrity of the Australian Commonwealth Games team for the home games in 2018, Commonwealth Games Australia and ASADA signed a collaboration agreement that will guide the anti-doping program in the 12 months leading up to the event.

The agreement identifies three key deliverables for the domestic anti-doping program:

- > an intelligence-led testing program that prioritises and targets high-risk sports and athletes
- > an education and awareness program that informs selected team members and support personnel about their anti-doping rights and responsibilities
- > an opportunity for ASADA, Commonwealth Games Australia and team members to overtly and publicly support anti-doping efforts.

Under the agreement, ASADA and Commonwealth Games Australia will work in partnership to deliver an anti-doping program consisting of education, testing and other preventative measures. We expect to have collected more than 2,500 samples from Australian athletes by the time the games begin, and to have reached all participating sports with relevant education messages.



*Acting ASADA CEO Judith Lind with 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games mascot Borobi*

## AUSTRALIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE COLLABORATION AGREEMENT

The Australian Olympic Committee and ASADA met to discuss a first-ever multi-year agreement that coordinates the responsibilities of both organisations in delivering an anti-doping program for eight separate major games including the 2018 Winter Olympics, the 2019 Youth Olympics, and new events such as the Asian Indoor Games and World Beach Games, and the 2020 Olympics. This collaboration builds on the historically strong relationship between the two organisations. The agreement will demonstrate a shared commitment to giving teams representing Australia every opportunity to do so in the spirit of fair play and integrity.

## AUSTRALIAN PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE COLLABORATION AGREEMENT

ASADA and the Australian Paralympic Committee met to discuss an agreement for a comprehensive anti-doping program to be put in place before the 2018 Winter Paralympics. The Australian Paralympic Committee continues to be one of Australia's most engaged organisations in anti-doping, with an unwavering commitment to educating athletes and supporting a targeted, intelligence-led anti-doping program.

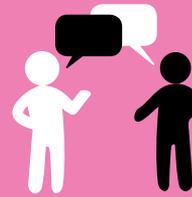
## WORK WITH PROFESSIONAL SPORT

Our work with Australian professional sporting bodies continued to develop during 2016–17. Through closer working relationships, ASADA was able to assist key sports to fast-track critical cases and share intelligence. Closer collaboration with the integrity units of professional sports, including the sharing of scientific analysis, has been a feature of 2016–17.

## ENGAGING WITH ATHLETES

99%

athletes, support personnel and sporting organisations have some level of awareness of their anti-doping rights and responsibilities



Athletes subject to an anti-doping policy must comply with a number of obligations. Part of our role is to help them meet those responsibilities.

## WHEREABOUTS

Under the World Anti-Doping Code and the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006* (which sets out our National Anti-Doping scheme), Australian athletes in ASADA's Registered Testing Pool (RTP) are required to provide location ('whereabouts') details to enable no-advance notice out-of-competition testing. No-advance notice testing makes it harder for an athlete to mask their use of a prohibited substance before sample collection or to time their ingestion of a prohibited substance so that its presence is no longer detectable at the time of sample collection.

In order to operate an effective no-advance notice out-of-competition testing program, we need to know where athletes are. Complying with whereabouts requirements is crucial. Three non-compliances—filing failures or missed tests—within a 12 month period may constitute an anti-doping rule violation. Under the World Anti-Doping Code, the sanction for such a violation is a ban from sport for up to two years.

Our efforts to help RTP athletes and their representatives meet whereabouts obligations in 2016–17 included:

- > 24/7 online access to the Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS)
- > phone and email support to help them update their whereabouts information
- > induction training for new RTP athletes
- > reminder letters, calls, emails and text messages alerting them to quarterly whereabouts due dates
- > updates to NSOs on the compliance levels of RTP athletes in their sport.

In 2016–17, 167 RTP athletes were required to provide whereabouts information to ASADA. Of these, 51 had whereabouts failures and one was sanctioned for a whereabouts anti-doping rule violation.

Some Australian athletes (140 in 2016–17) are also required to provide whereabouts information to their international federation through ADAMS. We helped a number of these athletes with their whereabouts queries.

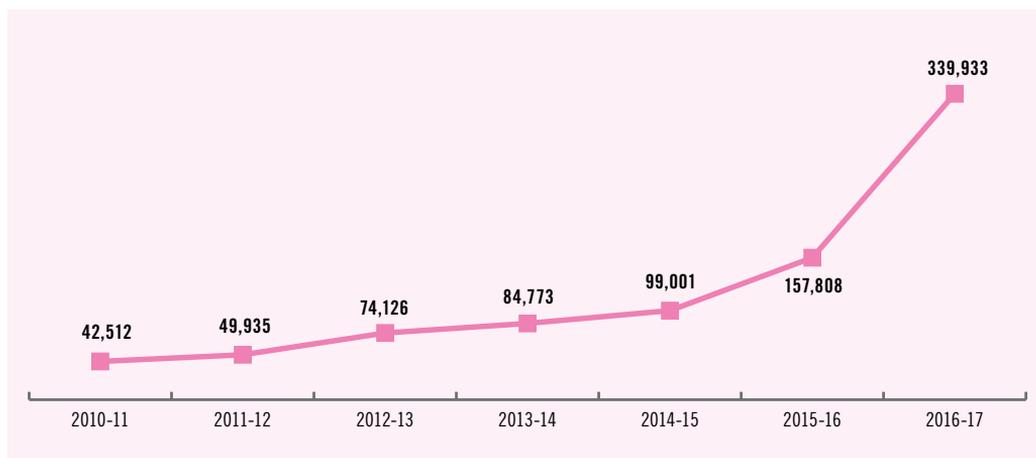
## SEARCHING THE STATUS OF SUBSTANCES ONLINE

Since its launch in November 2009, ASADA’s online ‘Check Your Substances’ tool has been a popular resource for Australian athletes and support personnel. It enables athletes to find out which commonly prescribed, over-the-counter and complementary medicines in Australia are permitted in their sport, and which are prohibited.

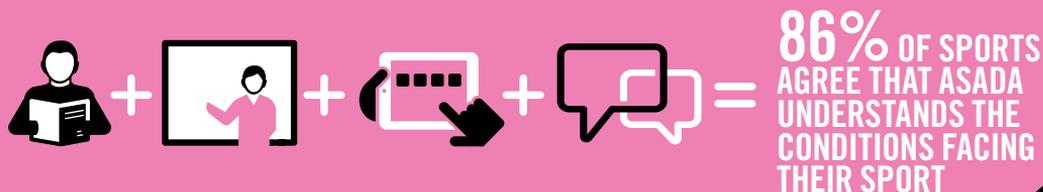
In April 2016 ASADA transitioned its online medications search tool from an ASADA-specific tool to an international system, Global DRO (Drug Reference Online). As well as containing information on Australian medications, Global DRO enables athletes to obtain information on medications they purchase overseas, including in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan and Switzerland. It also provides people with information on a range of high risk supplement ingredients. The significant increase in the number of searches conducted since 2015–16 can be attributed to:

- > more information being made available to athletes through the new service
- > promotion of the new service through our education and awareness-raising activities
- > greater awareness, through ASADA’s athlete advisories, of the importance of checking supplement ingredients.

**Figure 5: Check Your Substances searches**



## ENGAGING WITH SPORTS



Our operating model strikes a balance between remaining independent, maintaining the confidence of sports and working with stakeholders across the sporting community to minimise the risk of doping. Our key stakeholders are NSOs, which we work with on developing and implementing anti-doping policies.

In 2016–17, ASADA participated in and presented at major NSO forums including:

- > the Baseball Australia national forum
- > the University Sport national forum
- > the Commonwealth Games Australia team leaders forum.

We also met with a number of sporting bodies to discuss the anti-doping landscape in which they operate. These include:

- > Australian Football League
- > Australian Institute of Sport
- > Australian Olympic Committee
- > Australian Paralympic Committee
- > Australian Rugby Union
- > Australian Sports Commission
- > Athletics Australia
- > Baseball Australia
- > Australian Canoeing
- > Coalition of Major Professional and Participation Sports
- > Cricket Australia
- > Equestrian Australia
- > Football Federation Australia
- > National Rugby League
- > Orienteering Australia
- > Swimming Australia
- > Triathlon Australia
- > Western Australian Institute of Sport

ASADA engages daily with individual sporting organisations. Through these relationships we aim not only to ensure each sport's compliance with anti-doping obligations but also to increase their understanding of the inherent doping risks in their sport and to improve their organisational capability to respond to those risks.

## EVALUATING OUR ENGAGEMENT WITH SPORTS

Since 2014–15 we have been asking sporting organisations for formal feedback through an annual stakeholder survey about our engagement with them. The results reveal improvements in a number of areas, reflecting our ongoing efforts to work with sports more effectively.

**Table 2: ASADA's engagement with sports—perspective of sporting organisations**

MEASURE	2015–16 RESULTS	2016–17 RESULTS	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	STRONGLY AGREE OR AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE OR AGREE	
ASADA is professional in its dealings with the sport	88%	92%	+4%
ASADA is responsive to the sport's queries and concerns	82%	88%	+6%
ASADA has established a relationship of trust with the sporting organisation	77%	84%	+7%
Any burden ASADA's processes place on the sporting organisation is reasonable and proportionate	58%	71%	+13%

## ENGAGING WITH GOVERNING SPORTS BODIES

In 2016–17 we continued to work with other sports governing bodies to develop, draft or plan a number of policies and frameworks. The collaboration saw us work with:

- > the Australian Sports Commission in the Annual Sports Performance review, development of policy and framework, as well as hosting CEO-to-CEO meetings
- > the Australian Institute of Sport on the issue of supplements in sport and on promotion of athlete anti-doping education through the myAISplaybook online platform
- > the National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU) on the regulation of supplement products, the development of athlete education resources (including ethical decision-making and school lesson plans), and international policy and engagement work.

## ENGAGING WITH INTERNATIONAL BODIES

Australia's anti-doping program operates in an international context as part of a global system of anti-doping regulation. Since the introduction of the revised World Anti-Doping Code in 2015, national anti-doping organisations are facing increasing compliance demands and greater expectations. In this complex and dynamic global environment, strategic partnerships and multilateral cooperation are essential.

## NATIONAL ANTI-DOPING ORGANISATIONS SUMMIT

In August 2016 ASADA's then CEO, Ben McDevitt, attended a two-day summit hosted by Anti Doping Denmark, along with 16 other national anti-doping organisation (NADO) leaders. The leaders discussed some of the most pressing issues in the anti-doping landscape, including:

- > the McLaren report into widespread doping in Russia
- > the inappropriate involvement of sport leaders in critical anti-doping decisions and activities
- > the need for a strengthened WADA capable of ensuring a level playing field in countries with failing anti-doping structures
- > long-overdue reforms to ensure the protection and support of whistleblowers.

The NADO leaders made recommendations to improve and strengthen WADA's capabilities, including:

- > improved systems for World Anti-Doping Code compliance
- > clear sanctions for large-scale subversions of the anti-doping system (for example, state-supported doping)
- > increased capacity for WADA to investigate and impose proportionate sanctions for World Anti-Doping Code non-compliance.



*17 NADO leaders gathered in Copenhagen for a two-day summit*

## USADA SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

In September 2016 ASADA's Science and Results Manager, Dr Naomi Speers, attended the 15th Annual Symposium on Anti-Doping Science, hosted by the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA). The symposium brought together anti-doping scientists and other experts from around the world to discuss the topic 'Recovery, Repair, and Regeneration: From Steroids to Stem Cells'. ASADA's involvement in these annual symposiums is an important part of keeping Australia up to date with the latest research and scientific developments in anti-doping.

## ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

ASADA contributed to two international meetings on the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP). The countries represented at these workshops are in various stages of developing their ABP program or athlete passport management unit. ASADA shared our expertise and experience in these areas to help other anti-doping organisations develop their programs more rapidly.

### > iNADO Athlete Biological Passport Conference

In November 2016 ASADA's Director Intelligence, Simon Henry, presented at the iNADO Athlete Biological Passport Conference on the topic of 'Intelligence Testing—the ABP and Intelligence and Investigations'. The conference was attended by more than 80 representatives from over 50 anti-doping organisations, including NADOs, international federations, laboratories and WADA.

### > Capacity Building Program on ADO in Asia

In April 2017 ASADA's Science and Results Manager, Dr Naomi Speers, was a keynote speaker at the 2017 Capacity Building Program on ADO in Asia, hosted by the Korean Anti-Doping Agency in Seoul. The program brought representatives from 12 countries together to discuss the ABP. Dr Speers shared with the group her expertise in the use of the steroid and blood ABP program as an indirect doping detection method.



*Attendees at the 2017 Capacity Building Program on ADO in Asia*

## TOKYO EDUCATION CONFERENCE

In February 2017 two members of ASADA's education team travelled to Tokyo for trilateral discussions with the Japanese Anti-Doping Agency and education experts from USADA on athlete education and outreach programs. We shared our own expertise, especially in e-learning and school lesson plans, and gained a better understanding of the unique education programs being run in Japan and the United States. With Japan and Australia set to host major international sporting events in 2018, we look forward to more close cooperation on anti-doping best practice in 2017–18.

## TACKLING DOPING IN SPORT SYMPOSIUM

In March 2017 ASADA's CEO, Ben McDevitt, attended the Tackling Doping in Sport symposium, which brings together national and international sports federations, NADOs, athletes and lawyers from over 70 different countries. The symposium was an opportunity to hear expert insights into the current anti-doping landscape from legal, regulatory, scientific and commercial perspectives.

## WADA INTELLIGENCE AND INVESTIGATIONS NETWORK MEETING

In May 2017 ASADA's Director Intelligence, Simon Henry, delivered a presentation on a major ASADA investigation to the WADA Intelligence and Investigations Network meeting at Interpol headquarters in Lyon, France. The network comprises intelligence and investigations professionals from more than 15 anti-doping organisations. The network has grown strongly since the release in 2015 of the revised World Anti-Doping Code, which emphasised the growing importance of intelligence and investigations in anti-doping.



*WADA Intelligence and Investigations Network meeting, Interpol HQ*

## INDIA COLLABORATION

Throughout 2016–17 ASADA assisted the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) of India to strengthen its anti-doping program under a two-year memorandum of understanding signed in June 2016. This arrangement arose from a request by WADA for ASADA to assist in training and mentoring for the NADA.

In May 2017 two ASADA staff members travelled to India to train NADA employees on the development of the risk assessment process and test distribution planning and monitoring. NADA has subsequently begun work on updating their policies and procedures through the adaption of ASADA's templates. Subsequent to the May visit, a senior ASADA legal team member travelled to India to provide advice on the legal aspects of the results management process to both NADA staff and Indian anti-doping disciplinary and appeal panels. In addition, ASADA has provided detailed advice on strategic changes NADA needs to make in order to operate in full compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code.



*ASADA representative with NADA Director General Sh. Navin Agarwal, NADA staff, Indian Anti Doping Hearing Panel members and Indian Anti Doping Appeal Hearing Panel members*

## **OSLO DOPING AND PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE**

In June 2017 an ASADA representative attended an international conference on doping and public health organised and run by Anti-Doping Norway. This major international event brought together anti-doping and academic experts to discuss, in particular, the emerging public health issues that anabolic steroids are posing across the community below the elite athlete level.

## **WADA MEETINGS**

Delegates from ASADA attended a number of World Anti-Doping Agency meetings during 2016–17, including the WADA Ad Hoc Working Group (November 2016), the WADA Symposium (March 2017) and the National Anti-Doping Organisations Ad Hoc Working Group (April 2017). Former CEO of ASADA Ben McDevitt appeared on a panel at the WADA Symposium debating whether sports and countries should police themselves in the field of anti-doping.

# DETERRENCE

*Deterrence is achieved by minimising the risk of doping through education, communications and testing.*

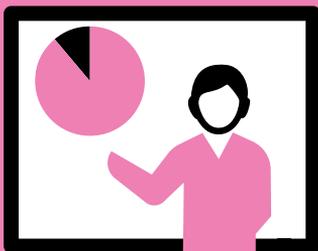
## EDUCATION

ASADA continues to place great emphasis on education as a key tool in preventing doping in sport. We implement effective education programs that provide opportunities for all members of the Australian sporting community to develop the essential knowledge, skills, attitudes and values required to maintain a level playing field.

Central to our education program are our close working relationships and partnerships with NSOs. We work cooperatively with these organisations to help them take ownership of their education programs and to develop and implement effective anti-doping education plans for their sports.

ASADA provides a range of educational resources for athletes, support personnel and the wider community. We launched four new education resources in 2016–17:

- > ethical decision-making in sport course
- > school lesson plans
- > online Level 2 Anti-Doping course update
- > medical support personnel course.



**89%**  
SATISFACTION  
with anti-doping  
education

### *Anti-doping education courses*

In 2016–17 our core education products were:

- > two eLearning (online) courses for anyone participating in sport, in particular athletes and support people.
- > face-to-face workshops for athletes and support people.

## **ELEARNING**

ASADA's online Level 1 Anti-Doping course<sup>11</sup> was completed by 10,548 people in 2016–17.

We made the updated Level 2 Anti-Doping course<sup>12</sup> available in December 2016. The updates reflected changes to the WADA prohibited list and to other significant anti-doping rules. From December 2016 to the end of June 2017, more than 7,000 users completed the course.

### *Face-to-face training*

Our face-to-face workshops complement the core eLearning courses. They are an important opportunity for athletes and support people to interact directly with ASADA, ask questions and explore anti-doping in more detail. The workshops are available to any sporting organisation to integrate into its overall education plan.

Face-to-face anti-doping education sessions were attended by 2,629 people in 2016–17.

**Table 3: Snapshot of core anti-doping courses in 2016–17**

<b>COURSE</b>	<b>COMPLETIONS</b>
Online level 1	10,548
Online level 2	7,013
Face-to-face workshops	2,629
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,190</b>

11 The Level 1 Anti-Doping course focuses on the key areas of anti-doping such as anti-doping rule violations, prohibited substances and methods, supplements, doping control, Therapeutic Use Exemptions and intelligence and investigations.

12 The Level 2 Anti-Doping course covers more advanced topics in anti-doping and is updated annually to reflect current trends.

**89** **SPORTS**  that education participants identified with

 **FOUR** **OUTREACH**  
**ACTIVITIES**

**13,391** **NEW REGISTERED USERS OF ONLINE**  
**ANTI-DOPING EDUCATION**

 **62** **FACE-TO-FACE**  
**ACTIVITIES**

**Table 4: Stakeholder views of anti-doping education**

MEASURE	RESULT
Agreed or strongly agreed that ASADA's education and information services had minimised the risk of an accidental breach of the anti-doping regulations by athletes	93%
Satisfied or very satisfied with the Level 1 Anti-Doping course	89%
Agreed or strongly agreed that the Level 1 Anti-Doping course helped participants learn new things about anti-doping	94%
Satisfied or very satisfied that ASADA's anti-doping education is accessible	95%
Satisfied or very satisfied that ASADA's anti-doping education is delivered in an efficient manner	90%
Satisfied or very satisfied that ASADA's anti-doping education provides correct and current information	95%

# FEATURE STORY

## MULTI-AWARD-WINNING ELEARNING COURSE

After winning the LearnX Platinum Award for Best Bespoke eLearning Design in 2015, ASADA's Level 1 Anti-Doping course went on to win gold at the Learning Technologies Awards held in London in December 2016.

The award was for the 'Best use of learning technologies to ensure compliance', a competitive category that featured the best of the best online education programs in the world, including those of Tesco, AXA, Sky and KPMG.

We engaged industry experts Kineo to overhaul and relaunch our eLearning platform in December 2014 to make it more engaging and practical for athletes. The interactive, multi-device course overturns the stereotype that anti-doping education is dry and unengaging, providing an experience that focuses on the needs of athletes rather than on 'tick the box' administration.

Since its launch, more than 35,000 users have completed the course.



*Level 1 Anti-Doping course interactive menu*

### *Medical support personnel course*

We launched our online Anti-Doping Course for Medical Practitioners and Athlete Medical Support Personnel in November 2016. By the end of June 2017, 266 people had completed it. The aim of the course is to improve the anti-doping knowledge of medical and medical support personnel working in sport, which in turn will help keep their athletes healthy while ensuring that they comply with the World Anti-Doping Code in their medical practice.

### *Ethical decision-making in sport course*

ASADA and the National Integrity of Sport Unit collaborated in 2016–17 to create the online Getting to Grips with Ethics in Sport course. The course takes users through three ethical decision-making exercises and teaches them how to make ethical choices while considering the short- and long-term impacts of their decisions. Recognising that ethical decision-making is not always a black-and-white matter, the course is not assessed using points or scores. Instead it encourages participants to reflect on their choices and how they relate to the values that are most important to them.

The course won a LearnX Impact Award in 2017 for its innovative approach to learning.

# CASE STUDY

## ETHICAL DECISION-MAKING IN SPORT

An athlete is a week away from playing in the grand final when they find out their teammate is doping. Do they report it?

A team's coach tells them to deliberately lose the final-round game of a competition because it means they will have an easier finals path. Do they do it?



Some decisions athletes face are easy. Others seem to have no clear right or wrong answer. In sport, our ethics and values and the need to perform can often collide, making for some difficult choices.

While there are rules intended to guide behaviour in sport, it is a person's own values, principles, beliefs and moral codes that guide the choices they make.

Since 2015, ASADA has incorporated ethical decision-making into its anti-doping workshops, guiding participants through a series of hypothetical dilemmas that ask them to consider their values, beliefs and motivations.

In 2016–17, in partnership with the National Integrity of Sport Unit, we developed an online learning program for athletes at all levels to explore ethics in sport.

The Getting to Grips with Ethics in Sport program asks athletes to identify their values and principles, and decide what meaning they give to sport. It then leads the athletes through three scenarios around anti-doping, illicit drugs and match-fixing, and challenges them to consider how their values and principles may apply to each dilemma.

The program extends ASADA's suite of eLearning courses and promotes values-based education, addressing a need identified in the World Anti-Doping Code.

### *Chaperones online course*

As part of updating our induction process for new chaperones,<sup>13</sup> we developed an online training course. The course provides realistic and interactive training for sample collection staff, involving written scenarios and videos relating to the doping control process.

## **TRADE STANDS**

In 2016–17 we continued to operate trade stands at national events as part of our educational outreach work. We had trade stands at the:

- > Australian Age Swimming Championships
- > Australian Junior Athletics Championships
- > Australian Surf Life Saving Championships
- > Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation International Conference.

Trade stands are an excellent opportunity to interact with the sporting community, offer anti-doping advice and information, and generally be available to answer questions from a wide range of people on any anti-doping topic.

## **ANTI-DOPING EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS**

The health and physical education curriculum for Australian schools was amended to recognise the importance of teaching students about anti-doping. To support the changes, ASADA and the National Integrity of Sport Unit developed a set of free lesson plans for teachers.

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<sup>13</sup> A chaperone is an ASADA representative responsible for notifying, accompanying and witnessing an athlete providing a sample.

# CASE STUDY

## SCHOOL LESSON PLANS



ASADA's five school lesson plans were launched by the then Minister for Sport, Ms Sussan Ley MP, in October 2016 at Strathfield Girls High School, with Rio Olympics gold medallist Chloe Esposito and her brother Max Esposito, a fellow Olympian.

Adaptable for students in years 9 to 12, they explore integrity issues such as performance-enhancing drugs in sport, match-fixing, illicit drug use, and ethical decision-making. Each includes engaging exercises and examples within a flexible structure that teachers can customise to develop their own lessons.

The plans are available for download from the ASADA website.

ASADA also began offering interactive face-to-face sessions for schools as another way for students to learn about anti-doping and integrity in sport.

Since its launch, the school lesson plan page on the ASADA website has been viewed more than 3,000 times, and the agency has delivered eight face-to-face sessions in schools.



*Chloe and Max Esposito share a selfie with students from Strathfield Girls High School*



*Crossing the Line's Joerg Jaksche talks openly to ASADA staff about his period of doping in cycling*

## CROSSING THE LINE

In 2016–17 we worked on a video project with Crossing the Line, an organisation that helps athletes of all levels around the world with their retirement from sport and other issues, by providing a space where they can share stories confidentially and receive advice from experts, athletes and former athletes.

A total of 28 one-minute videos were developed for use in our online courses and in face-to-face presentations. Focusing on the experiences of Joerg Jaksche, a former Tour de France cyclist and former doper, they are about empowering athletes to scrutinise and question the system around them.



## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In addition to our education activities in Australia, we share our expertise with other national anti-doping organisations. In February 2017, members of our education team visited Tokyo to share their knowledge with the Japan Anti-Doping Agency (JADA) and the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA).



*JADA CEO Mr Shin Asakawa with representatives of ASADA, USADA and JADA*

## Awareness-raising

ASADA engages with the Australian sporting community to raise awareness of anti-doping and the risks it poses to healthy, clean and fair competition. Our awareness-raising activities help to inform the sporting community's attitudes and beliefs and, over time, influence behaviour in ways that benefit sport and Australia's international reputation.

Following several years of well-publicised sports doping issues both domestically and internationally, public interest in and awareness of doping remained high in 2016–17.

## MEDIA ACTIVITIES

Many of the issues ASADA deals with generate wide public debate. Where possible, and as our legislation permits, we proactively engage with these issues in the media and respond to media enquiries on a broad range of anti-doping matters.

In 2016–17 there was a high level of media interest in:

- > the Rio 2016 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (including the global collaborative testing initiative (see page 83)
- > the release of the second part of the report on state-facilitated doping in Russia and, in response, ASADA's support for global anti-doping reforms
- > leaks of athlete data by cyber-espionage group 'Fancy Bears'
- > an advertising campaign by online gambling company Sportsbet featuring the former banned athlete Ben Johnson
- > suspensions and sanctioning of athletes for a variety of anti-doping rule violations
- > matters relating to the conclusion of Operation Cobia (see page 106), including the dismissal of legal appeals from Stephen Dank and 34 Essendon players.

**Table 5: Anti-doping media coverage**

MEDIA	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
Australian media mentions of ASADA and doping in sport	304,332	189,994	170,381

# AUSTRALIAN ATHLETE DATA LEAKED

Between September and October 2016, ASADA confirmed the leaking of confidential Australian athlete data by the cyber-espionage group 'Fancy Bears'.

Fancy Bears released batches of Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) information obtained by breaching WADA's Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS).

The leaked documents included details of TUEs granted to eight Australian athletes.

Despite

the efforts of the hackers to cast doubts on these athletes, the athletes had operated entirely within the rules in obtaining the TUEs.

TUEs exist so that athletes who suffer from legitimate medical conditions can seek treatment using substances that are on the WADA Prohibited List. Before being granted, TUE applications are assessed by a number of medical experts through a rigorous process. In the cases of all athletes named, this process determined that their medication use was necessary for their health and would not give performance-enhancing benefits.

In managing the Fancy Bears leak, ASADA:

- > contacted, or attempted to contact, the affected athletes to inform them of the situation
- > maintained regular contact with WADA and sought assurances about WADA's response to the hacking of the ADAMS system
- > notified the Australian Information Commissioner and the Australian Cyber Security Centre of the incident
- > carried out its own security assessments, including strengthening access controls to ASADA systems and initiating independent penetration tests.

In defence of the athletes, ASADA issued two public statements condemning the malicious attacks by the cyber-espionage group and their blatant disregard for athlete privacy and wellbeing.

# TACKLING UNACCEPTABLE MESSAGES IN ADVERTISING

In May 2017, ASADA lodged a complaint with the Advertising Standards Bureau about an advertising campaign by online gambling company Sportsbet that made light of the use of performance-enhancing drugs and implied that the use of drugs in sport is normal and celebrated.

ASADA condemned the campaign for encouraging ideas that doping is acceptable and amusing, and for implicitly belittling the achievements of clean athletes and denigrating those who work to protect clean sport.

## COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES

During 2016–17 we updated the sporting community on a range of current anti-doping topics through media statements and blog posts. These statements and discussions are published on our website.

- > ASADA's partnership with the Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA—the international swimming federation) on a collaborative testing initiative ahead of the Rio Olympics (media statement, July 2016)
- > The International Olympic Committee's decision on the participation of Russian athletes at the Rio Olympics (media statement, July 2016)
- > ASADA's support for global anti-doping reforms (media statement, August 2016)
- > The provisional suspension of a Paralympian (media statement, September 2016)
- > An update on the Greater Western Sydney investigation (media statement, September 2016)
- > The leaking of Australian athlete data by cyber-espionage group Fancy Bears (media statement, September 2016)
- > The announcement of the 2017 WADA Prohibited List of methods and substances (blog, October 2016)
- > The Swiss Federal Tribunal decision to reject the final appeals of 34 Essendon players (media statement, October 2016, see page 106)
- > The launch of high school lesson plans on sport integrity topics (media statement, October 2016, see page 70)
- > Athlete advisory: higenamine and DMBA (blog, November 2016, see page 76)
- > The AFL Appeal Board decision to dismiss Stephen Dank's appeal (media statement, November 2016, see page 106)
- > A Gold award for ASADA's Level 1 Anti-Doping e-learning course at the international Learning Technologies Awards (blog, December 2016, see page 66)
- > The release of the McLaren report into Russian state manipulation of the doping control process (media statement, December 2016)
- > Ethical decision-making in sport—ASADA's eLearning program (blog, February 2017, see page 68)
- > The sanction imposed by the National Rugby League Anti-Doping Tribunal on player Jarrod Mullen for a doping offence (media statement, May 2017)
- > Media reporting about possible whereabouts failures by Australian swimmers (media statement, May 2017)
- > The Sportsbet advertising complaint (media statement, May 2017, see page 74)
- > The International Paralympic Committee warning about the risk of consuming clenbuterol-contaminated meat in Mexico (blog, June 2017)

# ATHLETE ADVISORY— HIGENAMINE AND DMBA

The inclusion of prohibited substances higenamine and DMBA in sports supplement products caused nine athletes to return positive doping results in 2016.

To highlight the problem, ASADA posted an athlete advisory on our blog, supported by a round of social media messages. The post alerted all Australian athletes subject to doping control to be especially wary of any supplements that list higenamine or DMBA in their ingredient list, and reiterated our longstanding messages about supplement use in general. It encouraged athletes to think seriously about whether the supplements they take are safe, effective or even necessary, and to consider the risks that these products may pose to their health, career and reputation.

## HIGENAMINE

Higenamine is a beta-2 agonist (S3 class on the WADA Prohibited List) used to allow the lungs to take in more oxygen. It is prohibited both in competition and out of competition, and carries up to a four-year ban from sport if detected in an athlete's sample.

Typically described as a 'natural' extract or by-product, it is also known as:

- > demethylcoclaurine
- > norcoclaurine
- > tinospora crispa.

We advised athletes to avoid using higenamine powder and any supplements with higenamine on their ingredient list. At the time this included:

- > OxyShred
- > Jack3d
- > Alpha T2
- > PES Amphetamine Advanced.

# HIGENAMINE & DMBA ALERT

A large, semi-transparent warning sign icon with a black exclamation mark inside a triangle, positioned behind the main title text.

## DMBA

DMBA, or 1,3-dimethylbutylamine, is classed as an S6 stimulant on the WADA Prohibited List and is banned in competition. If this substance is detected in an athlete's sample, they face up to a four-year ban from sport.

DMBA is also known by many other names, including:

- > 1,3-dimethylbutylamine
- > amperall
- > AMP citrate
- > butylamine, 1,3-dimethyl-2-amino-4-methylpentane
- > 2-pentanamine
- > 4-methyl-, 4-methylpentan-2-amine.

At the time, products advertised as containing DMBA included:

- > APN Intense
- > LGI Fully Loaded Amplified
- > Hybrid Performance Nutrition PreAMP
- > Prime Nutrition PWO/STIM.

## PRINTED RESOURCES

ASADA produces the Athlete Testing Guide to inform athletes what happens during and after a testing session, and what their rights and responsibilities are in relation to testing. A copy of the guide is offered to athletes when they are tested. The guide is also published on our website, [www.asada.gov.au](http://www.asada.gov.au).

## ASADA WEBSITE AND BLOG

The ASADA website is a primary source of information for athletes and support personnel. During the reporting period, the website had a total of 686,283 page views by 192,284 users.

Of those who visited the ASADA website and responded to our annual stakeholder survey:

- > 94% were satisfied or very satisfied with the website
- > 91% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ease of understanding of the information on the website
- > 89% were satisfied or very satisfied with the relevance of the content in meeting their needs
- > 84% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ease of finding specific information
- > 93% were satisfied or very satisfied with the online Check Your Substances resource
- > 64% were satisfied or very satisfied with ASADA's social media platforms.

Blog posts are published on our website and provide news and discussion on current issues relevant to our audience.

## SOCIAL MEDIA

ASADA uses its social media presence on Twitter and Facebook as a way to engage with athletes and communicate important anti-doping messages. In 2016–17 we continued to see rapid growth of social media as a direct, immediate channel for informing and engaging with athletes. We used our social media platforms to alert athletes to health advisories and provide information relating to the whereabouts scheme, as well as to distribute media statements and announce blog posts.

Of those who visited the ASADA website and responded to our annual stakeholder survey, 64% were satisfied or very satisfied with ASADA's social media platforms. While not as strong as the satisfaction ratings for other online communication channels, stakeholder satisfaction with ASADA's social media has increased from 61% in 2015–16. This increase reflects our efforts to improve engagement with the sporting community through Twitter and Facebook.



## *Twitter*

Our Twitter account continued to grow, with total followers increasing from 4,254 in 2015–16 to 4,756 on 30 June 2017.

In 2016–17 we tweeted 57 times. Tweets with the highest level of engagement (likes, replies and retweets) were about:

- > the dismissal of Stephen Dank's appeal by the AFL Appeal Board (November 2016, 15,921 engagements)
- > ASADA's statement on the Sportsbet advertising campaign (May 2017, 11,688 engagements)
- > the publication of the 2017 WADA Prohibited List (October 2016, 10,701 engagements)
- > the departure of ASADA CEO Ben McDevitt (February 2017, 5,031 engagements).



## *Facebook*

> Across all the ASADA social media platforms, our Facebook page had the largest growth in engagement. The number of page likes in 2016–17 (3,047) was almost six times more than in 2015–16 (524). Posts with the largest reach were:

- > a reminder about the implementation of the 2017 WADA Prohibited List (published 3 January 2017, 41,645 people reached)
- > an athlete advisory about higenamine and DMBA (published 3 November 2016, 26,785 people reached)
- > a post encouraging athletes to contact ASADA with any questions about the 2017 WADA Prohibited List (published 19 October 2017, 22,305 people reached).



## *YouTube*

In 2016–17 we produced a range of short videos and posted them on our YouTube channel. Focusing on the Rio 2016 Olympics, they featured past and aspiring Australian Olympians talking about what it takes to get to the Olympics, what it means to compete clean and what advice they have for athletes who want to follow in their footsteps.



# DETECTION

*Detection is achieved by gathering intelligence, targeted testing, and investigation of possible breaches of the anti-doping rules.*

Detection is a core component of any anti-doping program.

To expand our detection capabilities we work with the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, the Therapeutic Goods Administration and the Australian Federal Police, as well as state and territory police. We also engage with other national anti-doping organisations and international federations to keep up to date with worldwide trends and share information across borders.

## ANTI-DOPING TESTING PROGRAM

Sample (blood and urine) collection—also known as doping control or drug testing—is an essential part of detecting doping in sport. Our testing program combines government-funded and user-pays arrangements, supported by a science- and intelligence-driven targeted test distribution plan. Testing is conducted in competition and out of competition. It is based on the principle of providing no-advance notice, meaning that athletes are subject to testing any time, anywhere and without warning. This makes the existence of the testing program a powerful deterrent.

Underpinning our testing program is the test distribution plan. This plan allocates tests across a range of sports annually, based on doping risk in accordance with criteria specified in WADA's International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

# TEST PLANNING RISK ASSESSMENT

The risk assessment takes into account (at a minimum):

- > the physical and other demands of the sport
- > the possible performance-enhancing effects that doping may elicit in a sport
- > the rewards available at the different levels of the sport or other potential incentives for doping
- > the history of doping in the sport
- > available research on doping trends (e.g. peer-reviewed articles)
- > information received and/or intelligence developed on possible doping practices in the sport
- > the outcomes of previous test distribution planning cycles.

In 2016–17 we continued to include steroid<sup>14</sup> and hematological<sup>15</sup> Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) assessments in our targeted testing program. The ABP is an electronic record of an athlete's biological values that is developed over time from multiple collections of blood and urine samples. It differs from traditional detection methods by looking for the effects of blood doping or biological steroid markers rather than detecting the prohibited substances or methods used.

In December 2016 ASADA invited a range of external medical and scientific experts to a workshop to peer review our assessment of risk. The expert review resulted in an external validation of ASADA's process and assessment of the medical/scientific risks. Some modifications to further refine the risk assessment process and rankings were also identified and implemented.

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14 The Steroidal Module, introduced into the ASADA testing program January 2014, aims to identify endogenous anabolic androgenic steroids when administered exogenously (not created by the human body) and other anabolic agents, such as selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMS).

15 The Haematological Module, introduced into the ASADA testing program in July 2012, aims to identify enhancement of oxygen transport, including use of erythropoiesis-stimulating agents and any form of blood transfusion or manipulation.

## MAJOR EVENTS FOCUS

ASADA's 2016–17 targeted test distribution plan focused squarely on a number of high-profile major events:

- > finalisation of the Rio Olympic and Paralympic testing programs in August and September 2016
- > preparation for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Olympic Games and Winter Paralympic Games
- > preparation for the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games.

These are the first global multi-sport events to be held since the release of the WADA-commissioned McLaren report<sup>16</sup> on allegations of state-sponsored manipulation of the drug-testing process by Russia during and after the Sochi 2014 Winter Olympics. Given the intense international scrutiny of anti-doping organisations resulting from the report, it is imperative that ASADA's domestic anti-doping program remains at the leading edge.

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16 The two-part report (presented in July and December 2016) by Richard H McLaren to the President of WADA.

# CASE STUDY

## COLLABORATIVE TESTING AHEAD OF RIO OLYMPICS



ASADA, FINA and 14 other leading NADOs carried out a successful global collaborative testing initiative in preparation for the 2016 Rio Olympic Games.

The participating organisations had worked together to develop a comprehensive, fair and strategic testing distribution plan to be executed in the six months before the event.

Between 1 January and 5 August 2016, FINA and the 15 NADOs conducted, on average, five to seven out-of-competition tests for each nation's top ten world-ranked male and female swimmers in every aquatic discipline at the Olympic Games.

During the process, FINA and the NADOs formally connected on a regular basis, shared intelligence and engaged in cooperative analysis processes. The NADOs took the lead on testing athletes in their individual countries, while FINA coordinated testing for the top swimmers in nations outside the partnership.

Responding to athlete concerns, the initiative was created to guarantee serious action to ensure that every athlete in aquatic events competed on a level playing field when they reached the Rio games.

### *PyeongChang 2018 Winter Olympic Games and Winter Paralympic Games*

In January 2017, ASADA began a testing program focusing on athletes and teams seeking qualification for the Winter Olympic and Winter Paralympic teams. The vast majority of these athletes live, compete and train overseas, so our testing has mostly been carried out abroad. To do this we worked closely with our international colleagues and collection agencies that collected no-advance notice samples on our behalf.

In 2016–17 we carried out 195 anti-doping tests on athletes competing in Winter Olympic and Winter Paralympic sports. We will continue this testing program until the 2018 PyeongChang Games are held in February 2018.

### *2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games*

As the host country's national anti-doping organisation, ASADA has a particular interest in ensuring the integrity of the 2018 Commonwealth Games (the Games). In the 2016–17 Budget the Australian Government allocated \$1.5 million for ASADA to deliver an effective pre-Games anti-doping program involving the testing of 375 Australian and 375 international athletes likely to compete in the Games.

## **COMMONWEALTH GAMES DOMESTIC TESTING PROGRAM**

In meeting our commitment to the government, we added 100 tests to our 2016–17 test distribution plan for testing Australian athletes competing in Commonwealth Games sports.

## **COMMONWEALTH GAMES INTERNATIONAL TESTING**

ASADA led a collaboration among anti-doping organisations to coordinate the testing of international athletes likely to be competing at the 2018 Games. As at 30 June 2017, tests were collected from 169 international athletes through this cooperative effort.

By implementing effective domestic and international anti-doping programs in the lead-up to the Games we are maximising the prospects of clean competition, sound athlete health and legitimate results.

## **SAMPLE COLLECTION**

ASADA's sample collection process is conducted by highly trained and accredited personnel.

## ANTI-DOPING TESTS 2016–17

**Table 6: Total tests collected in 2016–17**

TEST TYPE	TESTS
Government-funded	3,029
User-pays	2,629
<b>Total tests</b>	<b>5,658</b>

**Table 7: Total government-funded tests collected in 2016–17**

GOVERNMENT-FUNDED TESTS	TESTS
In-competition	944
Out-of-competition	2,085
<b>Total government-funded tests</b>	<b>3,029</b>


**39**  
 Sports where ASADA conducted government-funded testing



**477**   
 Government-funded tests conducted overseas

**Table 8: Total user-pays tests collected in 2016–17**

USER-PAYS TESTS	TESTS
In-competition	835
Out-of-competition	1,794
<b>Total user-pays tests</b>	<b>2,629</b>

**Table 9: Total urine and blood tests collected in 2016–17**

SAMPLE TYPE	TESTS
Urine tests	4,339
Blood tests	1,319
<b>Total urine and blood tests</b>	<b>5,658</b>

**Table 10: Total Athlete Biological Passport tests collected in 2016–17**

<b>ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT TESTS</b>	<b>TESTS</b>
Government-funded	668
User-pays	255
<b>Total Athlete Biological Passport tests</b>	<b>923</b>

*Further statistics on anti-doping tests from 2001–02 to 2016–17 are in Appendix A.*

## **GOVERNMENT-FUNDED TESTS CARRIED OUT OVERSEAS**

As athletes compete and train in locations around the world, we organise the testing of Australian athletes offshore. During 2016–17 we conducted government-funded testing of Australian athletes in:

- > Belgium
- > Canada
- > China
- > England
- > France
- > Germany
- > Hungary
- > Italy
- > Korea
- > Monaco
- > the Netherlands
- > Sweden
- > Switzerland
- > Poland
- > the United States

## **USER-PAYS TESTS**

In addition to our government-funded testing program, we are engaged by a range of sports to carry out testing under user-pays arrangements. Engaging ASADA gives these sports access to:

- > a comprehensive doping control program
- > accredited personnel to carry out no-advance notice urine sample collection in accordance with international standards
- > WADA-accredited laboratories for sample analysis.

## *Australian sports*

In 2016–17 we conducted testing under user-pays arrangements for a number of Australian sports:

- > Australian Canoeing
- > Australian Football League
- > Australian Natural Body Building
- > Australian Rugby Union
- > Badminton Australia
- > Boxing Australia
- > Bowls Australia
- > Confederation of Australian Motor Sport
- > Cricket Australia
- > Cycling Australia
- > Darts Federation of Australia
- > Diving Australia
- > Football Federation Australia
- > Golf Australia
- > Judo Federation of Australia
- > National Basketball League
- > National Rugby League
- > Netball Australia
- > Royal Life Saving Society of Australia
- > South Australian National Football League
- > Stawell Athletic Club
- > Surf Life Saving Australia
- > Swimming Australia
- > Triathlon Australia
- > Victorian Football League
- > Volleyball Australia

## *Western Australia*

A user-pays arrangement with the Western Australian Government was in place during the year for the testing of athletes competing at the state level. This relationship was important in ensuring that up-and-coming athletes competing at the state level experience a thorough anti-doping testing program.

## *International events*

Under contract with international federations, we collect samples from athletes who are in Australia in the lead-up to international sporting events held here. In 2016–17 we did this on behalf of the:

- > Badminton World Federation
- > International Swimming Federation (FINA—  
Fédération Internationale de Natation)
- > International Volleyball Federation (FIVB—  
Fédération Internationale de Volleyball)
- > International Federation of Gymnastics  
(IFG— Fédération Internationale  
Gymnastique)
- > International Association of Athletics  
Federations
- > International Triathlon Union
- > International University Sports Federation
- > International Waterski and Wakeboard  
Federation
- > International Weightlifting Federation
- > World Squash Federation
- > World Triathlon Corporation

## Foreign athletes

Each year we are asked to test foreign athletes who come to Australia to train and compete. We do this under contractual arrangements with other national anti-doping organisations, international federations and other bodies with anti-doping responsibilities for these athletes. In 2016–17 we conducted 154 anti-doping tests on foreign athletes under these arrangements.

## EVALUATING OUR TESTING PROGRAM

Through our annual stakeholder survey, athletes who we had tested in the past 12 months were asked to provide feedback on their experience.

**Table 11: ASADA's testing program—perspective of athletes, 2016–17**

MEASURE	STRONGLY SATISFIED OR SATISFIED
The professionalism of ASADA staff during testing	94%
The explanation provided by ASADA about the testing process	94%
The information provided by ASADA during sample collection	92%

## SCIENCE

Science is an important feature of any effective anti-doping program. Scientific expertise is crucial in the detection of athletes who use prohibited substances or methods to enhance their performance. ASADA's scientists collaborate with their colleagues around the world to stay on top of the latest research and advances in methods and practices that detect and deter the use of performance-enhancing drugs in sport.

## ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDINGS

Our scientists work closely with WADA-accredited laboratories around the world in analysing the samples we collect. The detection of a prohibited substance in a sample collected from an athlete is known as an adverse analytical finding.

In 2016–17, samples from 49 athletes we tested returned adverse analytical findings. Of these results, 12 were found to be covered by TUEs and therefore did not progress as potential violations. The remaining 37 results were progressed as possible violations.

Of particular note was an increase in detections of S3 (Beta-2 agonists) and S6 (Stimulants)<sup>17</sup> substances in 2016–17. The sources of these substances were, in many instances, dietary supplements. In response, ASADA alerted Australian athletes to the presence of these prohibited substances in supplements.<sup>18</sup>

17 The WADA Prohibited List identifies the substances and methods prohibited in competition and out of competition, and in particular sports. The listed substances and methods are classified into categories: S0 to S9; M1 to M3; and P1 to P2.

18 Athlete advisory—higenamine and DMBA, p. 76.

**Table 12: Number of substances detected, by WADA Prohibited List classification, 2016–17**

<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>DETECTIONS<sup>19</sup></b>
S0—Non-approved substances	0
S1—Anabolic agents	16
S2—Peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics	3
S3—Beta-2 agonists	11
S4—Hormone and metabolic modulators	0
S5—Diuretics and masking agents	1
S6—Stimulants	22
S7—Narcotics	1
S8—Cannabinoids	1
S9—Glucocorticoids	5
<b>Total substances detected by classification</b>	<b>60</b>

19 An individual adverse analytical finding can include multiple substances under a number of classifications.

# CASE STUDY

## SUPPLEMENTS CONTAINING DANGEROUS STIMULANTS

In 2016–17, ASADA discovered a link between increasing numbers of adverse analytical findings and the inclusion of new prohibited stimulants in dietary supplements.

These stimulants, 1,3-dimethylbutylamine and 1,5-dimethylhexylamine, are related to methylhexaneamine,<sup>20</sup> which in 2012 was listed as a schedule 10 poison<sup>21</sup> by the Therapeutic Goods Administration. Under the WADA Prohibited List they are banned for use by athletes in competition. However, at the time they were legal for use in dietary supplements in Australia.

This inconsistency, and the potential for harm to the health of many Australians, led ASADA to work with the NISU on an application to have the substances listed as schedule 10 poisons by the Therapeutic Goods Administration.

The application was approved, and from 1 October 2017 the new stimulants and related compounds will be banned from sale, supply and use in Australia. This action will have health benefits for athletes and the broader community.

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20 Methylhexaneamine is classed as an S6 stimulant on the WADA Prohibited List and is the substance behind a number of Australian anti-doping rule violations since 2010.

21 Substances of such danger to health as to warrant prohibition of sale, supply and use in Australia.

# CASE STUDY

## **SUPPLEMENTS CONTAINING BANNED SUBSTANCES NOT LISTED ON PRODUCT LABELS**

Five weeks before the Rio Olympic Games, ASADA issued a warning to athletes about the risk of using supplements that contain banned substances not listed on product labels.

The warning followed new research findings that almost one in five out of 67 common Australian supplements contained banned substances. Conducted by life science company LCG and presented at the Informed Sport conference in Melbourne, the research found that 13 of the 67 supplements analysed contained traces of anabolic agents or stimulants that are prohibited in sport.

None of the 13 products listed any banned substances on their ingredients list.

This research supports ASADA's longstanding warning athletes about the risks of using supplements. Under the principle of strict liability that applies to the World Anti-Doping Code, athletes face a doping sanction regardless of whether they used a banned substance on purpose. There is no way for an athlete to be certain that any supplement is safe to use. To help athletes make educated choices, the Australian Institute of Sport provides information on its website about the various categories of supplements an athlete may consider using. This resource is promoted to athletes on ASADA's website

## ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT

ASADA's Athlete Passport Management Unit has the specialist expertise to assess the individual biological profile of an athlete—markers such as hemoglobin and reticulocyte percentages—to indirectly detect doping. Biological passport assessments are not as clear-cut as an adverse analytical finding (a positive test for doping). However, they expose trends in individual results that can lead to the detection of doping violations, particularly when integrated with intelligence information (see page 93) and targeted testing.

In 2016–17 ASADA transitioned its passport management information and processes into WADA's Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS). A key benefit of this transition is easier sharing of test results from athletes of mutual interest between ASADA and other anti-doping organisations. This enables more effective use of the resources of both organisations.

In 2016–17 we established collaboration agreements on sharing biological passport information with the:

- > Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI)
- > Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA)
- > World Triathlon Corporation (WTC)
- > International Canoe Federation (ICF)
- > International Weightlifting Federation (IWF)
- > International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF).

Through these agreements ASADA will gain access to the results of approximately 1,000 tests per year on Australian athletes collected by other anti-doping organisations.

## LONG-TERM STORAGE FACILITY

ASADA operates a long-term storage facility to store frozen blood and urine samples collected from athletes for possible re-testing when there are advances in analytical technology. Under the World Anti-Doping Code, a doping violation action may be taken against an athlete up to ten years after the alleged event.

We routinely arrange the re-analysis of samples from long-term storage based on risk and intelligence assessments and advances in analytical technology. Re-testing frozen blood and urine samples can identify athletes who are using substances that were not detectable at the time the sample was collected. The reanalysis of more than 100 samples from our long-term storage facility in 2016–17 returned two positive results for prohibited substances. As at 30 June 2017 these matters remain an ongoing part of the results management process.

**Table 13: Samples added to long-term storage facility in 2016–17**

SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLES ADDED IN 2016–17
Urine	419
Blood	125
<b>Total samples added to long-term storage facility</b>	<b>544</b>

## INTELLIGENCE

The sooner doping and doping-related misconduct is identified, the more effectively it can be disrupted and prevented from becoming further entrenched within a sporting culture. Globally the value of intelligence to identify doping is now well recognised. This is consistent with the direction ASADA has taken for a number of years to invest in intelligence capability by improving our systems,<sup>22</sup> information-gathering methods and collaborative partnerships.



**85% EFFECTIVENESS**  
ASADA intelligence and investigations work helps deter doping

Detecting anti-doping rule violations is an information-dependent activity. Tip-offs we receive and information collected by partner agencies are important sources of intelligence that help us optimally target our resources. Throughout 2016–17 we used confidentially supplied information from concerned sportspeople, members of the public and other agencies to detect doping through both targeted testing and intelligence-led investigations.

**Table 14: Intelligence reports in 2016–17**

INTELLIGENCE REPORT TYPE	NUMBER
External party notifications <sup>23</sup>	69
Tip-offs	131
Scientific analysis reports <sup>24</sup>	397
Field staff information reports	9
<b>Total intelligence information reports</b>	<b>606</b>

<sup>22</sup> Including case management systems and connectivity to ADAMS.

<sup>23</sup> Information from sporting bodies, law enforcement agencies and other government regulatory agencies.

<sup>24</sup> Scientific intelligence reports are derived from the assessment of laboratory results and other scientific information. The vast majority are athlete biological passports that have been assessed as being suspicious and require follow-up.

ASADA's Intelligence Unit assesses each piece of information on:

- > whether the information relates to ASADA's jurisdiction
- > what other information ASADA, or other agencies, may hold that can corroborate the information
- > what options ASADA has to enhance or corroborate the information.

The assessment of information assists us to identify sports at high risk of doping and decide what action is needed to tailor our detection program. For example:

- > testing may be targeted on specific athletes within a sport
- > testing and analysis options may be changed to address the risk of a certain type of doping agent
- > re-analysis of samples in long-term storage may be undertaken
- > further information may be sought from other agencies
- > education may be recommended and developed to address a specific risk.

All information received is recorded so that it can be used in the ongoing intelligence process and is subject to secrecy and confidentiality provisions under the ASADA Act.

In 2016–17 the number of matters referred from our Intelligence Unit to our Investigations Unit was more than double the number referred in the previous year. The increase is at least partly attributable to our enhanced intelligence capability, which has enabled us to detect violations that may not previously have been detected.

The abuse of performance-enhancing drugs is an issue that concerns a range of law enforcement agencies and regulators in Australia and internationally. In recognition of that, we have built a network of partnerships with organisations that have a common interest in disrupting the supply and use of performance-enhancing drugs. The secondment of an Australian Border Force officer into our operations area provides ASADA with enhanced capability to detect performance-enhancing drugs at the border and identify athletes attempting to source performance-enhancing drugs from overseas. In addition, ASADA established a memorandum of understanding with the Queensland Police Service in 2016–17. This builds on the agreements we have with a number of other Australian law enforcement bodies.

## INVESTIGATIONS

Doping has traditionally been detected by testing blood and urine samples to identify the presence of a prohibited substance. However, nine of the ten types of anti-doping rule violations in the World Anti-Doping Code do not require a positive test as proof and must be at least partly discovered and proven through investigation. This, together with the increasing sophistication of doping, means that anti-doping rule violations will increasingly be established through methods other than testing.

Australia has been at the forefront of conducting investigations into possible anti-doping rule violations. Our investigations function was established as an essential part of our anti-doping program in 2006, when it was seen as a revolutionary model by the anti-doping community. Over the years we have expanded our investigative reach through cooperative arrangements with other government agencies, and refined our methods to address evolving doping practices.

We have investigative and intelligence capabilities to:

- > obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources to form the basis of an investigation into a possible doping violation
- > investigate atypical findings<sup>25</sup> and adverse passport findings
- > investigate any other analytical or non-analytical information or intelligence that indicates a possible doping violation.

Under clause 3.27 of the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006* (the ASADA Regulations), an ASADA investigation must comply, or substantially comply, with the World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards. To ensure we meet these requirements, we assess each matter against a standard set of criteria. If a matter meets the criteria, our investigations team formally opens a case. When conducting investigations ASADA also complies with the Australian Government Investigation Standards.

In 2016–17 we conducted 76 investigations, of which 46 emanated from a positive test. These investigations ranged from relatively straightforward matters through to complex matters, including the targeting of specific prohibited substance distribution networks. In some cases this involved multiple athletes and athlete support people across a number of sports. Sixteen of these cases remained active as at 30 June 2017.

The use of investigators in relation to positive tests is a unique aspect of ASADA's processes. While many international federations and national anti-doping organisations simply refer positive tests to the relevant hearing or sanction body, ASADA investigates those involved in positive tests to understand the context in which the doping has occurred, who else was involved, how access to banned substances was obtained, and other knowledge relevant to the matter, as warranted. In doing so, ASADA maximises its understanding of the environment in which doping occurs, and of the methodologies and the attitudes of those involved in doping.

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25 An atypical finding is where a report from a WADA-accredited laboratory requires further investigation.

# CASE STUDY

## ONGOING INVESTIGATION IDENTIFIES DISTRIBUTION NETWORK FOR PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

As at 30 June 2017, ASADA continued to work on a potential distribution network case where the agency identified a medical practitioner who was prescribing prohibited substances to athletes and athlete support personnel from a number of sports.

While some aspects of the investigation remain ongoing, a parallel inquiry into the medical practitioner's practices found, among other things, that the practitioner had prescribed prohibited substances when there was no proper therapeutic need.

The medical practitioner is no longer practising.



**76** **MATTERS REFERRED**  
**TO THE** investigations team

## DISCLOSURE NOTICES

When necessary, ASADA's CEO can issue a disclosure notice requiring an individual or entity to assist with an investigation. This notice can require that they:

- > attend an interview to answer questions
- > give information
- > produce documents or things.

The CEO can only issue a disclosure notice if the CEO believes that the person has information, documents or things that may be relevant to the administration of the ASADA Regulations. Three members of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (see page 15, 160) must agree in writing that the CEO's belief is reasonable.

Subsection 74(1) of the ASADA Act requires the CEO to report the following information relating to disclosure notices in our annual report.

**Table 15: Disclosure notices**

DESCRIPTION	2016–17 OUTCOME
The number of disclosure notices given in the financial year.	16 disclosure notices given to nine individuals or entities  A number of individuals received more than one notice—e.g. one to attend an interview, one to produce documents or things and one to provide information. Some received replacement notices if we accepted that the initially proposed date, time or location to comply with the notice would cause undue hardship. <sup>26</sup>
The number of proceedings for contraventions of section 13C of the ASADA Act (failure to comply with disclosure notice) that were commenced or concluded in the financial year.	ASADA issued one infringement notice but subsequently withdrew it in response to a claim of hardship by the athlete.
The number of proceedings concluded in the financial year in which a person was ordered to pay a civil penalty for contravening section 13C of the ASADA Act.	No proceedings concluded

<sup>26</sup> A person may contact the ASADA CEO and offer a different date, time or location for the interview on the ground that the proposed date, time or location would cause undue hardship.

# ENFORCEMENT

*Enforcement is achieved by managing possible anti-doping violations and presenting cases at hearings and appeals.*

## ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION PROCESS

We follow the principles set out under the World Anti-Doping Code and the National Anti-Doping scheme to establish a process for the administration of potential anti-doping rule violations. The process generally includes:

- > the issuing of 'show cause' notices
- > a review by the independent Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP)
- > a hearing before a sports tribunal
- > the public disclosure of an anti-doping rule violation.

## SHOW CAUSE NOTICES

When the ASADA CEO reaches a conclusion that a possible anti-doping rule violation has occurred, the CEO is required under ASADA's legislative framework to put allegations (via a show cause notice) to an athlete or support person and invite them to respond. Generally athletes and support people have ten days to lodge a submission in response to the show cause notice. This information, along with the evidence collected by ASADA, is put to the ADRVP for initial consideration as to whether a possible anti-doping rule violation has occurred.

If the ADRVP determines that a possible anti-doping rule violation has occurred, the ASADA CEO will write to the athlete or support person and advise them that the ADRVP is proposing to make an assertion of a possible anti-doping rule violation. The athlete or support person is generally provided with a further ten days to lodge a submission in relation to the alleged assertion. This information, along with any further evidence collected by ASADA, is put to the ADRVP for a second time for final consideration as to whether to make an assertion against the athlete or support person.

98

33

SHOW CAUSE  
NOTICES  
ISSUED ACROSS

13  
SPORTS

**Table 16: Show cause notices issued by ASADA**

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
Athletes	53 <sup>27</sup>	18	33
Support personnel	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>

**Table 17: Show cause notices issued, by sport**

SPORT	2016–17
Victorian Football League	1
Athletics	1
Baseball	1
Basketball	1
Bodybuilding	14
Canoeing	1
Cycling	2
Motorcycling	2
Powerlifting	2
Rugby league	4
Rugby union	1
Swimming	1
Weightlifting	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

## ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION PANEL

The ADRVP decides whether it is satisfied a possible anti-doping rule violation has been committed and, if so, makes an ‘assertion’ that there has been a possible violation by the athlete or support person.

In 2016–17 the ADRVP made assertions in relation to 36 people for possible anti-doping rule violations.

27 This includes 17 former and current Cronulla–Sutherland Sharks Football Club players as part of the Operation Cobia investigation.

**Table 18: Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel assertions,<sup>28</sup> by sport<sup>29</sup>**

<b>SPORT</b>	<b>2016–17</b>
Australian Football League	1
Athletics	2
Baseball	2
Basketball	2
Bodybuilding	13
Canoeing	1
Cycling	2
Motorcycling	2
Powerlifting	3
Rugby league	3
Rugby union	1
Swimming	1
Weightlifting	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>

## ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Where the ADRVP makes an assertion that a possible anti-doping violation has been committed, the ASADA CEO notifies the sport, and the athlete or support person is given the opportunity to have a hearing before a sports tribunal. For most Australian sports, the relevant tribunal is the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). The tribunal is responsible for finding whether an anti-doping rule violation has actually been committed and for imposing any relevant sanction under the anti-doping policy of that sport. Athletes and support people can waive their right to a hearing. In these cases, the sport will decide the appropriate sanction in accordance with its anti-doping policy. Athletes or support people, ASADA, WADA, or an athlete’s or support person’s international federation may be able to appeal the sports tribunal’s decision to the Appeal Division of the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

In 2016–17, ASADA was a party to two applications filed with CAS involving athletes challenging the outcomes of their matters. In both cases the athletes were attending CAS for a first-instance hearing rather than an appeal. We were successful in establishing anti-doping rule violations against one athlete. At the time of writing, we were yet to receive a decision from CAS in the other matter.

Another athlete elected to have a hearing before a sports tribunal other than CAS. The athlete was found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation and was sanctioned.

<sup>28</sup> An assertion is a finding by the panel that there has been a possible anti-doping violation by an athlete or support person.

<sup>29</sup> The panel records every sport an athlete or support person participates in. In some instances they may be involved in more than one sport. This means the number of people may not always correspond with the number of sports.

Three matters that were filed with sports tribunals in 2015–16 were finally determined in 2016–17. Two were first-instance hearings and one was an appeal hearing. In each case, anti-doping rule violations were established and sanctions imposed. The appeal matter was dismissed by the tribunal without a hearing taking place.

In 2016–17, ASADA presented cases at three sport tribunal hearings, including making submissions with regard to possible anti-doping rule violations and associated matters. Not all matters that were heard were the subject of a final decision as at 30 June 2017. All cases conducted by ASADA at CAS and other sports tribunals that concluded in 2016–17 resulted in a finding of at least one anti-doping rule violation.

Every athlete or support person notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation is offered free access to an independent and confidential counselling service. Initiated by ASADA in 2011, the service is provided by Davidson Trahaire Corpsych, an independent organisation providing wellbeing and performance services to more than 2,000 organisations throughout the private, public and not-for-profit sectors.

**34**   
**SANCTIONS**  
imposed across **13**  
SPORTS

**83**   
**SPORT BANS**  
**PUBLICLY DISCLOSED**  
**ACROSS 13 SPORTS**

## PUBLIC DISCLOSURES OF ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Generally we will publicly disclose an anti-doping rule violation once a final determination has been made by the relevant sport or a sports tribunal and any appeal is concluded.

Table 19 lists matters publicly disclosed by ASADA in 2016–17. The number of matters does not always equate to the number of sanctions imposed by sports during the reporting period. This is because:

- > matters may still be under appeal at the end of the reporting period
- > matters may have started in the previous reporting period.

**Table 19: Anti-doping rule violations publicly announced in 2016–17**

SPORT	RULE VIOLATION <sup>30</sup>	SUBSTANCE/METHOD	SANCTION IMPOSED	SANCTION
Rugby League <sup>31</sup>	Use	CJC-1295 and/or GHRP6	22 August 2014	One year
Weightlifting	Presence and Use	1,3-dimethylpentylamine (methylhexaneamine) and 1,3-dimethylbutylamine	6 January 2016	Two years
Australian rules football <sup>32</sup>	Use	Thymosin beta-4	11 January 2016	Two years
Hockey	Presence and Use	Terbutaline	25 May 2016	Four months
Bodybuilding	Presence and Use	1,3-dimethylpentylamine (methylhexaneamine) and 1,3-dimethylbutylamine	27 June 2016	Four years
Weightlifting	Presence and Use	Presence: 3'-hydroxystanozolol glucuronide (a metabolite of stanozolol) and 19-norandrosterone  Use: nandrolone and stanozolol	14 July 2016	Four years
Weightlifting	Presence and Use	Presence: bis(4-cyanophenyl) methanol (metabolite of letrozole) and Testosterone of exogenous origin and its metabolites  Use: letrozole, testosterone, clostebol and stanozolol	14 July 2016	Four years
Wrestling	Presence	Dimethylpentylamine (methylhexaneamine) (Stimulant) and ostarine (Anabolic Agent)	15 July 2016	Four years
Triathlon	Presence and Use	Ostarine	29 July 2016	Four years

30 'Use' means use of a banned substance or method. 'Presence' means that a banned substance (or its metabolites or markers) was found in a sample. 'Possession' means possession of a banned substance. 'Trafficking' means supplying a banned substance. 'Complicity' means knowing about or helping to carry out an anti-doping violation.

31 This entry represents the disclosure of 17 Cronulla–Sutherland Sharks Football Club players following the finalisation of outstanding cases resulting from the Operation Cobia investigation.

32 This entry represents the disclosure of 34 past and present Essendon Football Club players following the Swiss Federal Tribunal's dismissal of the players' final appeal.

SPORT	RULE VIOLATION <sup>30</sup>	SUBSTANCE/METHOD	SANCTION IMPOSED	SANCTION
Baseball	Presence and Use	Presence: clenbuterol, 17a-trenbolone (a metabolite of trenbolone), 2a-methyl-3a-hydroxy-5a-androst-17-one (a metabolite of drostanolone), boldenone, 5b-androst-1-en-17b-ol-3-one (a metabolite of boldenone), and 19-norandrosterone and 19-noretiocholanolone (metabolites of nandrolone, norandrostenedione or norandrostenediol)  Use: clenbuterol, trenbolone, drostanolone and boldenone, and nandrolone, norandrostenedione or norandrostenediol	14 September 2016	Four years
Basketball	Presence	11-nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (a metabolite of cannabis)	7 October 2016	Three months
Powerlifting	Refusal to submit to sample collection	N/A	23 November 2016	Four years
Powerlifting	Presence and Use	4-chloro-4-androsten-3alpha-ol-17-one (a metabolite of clostebol), 2a-methyl-5a-androstan-3a-ol-17-one (drostanolone), 4-hydroxytestosterone	24 November 2016	Four years
Motorcycling (MX)	Presence and Use	Ostarine	30 November 2016	Four years
Bodybuilding	Presence	N-methyl-1-phenyl-1-propanamine, 1-phenyl-1-propanamine (a-ethylbenzylamine)	17 December 2016	Two years

SPORT	RULE VIOLATION <sup>30</sup>	SUBSTANCE/METHOD	SANCTION IMPOSED	SANCTION
Bodybuilding	Presence and Use	<p>Presence: 3-hydroxy-4-methoxy-tamoxifen (a metabolite of tamoxifen), 17a-trenbolone (a metabolite of trenbolone), bis(4-cyanophenyl) methanol (a metabolite of letrozole), amiloride, hydrochlorothiazide, 19-norandrosterone and 19-noretiocholanolone (metabolites of nandrolone, norandrostenedione or norandrostenediol), methandienone and its metabolites (6b-hydroxymethandienone, epimetendiol, 17-epimethandienone), salbutamol, 1,3-dimethylpentylamine, b-methylphenethylamine</p> <p>Use: tamoxifen, trenbolone, letrozole, amiloride, hydrochlorothiazide, nandrolone, norandrostenedione or norandrostenediol, methandienone, salbutamol</p>	17 December 2016	Four years
Bodybuilding	Presence	Phentermine	17 January 2017	Three years and three months
Rugby League	Possession	Testosterone	17 January 2017	Four years
Bodybuilding	Presence and Use	3-hydroxy-4-methoxy-tamoxifen (a metabolite of tamoxifen), tamoxifen	21 February 2017	Two years
Rugby League	Presence and Use	<p>Presence: 1,3-dimethylpentylamine (methylhexaneamine), 1,3-dimethylbutylamine</p> <p>Use: 1,3-dimethylbutylamine</p>	22 February 2017	Two years
Weightlifting	Presence and Use	Higenamine	24 February 2017	Six months

SPORT	RULE VIOLATION <sup>30</sup>	SUBSTANCE/METHOD	SANCTION IMPOSED	SANCTION
Weightlifting	Presence and Use	Ostarine	28 February 2017	Four years
Rugby Union	Presence and Use	Higenamine	17 March 2017	Three months
Bodybuilding	Presence and Use	Androsterone, 5 -androstane-3,17 -diol, testosterone	23 March 2017	Four years
Football (soccer)	Use and Administration	Testosterone, anabolic androgenic steroids	29 March 2017	Four years
Bodybuilding	Presence and Use	Presence: 1,3-dimethylpentylamine (methylhexaneamine), 1,3-dimethylbutylamine, higenamine  Use: higenamine	30 March 2017	Two years
Australian rules football	Presence and Use	Higenamine	3 April 2017	Six months
Rugby League	Presence and Use	D-amphetamine, d-methamphetamine	4 April 2017	15 months
Basketball	Presence	11-nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (a metabolite of cannabis)	12 April 2017	Three months
Rugby League	Presence and Use	Presence: 2a-methyl-3a-hydroxy-5a-androstan-17-one (a metabolite of drostanolone)  Use: drostanolone	2 May 2017	Four years
Bodybuilding	Presence and Use	Higenamine	4 May 2017	Six months
Bodybuilding	Presence and Use	1,4-dimethylpentylamine (methylhexaneamine), octodrine (2-amino-6-methylheptane), ostarine	5 May 2017	Four years
Bodybuilding	Presence and Use	D-amphetamine	11 May 2017	Four years
Australian rules football	Trafficking, Attempted Trafficking, Complicity	Hexarelin, IGF-1, IGF-2, mechano growth factor, fibroblast growth factor, follistatin, thymosin beta 4, CJC-1295, GHRP6, SARMS	N/A	Lifetime ineligibility

## EXCLUSIONS FROM PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

There may have been instances during the reporting period where the ASADA CEO elected, under section 19A of the ASADA Act, not to publish a violation of the anti-doping rules. This might occur, for example, in situations where the athlete was a minor at the time of the violation.

Information about current sanctions is available on the ASADA website, [www.asada.gov.au](http://www.asada.gov.au).

## SIGNIFICANT ENFORCEMENT MATTERS

### ESSENDON APPEAL REJECTED

In October 2016 the Swiss Federal Tribunal dismissed the final appeal of 34 past and present Essendon Football Club players. The players lodged their appeal following CAS's finding in early 2016 that each of the players had used the prohibited substance Thymosin Beta 4. The appeal by the players was on limited technical grounds and was not a complete rehearing.

In rejecting the appeal, the tribunal found that the players had agreed to the terms on which the CAS arbitration would take place, including that the matter be heard de novo.

CAS exists to ensure that sports matters are heard fairly and independently. It is essential that the CAS Appeal Division be free to review all evidence and not be limited by the earlier findings of sports tribunals (including CAS first-instance decisions). This ensures that anti-doping rules are applied consistently between cases, which is crucial in the global fight against doping.

The Swiss Federal Tribunal's ruling on the appeal meant that the decision of CAS in this case is final.

### DISMISSAL OF STEPHEN DANK APPEAL

In November 2016 the AFL Appeal Board finally dismissed the appeal of Stephen Dank after his consistent refusal to comply with directions of the board. Stephen Dank failed to attend his own scheduled hearing and failed to produce any documents to support his reasons for not attending. As a result, his appeal was dismissed.

The decision by the AFL Appeal Board means that the original result of the AFL Tribunal to ban Stephen Dank from all sport for life stands.





# 04

## MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	110
EXTERNAL SCRUTINY	119
MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	122



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

*'We, a dedicated group of National Anti-Doping Organisations from around the world, recognise that we are at a crossroads in the fight for clean sport. With the best interests of clean athletes at heart, we have come together to propose reforms that we believe will better protect them, restore confidence in the integrity of international sport which has been deeply damaged and ensure that the disturbing events of recent years are not repeated.'*

*'We fully endorse a strong WADA that adheres to the principles of independence, separation of powers, and best governance practices.'*

*Statement following a special summit of leaders from 17 national anti-doping organisations (including Australia), Copenhagen, 30 August 2016*

ASADA adheres to the principles of effective corporate governance.

Good governance helps us achieve our objectives and fulfil our obligations to our stakeholders through sound:

- > corporate planning
- > risk management and fraud control
- > financial management and reporting
- > compliance and accountability systems.

The main areas of corporate governance practices employed at ASADA are:

## MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Senior management responsibilities, organisational structure and senior committees operating with suitable terms of reference, appropriate controls and sound monitoring of activity and performance.

## MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENT

A coherent corporate planning framework, aligning vision, mission, strategies, planning processes and performance measures to meet clearly articulated goals. This is enhanced through leadership protocols, investing in people, a learning environment and workforce planning.

## CONSISTENCY AND COMPLIANCE

Management and staff adhere to the Australian Public Service Values and Code of Conduct when undertaking their duties and functions. This is underpinned by the ongoing development and maintenance of policies and systems, including the review and redevelopment of Accountable Authority Instructions and financial rules that provide guidance on policies, procedures and expected behaviours.

## MONITORING AND REPORTING

A focus on compliance with the enhanced Commonwealth performance framework and regulator performance framework, and reporting performance in accordance with legislative and regulatory requirements.

# CORPORATE PLAN

In August 2016, ASADA published its Corporate Plan covering 2016–17 to 2019–20 as required under section 35(1)(b) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). Available online at [www.asada.gov.au](http://www.asada.gov.au), the Corporate Plan sets out our purpose and performance measures, and is an important tool in articulating ASADA's strategic direction to staff and external audiences.

## SENIOR MANAGEMENT

### EXECUTIVE



#### **Mr Ben McDevitt, AM APM**

*Former Chief Executive Officer (from 10 May 2014 to 9 May 2017)*



#### **Ms Judith Lind**

*National Manager Operations (to 9 May 2017)*  
Responsible for intelligence, investigations, science, engagement and education.  
*Acting Chief Executive Officer (from 10 May 2017)*



#### **Ms Elen Perdikogiannis**

*National Manager Legal and Support Services*  
Responsible for corporate support, national testing support and legal services, including anti-doping enforcement and the presentation of cases to tribunals.



#### **Mr Simon Henry**

*Acting National Manager Operations (from 10 May 2017)*  
Responsible for intelligence, investigations, science, engagement and education.

## SENIOR MANAGEMENT GROUP

The Senior Management Group comprises the CEO, national managers and business unit directors.

It is responsible for:

- > developing strategic directions, priorities and policies
- > monitoring the achievement of objectives
- > ensuring the efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of resources
- > monitoring accountability and compliance obligations.

## ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

ASADA's structure at 30 June 2017 is in Chapter 1 (see page 17).

## COMMITTEES

### AUDIT COMMITTEE

The CEO has established the ASADA Audit Committee in compliance with section 45 of the PGPA Act and section 17 of the PGPA Rule. The Committee's role is to provide independent assurance and advice to the CEO on ASADA's financial and performance reporting responsibilities, risk oversight and management, and system of internal control.

It comprises three independent members: Ms Jennifer Clark (Chair), Mr David Lawler and Mr Peter Kennedy PSM.

Representatives from the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) and ASADA's internal audit provider (Protiviti), the National Manager Legal and Support Services, and the Chief Financial Officer/Director Corporate Services attend all Audit Committee meetings as observers.

The functions of the Audit Committee as described under its charter include independently reviewing the appropriateness of ASADA's:

- > financial reporting
- > performance reporting
- > systems of risk oversight and management
- > system of internal control
- > legislative and policy compliance.

The Audit Committee's work includes:

- > engaging with the ANAO on ASADA's financial statement and performance audit coverage
- > reviewing the proposed internal audit coverage to ensure that the scope and priorities of audit activity are appropriately targeted to meet our assurance needs and reflect any changes in our operating environment
- > ensuring that the audit program takes into account ASADA's key risks
- > providing recommendations to the ASADA CEO for endorsement.

## **WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMITTEE**

The Workplace Health and Safety (WHS) Committee provides management and employees with a consultative forum to discuss and resolve WHS issues in the workplace. The Committee comprises ASADA's:

- > National Manager Legal and Support Services
- > National Manager Operations
- > Chief Financial Officer, Director Corporate Services
- > Human Resources Manager
- > elected health and safety representatives (representing both office-based and field staff).

## **WORKPLACE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE**

The Workplace Consultative Committee (WCC) is the formal consultative body established under the ASADA Enterprise Agreement 2012–14. It provides employees with a mechanism to have a say in decision-making about workplace matters. During 2016–17 the WCC discussed and considered 20 separate policies, which were developed or updated.

## **RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

The Risk Management Committee is responsible for:

- > analysing, monitoring and managing ASADA's risks, including fraud risks
- > identifying any changed or new risks to ASADA's business
- > ensuring that risk management is integral to business unit planning
- > monitoring and evaluating the operation of the ASADA Risk Management and Fraud Control Policy
- > managing the currency of ASADA's internal policies
- > implementing recommendations and process improvements from the ANAO and Protiviti.

The committee comprises ASADA's Executive team, directors and Governance Officer.

## INFORMATION GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Information Governance Committee, established in 2015–16, carries out its role in accordance with the National Archives of Australia's Digital Continuity 2020 Policy.

The committee comprises ASADA's:

- > National Manager Legal and Support Services (Chair)
- > Chief Financial Officer/Director Corporate Services
- > Director Intelligence
- > Governance Officer
- > Information Manager.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

The Commonwealth Risk Management Policy supports the requirements of section 16 of the PGPA Act, which requires the CEO to establish and maintain systems and appropriate internal controls for the oversight and management of risk. Section 10 of the PGPA Act and the Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework set out the core requirements of fraud control for all Commonwealth entities and provide the statutory basis for the Commonwealth's response to fraud.

Risk management and fraud control at ASADA is governed by our Risk Management and Fraud Control Framework, which includes:

- > fraud control processes
- > internal audit functions
- > business continuity processes
- > corporate planning
- > budgeting processes.

The ASADA Risk Management and Fraud Control Policy, endorsed by the CEO in June 2017, gives practical guidance on implementing the framework. It is based on the principles set out in the Commonwealth Risk Management Policy, ISO 31000 Risk Management, section 10 of the PGPA Rule, and the Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework.

All staff are required each year to complete the online whole-of-government Fraud Awareness eLearning Training Package. This training helps staff to understand their responsibilities and obligations regarding the prevention, detection and reporting of, and response to, fraud.

The PGPA Act and section 10 of the PGPA Rule require all non-corporate Commonwealth entities to provide the Australian Institute of Criminology with fraud control information. In accordance with these requirements, we submitted annual fraud data in 2016–17.

ASADA reported no instances of internal fraud during 2016–17.

## OPERATIONAL RISKS

Operational risk identification in ASADA occurs through the Risk Management Committee and at the national manager and business unit director levels. The Risk Management Committee identifies the key strategic risks that apply across all operations and ensures that these risks are taken into account in our operations. The national managers and business unit directors identify the main pressures, challenges and risks that may affect the objectives of the business units. This includes consideration of the strategic risks identified by the Risk Management Committee.

## FINANCIAL RISKS

ASADA manages financial risk through:

- > Accountable Authority Instructions and associated procedural rules that give effect to PGPA Act requirements. Available to all staff, they set out responsibilities and procedures that provide an overarching framework for transparent and accountable financial management. They also cover topics relating specifically to risk management and internal accountability
- > a system of financial delegations to ensure that commitment and spending authorities rest with appropriate staff who are informed of their responsibilities
- > the Internal Audit Plan, which identifies services and functions for auditing. This plan addresses issues raised in ANAO financial audits of ASADA, policy evaluations, previous internal audits, strategic risk management assessments and, where appropriate, ANAO reports on cross-agency matters.

## MONITORING RISKS

ASADA monitors risk through:

- > regular meetings of the Risk Management Committee
- > regular monitoring of workgroup operational risks by business unit directors
- > ASADA's quarterly reports to the Audit Committee on risk management.

We have risk mitigation plans in place for all risks identified as requiring active management. Insurable risks are covered by Comcover and Comcare.

## COMPLIANCE WITH FINANCE LAW

In 2016–17 we continued to comply with the provisions and requirements of the:

- > PGPA Act
- > PGPA Rule
- > Appropriation Acts
- > other instruments defined as finance law, including relevant ministerial directions.

We had no significant issues of non-compliance with finance law during the reporting period.

## INTERNAL AUDITS

Our internal audit services are provided by Protiviti in line with our Internal Audit Program 2014–17. This program outlines the broad strategic direction of internal audit activities over the medium term, taking into consideration our Risk Management and Fraud Control Framework. The program was drafted by Protiviti in consultation with the ASADA Executive and the ASADA Audit Committee. We review and update the program each year to ensure that it continues to meet our assurance needs and reflect our operating environment.

Our Internal Audit Program specified the internal audit activities to be undertaken during the 2016–17 financial year. It was developed by Protiviti, endorsed by the Audit Committee and approved by the CEO.

Internal audits conducted in 2016–17 looked into our:

- > Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS) implementation
- > PGPA compliance
- > user-pays testing agreement management
- > budget management and monitoring
- > case management processes
- > test distribution planning
- > performance reporting.

## BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT

Our Business Continuity Program ensures business continuity management is appropriate and aligned with ASADA's risk profile, is consistent with the assessment of all business interruption response requirements and is in line with the ANAO better practice recommendations.

The program includes:

- > a Business Continuity Policy that governs the program and provides a framework for the development, review and testing of plans
- > reviews and updates to ASADA's Business Continuity Plan, including associated policies and procedures
- > formation of a Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Team and associated governance arrangements
- > training and awareness of relevant staff on business continuity and testing of the Business Continuity Plan
- > a business impact analysis, which is included in the Business Continuity Plan
- > reviews and updates of ASADA's Disaster Recovery Plan.

In April 2017 the Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Team carried out testing exercises on the Business Continuity Plan and the Disaster Recovery Plan. As a result of the exercises ASADA updated the plans to incorporate key recommendations.

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

ASADA's information and communications technology (ICT) services and supporting policies and processes are certified to the Protected level, which assists our partnerships with law enforcement and other government agencies by facilitating the secure sharing of information relevant to anti-doping.

During 2016–17 we carried out preparations for the biennial re-certification of our Protected status. This included a full review of ICT systems and security policies, and the completion of an independent assessment under the Information Security Registered Assessors Program. Re-certification is expected to be completed by December 2017.

To manage information technology risks we perform annual reviews to ensure compliance with the Australian Government's Protective Security Policy Framework and Information Security Manual requirements. Additional assurance is provided through the biennial independent Information Security Registered Assessors Program assessment process.

For the past four reporting periods we have achieved a high level of compliance against the requirements of the Protective Security Policy Framework and Information Security Manual. A key focus in 2017–18 will be preparations for the revised requirements that will come into effect in 2018.

## RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Our records management practices comply with the *Archives Act 1983* and are reviewed regularly to maintain compliance.

During 2016–17 the state of our digital readiness was assessed as part of the Check-up Digital evaluation by the National Archives of Australia. We jumped 21 rankings since the last assessment in 2015–16, achieving a ranking of 20 out of 164 agencies.

To coincide with an agency-wide upgrade to a newer version of Microsoft Windows and Office, our HP Records Manager software (TRIM) was enhanced with new functions and features such as customer relationship management and workflow features. This ensures that ASADA is on track to comply with digital processes and approvals required under the Digital Continuity 2020 policy. To reflect the upgraded capability of TRIM, the training manual was updated and staff received refresher training.

## ETHICAL STANDARDS

We are committed to promoting and supporting the Australian Public Service (APS) Values and Code of Conduct, as set out in the *Public Service Act 1999*. The conduct of ASADA officials must at all times accord with the APS Values, Employment Principles and Code of Conduct.

ASADA has policies in place for:

- > ethical behaviour and integrity
- > outside employment
- > betting and gambling
- > managing offers of a gift or benefit
- > managing conflicts of interest.

All ASADA employees, and contractors engaged by ASADA, are required to comply with these policies.

## CUSTOMER SERVICE CHARTER

We are committed to understanding the needs of athletes, support people, sporting organisations and other stakeholders. Our Customer Service Charter sets out the standard of service that people who deal with us can expect, as well as ways in which they can help us improve our service. The charter indicates that feedback is welcome and explains how people can comment on our services. The charter is on our website, [www.asada.gov.au](http://www.asada.gov.au).



# EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

ASADA and its employees are required to act lawfully. The functions of ASADA's CEO are set out in the ASADA Act and ASADA Regulations, including the National Anti-Doping scheme set out in the ASADA Regulations. The ASADA CEO's decisions are subject to judicial review. ASADA's work more generally is subject to scrutiny by the Parliament of Australia and other entities, such as the Commonwealth Ombudsman.

Among other matters, the CEO is required to consider the World Anti-Doping Code in the exercise of powers under the ASADA Regulations.

Ultimately all decisions made by ASADA related to anti-doping rule violations can be reviewed by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) or a relevant international sports federation. This means that if WADA or an international federation disagrees with any anti-doping decision made by ASADA, they can appeal that decision to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

## PARLIAMENTARY SCRUTINY

ASADA appeared before two parliamentary committees in 2016–17.

### SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

ASADA appeared before the Community Affairs Legislation Committee on three occasions in 2016–17:

- > Supplementary Budget Estimates—19 October 2016
- > Additional Estimates—1 March 2017
- > Budget Estimates—30 May 2017.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, AGED CARE AND SPORT

ASADA appeared before the Health, Aged Care and Sport Committee in a private hearing on 28 February 2017.

## DECISIONS AND REPORTS

### JUDICIAL DECISIONS

ASADA was not the subject of any judicial decisions in 2016–17.

## DECISIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS

No new appeals were lodged with the Administrative Appeals Tribunal challenging an assertion by the ADRVP of a possible anti-doping rule violation in 2016–17. An outstanding AAT matter was finalised during the reporting period. The ADRVP's decision was affirmed by the AAT in that case.

## DECISIONS BY THE AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION COMMISSIONER

Eight applications for review of freedom of information request decisions by ASADA were lodged with the Australian Information Commissioner in 2016–17. Three applications have been withdrawn and five remain outstanding as at 30 June 2017.

## PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE REPORTS

ASADA was not the subject of any parliamentary committee reports in 2016–17.

## COMMONWEALTH OMBUDSMAN REPORTS

ASADA was not subject to any complaints to the Commonwealth Ombudsman in 2016–17.

## COMMONWEALTH AUDITOR-GENERAL REPORTS

ASADA received an unmodified audit report on its 2016–17 financial statements with no instances of ratable findings. The Auditor-General did not issue an audit report as a result of the ANAO's interim audit and there were no Auditor-General reports specifically on the operations of ASADA. We continue to implement recommendations as appropriate from reports of the Auditor-General dealing with issues relevant to all Australian public sector agencies.

## FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Entities subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme (IPS). This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish a section 8 statement in an annual report. Each agency must display on its website a plan showing what information it publishes in accordance with the IPS requirements.

Information on FOI at ASADA, including access to documents released in response to FOI requests, is published online at [www.asada.gov.au/about-asada/freedom-information](http://www.asada.gov.au/about-asada/freedom-information).

The right to access documents held by government is subject to certain limitations that ensure that sensitive information, including personal, secret or national security information, is properly protected.

**Table 20: Freedom of information requests**

Matters on hand at start of 2016–17	7
Requests received during 2016–17	39
Requests finalised in 2016–17	41
<b>Requests outstanding at end of 2016–17</b>	<b>5</b>

Of the 41 requests processed by ASADA during 2016–17, a total of 12 matters became the subject of a review.

**Table 21: Internal reviews**

Review applications received in 2016–17	4
Reviews finalised in 2016–17	4
<b>Internal reviews outstanding at end of 2016–17</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 22: Reviews by the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner**

Reviews requested in 2016–17	8
Reviews finalised in 2016–17	3
<b>Reviews outstanding at end of 2016–17</b>	<b>5</b>

# MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The ASADA CEO is appointed under section 24A of the ASADA Act and is supported by staff engaged under the *Public Service Act 1999*.

We regularly review our workforce to ensure we have the right mix of skills, experience and capability. In 2016–17, our primary focus was building capability in four areas of priority:

- > **Intelligence-gathering and analysis**—to enable us to form stronger relationships with law enforcement and other regulatory bodies working in the integrity area
- > **Science and results management**—to enable the integration of scientific analysis and advice into ASADA’s detection strategy
- > **Legal services**—to ensure efficient and effective management of enforcement activities.
- > **Doping control officer and chaperone recruitment**—to ensure capability in our test collection activities.

## STAFFING STATISTICS



Table 23: Ongoing employees at 30 June 2017<sup>33</sup>

FULL-TIME MALES	FULL-TIME FEMALES	PART-TIME MALES	PART-TIME FEMALES	TOTAL ONGOING EMPLOYEES
19	20	0	2	<b>41</b>

Table 24: Non-ongoing (fixed-term) employees at 30 June 2017<sup>34</sup>

FULL-TIME MALES	FULL-TIME FEMALES	PART-TIME MALES	PART-TIME FEMALES	TOTAL NON-ONGOING EMPLOYEES
4	1	0	0	<b>5</b>

33 Staff substantively employed by ASADA at 30 June 2017, including temporary re-assignments into the agency. These figures exclude the ASADA CEO, who is appointed under the ASADA Act.

34 Staff substantively employed by ASADA at 30 June 2017, including temporary re-assignments into the agency. These figures exclude the ASADA CEO, who is appointed under the ASADA Act.

**Table 25: Non-ongoing (casual) field staff at 30 June 2017**

MALE CASUALS	FEMALE CASUALS	TOTAL CASUAL FIELD STAFF
106	67	<b>173</b>

**Table 26: Ongoing, non-ongoing and casual staff, by classification group and location, at 30 June 2017**

STATE	APS1	APS2	APS3	APS4	APS5	APS6	EL1	EL2	SES	CEO	TOTAL
<b>ACT</b>	11		3	5	6	9	15	4	2		<b>55</b>
<b>NSW</b>	36		4	1							<b>41</b>
<b>NT</b>	2		1								<b>3</b>
<b>QLD</b>	37		4	1							<b>42</b>
<b>SA</b>	13		2								<b>15</b>
<b>TAS</b>	11		2								<b>13</b>
<b>VIC</b>	28		4	1							<b>33</b>
<b>WA</b>	14		3								<b>17</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>219</b>

**Table 27: SES staff at 30 June 2017**

SES STAFF	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
SES Band 1	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## WORKFORCE PLANNING

During 2016–17, ASADA continued with its strategic workforce planning to support delivery of a leading anti-doping program while maintaining consistency with government policy on average staffing levels.

Recruitment activity during 2016–17 continued to focus on key priority areas of intelligence, science, results management and legal services.

## EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

The *ASADA Enterprise Agreement 2012–14* sets out the terms and conditions of ASADA's non-SES staff. The agreement nominally expired on 30 June 2014, but continues operating while negotiations for a new agreement continue.

ASADA conducted a ballot for a new enterprise agreement in September 2016. The proposed agreement was not supported by a majority of staff. Negotiations resumed shortly after the September ballot and considerable progress was made during the remainder of 2016–17. As at 30 June 2017, a further ballot had not been conducted.

## SECTION 24(1) DETERMINATIONS

In 2016–17 the terms and conditions of employment of the SES employees were set by determination under section 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

In addition, section 24(1) determinations covered two non-SES employees as at 30 June 2017.

**Table 28: Number of employees covered by ASADA's enterprise agreement or section 24(1) determinations as at 30 June 2017<sup>35</sup>**

CLASSIFICATION	ENTERPRISE AGREEMENT	SECTION 24(1) DETERMINATIONS	TOTAL
SES	0	2	2
EL2	2	2	4
EL1	15	0	15
APS1–6	198	0	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>219</b>

## PERFORMANCE PAY

Performance pay is not available to ASADA staff. In accordance with the *ASADA Enterprise Agreement 2012–14*, the Performance and Career Enrichment Scheme enables incremental salary advancements. Employees receiving a rating of fully effective or higher are eligible for incremental salary advancement where they are below the maximum salary range for their classification.

**Table 29: Salary ranges of employees**

CLASSIFICATION	ENTERPRISE AGREEMENT		SECTION 24(1) DETERMINATIONS	
	SALARY RANGE \$		SALARY RANGE \$	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
EL2	114,418	138,067	139,311	153,417
EL1	101,210	110,307		
APS6	88,090	96,137		
APS5	78,350	87,241		
APS4	69,457	78,349		
APS3	58,615	65,748		
APS2	48,053	56,742		
APS1	38,456	45,608		

<sup>35</sup> Excludes the ASADA CEO, whose terms and conditions of employment are set by the Remuneration Tribunal.

## LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Staff training during 2016–17 focused on key knowledge requirements and organisational priorities, including:

- > public interest disclosure awareness training for all staff
- > TRIM (recordkeeping system) training for all staff
- > workplace health and safety (WHS) training for WHS officers.

### *Accreditation of doping control officers and chaperones*

Doping control officers (DCOs) and chaperones play important roles in the anti-doping process. They are the representatives of ASADA in the field and are responsible for organising and managing the sample collection process, ensuring that all procedures are followed.

In October 2016 we conducted our annual DCO Conference to re-accredit DCOs in accordance with WADA's requirements.

Between 1 July and 28 August 2016, we updated and distributed a revised Chaperone Handbook, which we used in re-accrediting more than 150 chaperones who completed theoretical updates and in-field assessments during this period. Chaperones are re-accredited every two years to ensure compliance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and ASADA's sample collection procedures.

## COMMONWEALTH DISABILITY STRATEGY

Since 1994, non-corporate Commonwealth entities have reported on their performance as policy adviser, purchaser, employer, regulator and provider under the Commonwealth Disability Strategy. In 2007–08, reporting on the employer role was transferred to the Australian Public Service Commission's *State of the Service* reports and the *APS Statistical Bulletin*. These reports are available at [www.apsc.gov.au](http://www.apsc.gov.au). From 2010–11, entities have no longer been required to report on these functions.

The Commonwealth Disability Strategy has been succeeded by the *National Disability Strategy 2010–2020*, which sets out a ten-year national policy framework to improve the lives of people with disability, promote participation and create a more inclusive society. A high-level, two-yearly report will track progress against each of the six outcome areas of the strategy. The first of these progress reports was published in 2014, and can be found at [www.dss.gov.au](http://www.dss.gov.au).

## EMPLOYEES WHO IDENTIFY AS INDIGENOUS

ASADA had no employees for the current and preceding year who identified as Indigenous as at 30 June 2017.

## WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

Information regarding Workplace Health and Safety is included at Appendix B.



# 05

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

SUMMARY OF 2016–17 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	128
EXPENSES FOR OUTCOME 1	130
ASADA RESOURCE STATEMENT 2016–17	131
ASSET MANAGEMENT	132
PROCUREMENT	133
ENGAGEMENT OF CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTORS	134
GRANT PROGRAMS	135



# SUMMARY OF 2016–17 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

*Financial reporting helps with decision-making and increases the accountability, openness and transparency of government agencies. It also helps to improve the performance of, and trust in, the public sector.*

Chapters 5 and 6 set out the financial resources used by ASADA to achieve its purpose of protecting the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport.



**\$11.929 million**  
appropriation from  
the Australian  
Government

**+\$2.284 million own-source income**  
and other gains + \$0.371 million  
million appropriation from  
departmental capital  
budget



The comprehensive income result, before depreciation and amortisation costs, attributable to our operations for 2016–17 was \$0.32 million (refer to Note 3.2 in the financial statements, Chapter 6), in comparison to \$1.33 million for 2015–16.

This comprehensive income result primarily reflected a combination of these factors:

- > own-source income exceeding initial forecasts by \$0.54 million due to higher demand for test collection services and the Department of Health's support for the Athlete Biological Passport program being extended
- > total expenses exceeding initial expectations by \$0.22 million due to lower than forecast employee benefit costs as a result of restructuring activities and higher than anticipated staff vacancies during the year, offset by increased supplier costs, including the use of contracted services to meet short-term capability requirements.

ASADA must explain any major variances from the approved estimates included in the 2016–17 Portfolio Budget Statements. Explanations of material variances are included at the foot of each of the primary financial statements in Chapter 6.

Significant variations from the 2015–16 financial year results include:

- > A reduction in total expenses for the year of \$0.27 million, comprising:
  - a net decrease in employee benefits of \$0.98 million, primarily resulting from a combination of:
    - › reduced restructuring costs (refer to Note 1.1A in the financial statements, Chapter 6)
    - › the impacts of 2015–16 restructuring initiatives
    - › higher than forecast staff vacancies during the year
  - a reduction of \$0.08 million in depreciation and amortisation costs due to the transition from internally developed software applications to industry-provided platforms; offset by
  - a net increase of \$0.74 million in supplier expenses due to a combination of increased use of contracted services to meet short-term capability requirements, and increases in staff training, recruitment and travel expenses, offset by a reduction in external legal expenses (refer to Note 1.1B in the financial statements, Chapter 6)
- > A reduction of \$0.89 million in own-source income, mainly due to:
  - differences in short-term resources provided by government in 2015–16 and 2016–17
  - revenues in 2015–16 from the provision of pre-Olympic anti-doping services to international federations and national anti-doping organisations
  - 2015–16 adjustments reflecting variances between the actual settlement outcomes relating to Federal Court cost orders and the estimates included in the 2014–15 financial statements
- > A net reduction in operating revenues from government of \$0.30 million, representing the combined result of government savings measures (relating to the implementation of whole-of-government shared services initiatives) and revenues received as part of the 2016–17 Budget measure for additional pre-event testing for the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games.

*Further details of movements in key expenses and revenues are provided in Notes 1.1, 1.2 and 2.2 to the financial statements in Chapter 6.*

# EXPENSES FOR OUTCOME 1

The following information shows how the 2016–17 Budget appropriations translate to total resourcing for ASADA activities, including revenue from government (appropriation) and other resources, and the total costs of the program.

## EXPENSES FOR OUTCOME 1

Outcome 1: Protection of the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport including through engagement, deterrence, detection and enforcement to minimise the risk of doping	BUDGET <sup>36</sup> 2016–17 \$'000 (A)	ACTUAL EXPENSES 2016–17 \$'000 (B)	VARIATION 2016–17 \$'000 (A) – (B)
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### Program 1.1: Engagement, Deterrence, Detection and Enforcement

#### Departmental expenses

Departmental appropriation <sup>37</sup>	13,642	13,817	(175)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	477	518	(41)

<b>Total for Program 1.1</b>	<b>14,119</b>	<b>14,335</b>	<b>(216)</b>
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<b>Total expenses for Outcome 1</b>	<b>14,119</b>	<b>14,335</b>	<b>(216)</b>
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Average staffing level (number)	50	46	
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<sup>36</sup> Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2016–17 Budget at Additional Estimates.

<sup>37</sup> Departmental appropriation combines ordinary annual services (Appropriation Acts Nos 1, 3 and 5) and retained revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.

# ASADA RESOURCE STATEMENT 2016–17

	ACTUAL AVAILABLE APPROPRIATION FOR 2016–17 \$'000 (A)	PAYMENTS MADE 2016–17 \$'000 (B)	BALANCE REMAINING 2016–17 \$'000 (A) – (B)
<b>ORDINARY ANNUAL SERVICES<sup>38</sup></b>			
Departmental appropriation <sup>39</sup>	12,300	6,652	5,648
Prior year departmental appropriations	5,789	5,416	373
s74 retained revenue receipts	2,483	2,483	–
Adjustment to s74 revenue receipts <sup>40</sup>	861	861	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,433</b>	<b>15,412</b>	<b>6,021</b>
<b>Total ordinary annual services</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>21,433</b>	<b>15,412</b>
<b>DEPARTMENTAL NON-OPERATING</b>			
Equity injections	–	–	
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	
<b>Total other services</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total available annual appropriations and payments</b>	<b>21,433</b>	<b>15,412</b>	
<b>Total resourcing and payments A+B</b>	<b>21,433</b>	<b>15,412</b>	
<b>Total net resourcing and payments for ASADA</b>	<b>21,433</b>	<b>15,412</b>	

38 Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2016–17 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2016–17. This also includes prior year departmental appropriation and section 74 retained revenue receipts.

39 Includes an amount of \$0.371m in 2016–17 for the departmental capital budget. For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'.

40 The adjustment to the section 74 receipts reflects the differences between estimated actuals at the time of 2017–18 Portfolio Budget Statements and the annual actuals as at 30 June 2016.



# ASSET MANAGEMENT

Non-financial assets mainly comprise ICT hardware and software applications required to deliver our core activities and leasehold improvements on rental accommodation.

Under the Australian Government's net cash funding reforms, the funding of ongoing capital is through the provision of approved departmental capital budgets based on agreed capital requirements.

During 2016–17 capital expenditure of \$0.276 million was above the investment of \$0.189 million in 2015–16, reflecting ongoing investment directed to our Protected ICT security environment, transition to a whole-of-agency mobile device solution to enable changes to our operating environment, and further development of our learning management system.

In April 2017 we commissioned the development of a revised capital management plan to review ASADA's future capital requirements out to a ten-year horizon. The review encompasses both current and prospective changes in our capital investment profile in the context of the resources currently incorporated in the approved departmental capital budget. Factors influencing the analysis include:

- > ongoing requirements to support our Protected security environment
- > migration from internally developed core ICT applications to industry standard platforms, including data migration requirements
- > establishment of the capital requirements to support further enhancement of our intelligence-gathering, analytic and investigative capabilities
- > future accommodation requirements on expiry of our current ten-year lease in October 2017, including the impact of a capital injection of \$0.826 million for 2017–18 (and accompanying co-investment of \$0.500 million from existing agency resources) under the Agency Sustainable Stream of the Public Service Modernisation Fund.

The capital management plan is due for completion by the end of March 2018 and will form the basis for reporting to government and for potential modification of the existing departmental capital budget to reflect our operating environment.



# PROCUREMENT

In 2016–17 ASADA complied with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules issued by the Minister for Finance under section 105B(1) of the PGPA Act.

ASADA has a range of purchaser and provider arrangements, including:

- > international sample collection and analysis services
- > domestic blood collection services
- > transport services
- > the supply of collection and testing equipment
- > contracted ICT gateway, internet, online education and equipment hosting arrangements
- > memorandum of understanding arrangements for the provision of portfolio-based shared services encompassing human resources, payroll and financial transaction processing, and management of our property and security requirements
- > legal, investigative, educational and training services.

Our procurement framework guides staff in considering value for money, encouraging competition and using resources efficiently and effectively. To achieve this, our procurement policies mandate the use of Department of Health procurement arrangements, or whole-of-government panels or standing offers, where available and fit for purpose.



# ENGAGEMENT OF CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTORS

## CONSULTANTS

Our policies on the selection and engagement of consultants are in accordance with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules.

The most common reasons for engaging consultancy services include:

- > the lack of specialist in-house resources, skills and knowledge in the timeframe required
- > the need for an independent review.

**Table 30: New consultancy contracts from 2014–15 to 2016–17**

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
Number of new consultancy contracts	6	10	10
Expenditure (GST inclusive)	\$195,532	\$239,626	\$220,512

**Table 31: Ongoing consultancy contracts from 2014–15 to 2016–17**

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
Number of ongoing consultancy contracts	6	5	5
Expenditure (GST inclusive)	\$69,378	\$85,986	\$74,603

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies. Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website, [www.tenders.gov.au](http://www.tenders.gov.au).

## COMPETITIVE TENDERING AND CONTRACTING

Our objective in outsourcing services is to obtain value for money, encourage innovation, and improve accountability and performance in the service delivery process, in line with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules.

## PROCUREMENT INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT SMALL BUSINESS

ASADA supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small- and medium-sized enterprise and small enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website.

Although ASADA has low levels of procurement activity, it seeks to support small- to medium-sized enterprises through the adoption of simplified processes and credit card settlements for purchases below \$10,000, combined with the use of existing panel and standing order arrangements where available.

ASADA recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury's website.

## AUDITOR-GENERAL ACCESS

ASADA has not entered into any contracts that exclude the Auditor-General from having access to our contractors.

## EXEMPT CONTRACTS

There are no current contracts or standing offers that have been exempted from publication in AusTender on the basis that they would disclose exempt matters under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

## GRANT PROGRAMS

ASADA did not issue any grants in 2016–17.



06

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Sport

### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority for the year ended 30 June 2017:

- comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- present fairly the financial position of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority as at 30 June 2017 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority, which I have audited, comprise the following statements as at 30 June 2017 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997* (the Code). I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### Accountable Authority's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority the Chief Executive is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the rules made under that Act. The Chief Executive is also responsible for such internal control as the Chief Executive determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Executive is responsible for assessing the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Chief Executive is also responsible for disclosing matters related to going concern as applicable and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when

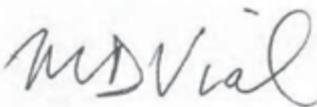
it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Australian National Audit Office



Mark Vial  
Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

1 September 2017



**STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

J Lind  
Acting Chief Executive

1 September 2017

S Fitzgerald  
Chief Financial Officer

1 September 2017

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority  
Statement of Comprehensive Income  
for the period ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	Original Budget \$'000
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>				
<b>Expenses</b>				
Employee Benefits	1.1A	6,476	7,451	6,895
Suppliers	1.1B	7,372	6,630	6,781
Depreciation and Amortisation	2.2A	446	525	443
Write-Down and Impairment of Assets		41	-	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>14,335</b>	<b>14,606</b>	<b>14,119</b>
<b>Own-Source Income</b>				
<b>Own-source revenue</b>				
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	1.2A	1,892	1,928	1,709
Other Revenue	1.2B	392	1,242	-
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>		<b>2,284</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>1,709</b>
<b>Gains</b>				
Other Gains		-	1	34
<b>Total gains</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Total own-source income</b>		<b>2,284</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>1,743</b>
<b>Net (cost of)/contribution by services</b>		<b>(12,051)</b>	<b>(11,435)</b>	<b>(12,376)</b>
Revenue from Government	1.2C	11,929	12,227	11,933
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) on continuing operations</b>		<b>(122)</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>(443)</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>				
<b>Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services</b>				
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	10	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>(122)</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>(443)</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**Budget Variances Commentary**

**Statement of Comprehensive Income**

The variance in the deficit on continuing operations to budget relates to a combination of factors, including:

- Sale of goods and rendering of services and other revenue exceeding budget due to higher than forecast demand for test collection services and additional funding from the Department of Health under a Memorandum of Understanding for the extension of support for the Athlete Biological Passport Program.
- Expenses exceeding the original budget due to lower than forecast employee benefit costs as a result of restructuring activities and staff vacancies exceeding estimates, offset by increased supplier costs including the use of contracted services to meet short-term capability requirements, and recruitment costs.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority  
 Statement of Financial Position  
 as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	Original Budget \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.1A	231	93	271
Trade and Other Receivables	2.1B	6,669	7,029	6,347
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>6,900</b>	<b>7,122</b>	<b>6,618</b>
<b>Non-financial assets</b>				
Land and Buildings	2.2A	73	293	101
Property, Plant and Equipment	2.2A	347	307	752
Intangibles	2.2A	182	213	72
Inventories		100	114	141
Other Non-Financial Assets		101	112	88
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>803</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,154</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>7,703</b>	<b>8,161</b>	<b>7,772</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Payables</b>				
Suppliers		1,640	1,738	655
Other Payables		292	158	656
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>1,932</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>1,311</b>
<b>Provisions</b>				
Employee Provisions	4.1A	1,688	2,351	2,626
Other Provisions		21	101	160
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>1,709</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>2,786</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>3,641</b>	<b>4,348</b>	<b>4,097</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>4,062</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>3,675</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>				
Contributed equity		3,460	3,089	3,460
Reserves		253	253	243
Retained surplus/(Accumulated deficit)		349	471	(28)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>4,062</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>3,675</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**Budget Variances Commentary**

**Statement of Financial Position**

The key variances to budget in the net asset and equity positions are primarily due to:

- The variance in the comprehensive income result for the financial year.
- Compensating variances in the budgeted year-end position of employee provisions and total payables, as a result of increased staff turnover, offset by;
- higher than forecast supplier and other payables at year-end.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority  
Statement of Changes in Equity  
for the period ended 30 June 2017

	2017	2016	Original Budget
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>CONTRIBUTED EQUITY</b>			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	3,089	2,716	3,089
Contributions by owners			
Departmental capital budget	371	373	371
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>3,460</b>
<b>RETAINED EARNINGS</b>			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	471	(321)	415
Comprehensive income			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	(122)	792	(443)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>(122)</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>(443)</b>
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>(28)</b>
<b>ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE</b>			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	253	243	243
Comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income	-	10	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	3,813	2,638	3,747
Comprehensive income			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	(122)	792	(443)
Other comprehensive income	-	10	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>(122)</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>(443)</b>
Transactions with owners			
Contributions by owners			
Departmental capital budget	371	373	371
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>371</b>
Transfers between equity components	-	-	-
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>3,675</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**Accounting Policy**

*Equity injections*

Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) and Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority  
Cash Flow Statement  
for the period ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	Original Budget \$'000
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>Cash received</b>				
Appropriations		11,930	9,031	11,933
Sale of goods and rendering of services		2,350	2,343	1,644
Net GST received		303	233	240
Other		691	2,371	-
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>15,274</b>	<b>13,978</b>	<b>13,817</b>
<b>Cash used</b>				
Employees		7,157	7,704	6,895
Suppliers		7,979	6,636	6,922
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>15,136</b>	<b>14,340</b>	<b>13,817</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) operating activities</b>		<b>138</b>	<b>(362)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>Cash used</b>				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		226	129	371
Purchase of intangibles		50	60	-
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>276</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) investing activities</b>		<b>(276)</b>	<b>(189)</b>	<b>(371)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>Cash received</b>				
Contributed equity		276	373	371
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>276</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) financing activities</b>		<b>276</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>138</b>	<b>(178)</b>	<b>-</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		93	271	271
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	2.1A	<b>231</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>271</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**Budget Variances Commentary**

**Cash Flow Statement**

The key variances to the budget position in the cash flow statement arise from a combination of variations in the cash received and used for operating activities. These are primarily due to:

- Sale of goods and rendering of services and other revenue exceeding budget due to higher than forecast demand for test collection services and additional funding from the Department of Health under a Memorandum of Understanding for the extension of support for the Athlete Biological Passport Program.
- A higher than forecast increase in the net position of trade receivables, including the variation in the operating result for the year, offset by;
- Higher than budgeted cash used for supplier expenses and the net movement of non-employee liabilities between 2015-16 and 2016-17.

## Overview

### Objectives of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) is an Australian Government controlled not-for-profit entity. ASADA's role and functions are set out in the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006*, the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006* and the National Anti-Doping scheme.

ASADA is structured to meet the following outcome:

Outcome 1: Protection of the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport including through engagement, deterrence, detection and enforcement to minimise the risk of doping.

ASADA activities contributing towards this outcome are classified as departmental. Departmental activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, income and expenses controlled or incurred by ASADA in its own right.

The continued existence of the entity in its present form and with its present programmes is dependent on Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament for ASADA's administration and programmes.

### The Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR)* for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2015; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

### New Accounting Standards

All new or revised pronouncements that were issued by the AASB prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a material effect, and are not expected to have a future material effect, on the ASADA's financial statements.

### Taxation

ASADA is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

### Events After the Reporting Period

No events have occurred after balance date that should be brought to account or noted in the 2016-17 financial statements.

### Budget Variances Commentary

The primary statements include a comparison of the original budget as presented in the 2016-17 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) to ASADA's 2016-17 financial outcome in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The budget has not been subject to audit.

The notes to each of the primary statements provide a high level commentary of the major variances. Major variances are those deemed relevant to an analysis of ASADA's performance by management and are not focused merely on numerical differences between the budget and the actual amounts.

**Financial Performance**

This section analyses the financial performance of ASADA for the year ended 30 June 2017.

**1.1 Expenses**

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>1.1A: Employee Benefits</b>		
Wages and salaries	4,920	5,291
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	435	512
Defined benefit plans	463	475
Leave and other entitlements	695	845
Separation and redundancies	(37)	328
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>6,476</b>	<b>7,451</b>

**Accounting Policy**

Accounting policies for employee related expenses are contained in the people and relationships section.

**1.1B: Suppliers**

<b>Goods and services supplied or rendered</b>		
Consultants	263	296
Contractors	1,023	448
Committee expenses	266	223
Freight and postage	144	140
HR - recruitment and training	302	104
Legal	141	370
Testing - sample analysis, storage and external collection expenses	3,382	3,321
Travel	489	385
IT services	387	354
Other suppliers	474	457
<b>Total goods and services supplied or rendered</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>6,098</b>
Goods supplied	92	64
Services rendered	6,779	6,034
<b>Total goods and services supplied or rendered</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>6,098</b>
<b>Other suppliers</b>		
Operating lease rentals	476	490
Workers compensation expenses	25	42
<b>Total other suppliers</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>532</b>
<b>Total suppliers</b>	<b>7,372</b>	<b>6,630</b>

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Leasing commitments</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>824</b>

#### **Leases for Office Accommodation**

Lease payments are subject to annual increases in accordance with the lease agreement. The initial period of ASADA's ten year office accommodation lease (to October 2017) on its Canberra premises is still current. ASADA is in the process of seeking a short term extension of the current lease pending the identification of a suitable long term leasing arrangement consistent with its obligations under current Government resource management guidelines.

#### **Provision for restoration obligations**

ASADA's current leasing agreements do not include provisions requiring ASADA to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease.

#### **Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:**

Within 1 year	172	613
Between 1 to 5 years	7	211
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>824</b>

#### **Accounting Policy**

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

**1.2 Own-Source Revenue and gains**

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Own-Source Revenue</b>		
<b>1.2A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services</b>		
Rendering of services	1,892	1,928
<b>Total rendering of services</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>1,928</b>

**Accounting Policy****Rendering of Services**

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- the probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to ASADA.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

**1.2B: Other Revenue**

Resources received free of charge - Remuneration of auditors - ANAO	31	32
Other revenue	361	1,210
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>1,242</b>

**Accounting Policy****Resources Received Free of Charge**

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense. Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

**1.2C: Revenue from Government**

Appropriations		
Departmental appropriations	11,929	12,227
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>11,929</b>	<b>12,227</b>

**Accounting Policy****Revenue from Government**

Amounts appropriated for departmental appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as Revenue from Government when ASADA gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned.

**Financial Position**

This section analyses the ASADA assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result. Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

**2.1 Financial Assets**

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>2.1A: Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand or on deposit	231	93
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>2.1B: Trade and Other Receivables</b>		
<b>Goods and services receivables</b>		
Goods and services	787	1,232
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	92	101
<b>Total goods and services receivables</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1,333</b>
<b>Appropriations receivables</b>		
Appropriation receivable	5,790	5,696
<b>Total appropriations receivables</b>	<b>5,790</b>	<b>5,696</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables (gross)</b>	<b>6,669</b>	<b>7,029</b>
<b>Less impairment allowance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables (net)</b>	<b>6,669</b>	<b>7,029</b>

**Accounting Policy****Trade Receivables**

Trade receivables are classified as 'receivables' and recorded at face value less any impairment. Trade receivables are recognised where ASADA becomes party to a contract and has a legal right to receive cash. Trade receivables are derecognised on payment.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. The collectability of debts is reviewed at end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when the collectability of a debt is no longer probable.

**Appropriation Receivable**

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

## 2.2 Non-Financial Assets

### 2.2A: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles

	Buildings\ Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Property, Plant and equipment \$'000	Computer Software <sup>1</sup> \$'000	Other Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>As at 1 July 2016</b>					
Gross book value	293	307	2,453	60	3,113
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	-	(2,300)	-	(2,300)
<b>Total as at 1 July 2016</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>813</b>
<b>Additions</b>					
Purchase	-	226	18	32	276
Impairments recognised in net cost of services	-	(12)	(29)	-	(41)
Depreciation and amortisation	(220)	(174)	(52)	-	(446)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	92	(92)	-
<b>Total as at 30 June 2017</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>602</b>
<b>Total as at 30 June 2017 represented by</b>					
Gross book value	293	504	627	-	1,424
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(220)	(157)	(445)	-	(822)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2017</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>602</b>

<sup>1</sup> The carrying amount of computer software included \$15,000 of purchased software and \$167,000 of internally generated software.

**Accounting Policy**

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor agency's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

**Asset Recognition Threshold**

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the statement of financial position, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000 for plant and equipment and \$5,000 for leasehold improvements, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

**Revaluations**

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment are carried at fair value. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets. The most recent independent valuation was conducted by Australian Valuation Solutions as at 30 June 2016.

**Depreciation**

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to ASADA using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvement or the lease term. Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date. Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Lease term
Plant and Equipment and Furniture and Fittings	3 to 10 years	3 to 6 years

**Impairment**

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2017. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

No indicators of impairment were found.

**Derecognition**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

**Intangibles**

ASADA's intangibles comprise off-the-shelf software and associated enhancement costs. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful life of ASADA's software is 3 to 5 years (2015-16: 3 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2017. None were found to be impaired.

**Funding**

This section identifies ASADA's funding structure.

**3.1 Appropriations****3.1A: Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')****Annual Appropriations for 2017**

	Annual Appropriation <sup>1</sup> \$'000	Adjustments to appropriation <sup>2</sup> \$'000	Total appropriation \$'000	Appropriation applied in 2017 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance <sup>3</sup> \$'000
<b>Departmental</b>					
Ordinary annual services	11,929	3,041	14,970	15,136	(166)
Capital Budget <sup>4</sup>	371	-	371	276	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>15,341</b>	<b>15,412</b>	<b>(71)</b>

- \$4,000 was withheld under Section 51 of the PGPA Act for savings arising from the coordinated procurement contract for Govlink.
- Adjustments represent PGPA Act Section 74 receipts.
- The variance in appropriations and appropriations applied in 2016-17 is a result of a combination of the net movement in receivables, employee provisions and other revenue amounts.
- Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No.1,3,5). They form part of ordinary annual services, and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts.

**Annual Appropriations for 2016**

	Annual Appropriation <sup>1</sup> \$'000	Adjustments to appropriation <sup>2</sup> \$'000	Total appropriation \$'000	Appropriation applied in 2016 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance <sup>3</sup> \$'000
<b>Departmental</b>					
Ordinary annual services	12,227	4,714	16,941	14,340	2,601
Capital Budget <sup>4</sup>	373	-	373	189	184
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>17,314</b>	<b>14,529</b>	<b>2,785</b>

- \$7,000 was withheld under Section 51 of the PGPA Act for savings relating to the Public Sector Superannuation Accumulation Plan administration costs.
- Adjustments represent PGPA Act Section 74 receipts.
- The variance in appropriations and appropriations applied in 2015-16 is a result of a combination of the net movement in receivables and liabilities and other revenue amounts.
- Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No.1,3,5). They form part of ordinary annual services, and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts.

**3.1B: Unspent Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')**

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Departmental</b>		
Appropriation Act No.1 2014-15	-	279
Appropriation Act No.1 2015-16	373	5,510
Appropriation Act No.1 2016-17	5,648	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>5,789</b>

### 3.2 Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Total comprehensive income/(loss) less depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations	324	1,327
Plus: depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriation	(446)	(525)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(122)	802

## People and relationships

This section describes a range of employment and post employment benefits provided to our people and our relationships with other key people.

### 4.1 Employee Provisions

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>4.1A: Employee Provisions</b>		
Leave	1,688	2,138
Separations and redundancies	-	213
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>2,351</b>

#### Accounting policy

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits and termination benefits expected within twelve months of the end of the reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

##### Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including ASADA's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination. The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the Financial Reporting Rule using the shorthand method. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

##### Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. ASADA recognises a provision for terminations when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

##### Superannuation

ASADA's staff are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap), or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government. The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes.

ASADA makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government and accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions.

#### 4.2 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of ASADA, directly or indirectly. ASADA has determined the key management personnel to be the Portfolio Minister, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), and officers that directly report to the CEO with substantial decision making responsibilities. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below:

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	760	752
Post-employment benefits	123	150
Other long-term employee benefits	46	73
<b>Total key management personnel remuneration expenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>929</b>	<b>975</b>

The total number of key management personnel that are included in the above table is 3 (2016: 4).

1. The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Portfolio Minister. The Portfolio Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by ASADA.

#### 4.3 Related Party Disclosures

##### Related party relationships:

ASADA is an Australian Government controlled entity. ASADA's related parties are its Key Management Personnel (KMP) including the Portfolio Minister, close family members of KMP, other entities controlled by KMP and/or close family members, and other Australian Government entities.

##### Transactions with related parties:

Given the breadth of Government activities, related parties may transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens. Such transactions include the payment or refund of taxes, receipt of a Medicare rebate or higher education loans. These transactions have not been separately disclosed in this note.

ASADA transacts with other Australian Government controlled entities consistent with normal day-to-day business operations provided under normal terms and conditions. Such transactions include the purchase of corporate, analytical, legal and insurance services.

Note 4.1 Employee Provisions provides details on superannuation arrangements with the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), and the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap).

**Managing uncertainties**

This section analyses how ASADA manages financial risks within its operating environment.

**5.1 Fair Value Measurement**

The following table provides an analysis of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

**5.1A: Fair Value Measurement**

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Non-financial assets</b>		
Building/Leasehold Improvements	73	293
Property, plant and equipment	347	307

ASADA does not hold liabilities at fair value.

**Accounting Policy**

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>Fair value measured at:</b>
Leasehold improvements	Depreciated replacement cost
Plant and equipment	Market selling price

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment are carried at fair value. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the asset's fair value as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends on the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets. ASADA engaged Australian Valuation Solutions (AVS) in 2015-16 to undertake a revaluation of all plant and equipment assets as at 30 June 2016 and confirm that the models developed comply with AASB 13.





# 07

## ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION PANEL

OVERVIEW	160
MEETINGS	163
RESOURCES	163



# OVERVIEW

***The Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP) was established on 1 January 2010 under section 40 of the ASADA Act.***

## FUNCTIONS

Section 41 of the ASADA Act sets out the ADRVP's functions. Section 13A(1A) authorises ADRVP members to perform functions associated with disclosure notices.

Clauses 4.08, 4.09, 4.09A and 4.10 of the National Anti-Doping scheme (in Schedule 1 to the ASADA Regulations) authorise the ADRVP to consider whether there have been possible anti-doping rule violations by participants, and to make assertions in relation to those participants.

## ADRVP MEMBERS

### ***Professor Andrew McLachlan—Chair***

Andrew McLachlan is the Professor of Pharmacy at the University of Sydney and Concord Hospital, with expertise in clinical pharmacology and drug analysis. He has been involved with ASADA (and its predecessor, the Australian Sports Drug Agency) since 1999. Professor McLachlan has authored over 230 research papers related to medicines and their use. He is actively involved in training pharmacists and other health professionals, and serves as the Chair of the Human Research Ethics Committee at Concord Hospital and on expert committees related to the evaluation of medicines.

### ***Dr Diana Robinson—Member***

Dr Diana Robinson is an experienced sport and exercise physician. She is currently a member of the Doping Control Review Board of FINA (the international swimming federation) and Senior Associate Editor for the *British Journal of Sports Medicine* (BJSM) and the BJSM's *Open Journal on Sport and Exercise Medicine*. In February 2016, she was awarded a distinguished service citation from the Australasian College of Sport and Exercise Physicians, having served in a variety of roles over 20 years, including Chair of Training, Member of the Board of Censors, State Training Coordinator and Chair of the Curriculum Development and Review Committee.

Currently Dr Robinson holds the role of Chief Project Manager for the Specialist Training Program Education Project. She currently works with A-league soccer, and in the past was the Chief Medical Officer of Triathlon Australia and a member of the International Triathlon Union Doping Commission and Medical Commission. She has been Australian Team Doctor at Commonwealth Games, and was the Medical Director of Triathlons at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. Dr Robinson was a Member of the Federal Government Enhanced Medical Education Advisory Committee and Medical Training Review Panel. She has also worked extensively in surf-lifesaving, rugby union, tennis and dance, along with providing medical care to a wide range of other sports during her career.

### *Zali Steggall OAM—Member*

Zali Steggall is Australia's most successful international skier. She is a four-time Olympian, having first represented Australia in the 1992 Albertville Games, when she was aged only 17, followed by the 1994 Lillehammer Games. Her Olympic bronze medal at the 1998 Nagano Games was the first skiing medal ever won by an individual Australian at Olympic Games level. Becoming World Champion the following year catapulted her to international sports star status. Ms Steggall announced her retirement from international competition at the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics. She was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM) in 2007 for her services to alpine skiing, and to the community through support for a range of charitable groups. Following her successful international sporting career, Ms Steggall was admitted as a barrister in 2008, practising in commercial, sports and family law. Ms Steggall is a Court of Arbitration for Sport arbitrator.

### *Paul Carey—Member*

Paul Carey joined the NSW Police Force in 1973. In 1996, Mr Carey became the Patrol Commander at Manly, and the following year the Local Area Commander at St Marys, until his transfer to Kogarah in 1999. He was appointed as the Local Area Commander of City Central in 2003 and performed these duties until 2007. In 2008, Mr Carey was promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissioner and Commander of Professional Standards. He is a qualified Counter Terrorism Commander and senior Operational Commander, and has represented the NSW Police Force at a number of national and international events. Mr Carey retired from the NSW Police Force in December 2012 after almost 40 years of service.

### *Stuart Thorn PSM—Member*

Stuart Thorn commenced as a senior investigator with Telecom Australia in 1983 before moving to the Attorney-General's portfolio in 1985. He remained within the Attorney-General's portfolio, apart from a four-year attachment to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade as a political counsellor in the Australian Embassy, Washington DC. Mr Thorn was promoted to the Senior Executive Service in 1997 and worked in various SES positions within the Attorney-General's portfolio, focusing on national security issues. He was responsible for the management of a range of national security related investigations and the development and implementation of national security policy. Mr Thorn retired from the APS in September 2013, having served his last seven years as a Deputy Secretary equivalent responsible for the management of four divisions. His final role focused on the coordination of Commonwealth and State responses to national security threats. In 2012, Mr Thorn was awarded the Public Service Medal for services to national security.

### *Professor Peter Fricker OAM—Member*

*MBBS FACSP FRACP (Hon) FFSEM (UK) (Hon) GAICD*

Professor Peter Fricker joined the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) in 1981 as its first sports physician. In 1983, he became an AIS Staff Medical Officer and was later appointed as Head of Sports Science and Sports Medicine, before becoming Deputy Director of the AIS. From 2005 to 2011, Professor Fricker was Director of the AIS and for a short time acted as CEO of the Australian Sports Commission. He has also served as Medical Officer and Medical Director for Australian teams in six Commonwealth Games (1986–2006) and five Olympic Games (1988–2004). He serves as Chair of the Medical Commission of the Australian Olympic Committee, and has served as Chair of the Medical Commission of the Australian Commonwealth Games Association, a member of ASDMAC, a member of the National Anti-doping Research Panel, advisor to WADA on anti-doping research, and a member of the AFL Research Committee. He was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 1993, the Australian Sports Medal in 2001, the Citation for Distinguished Service to Sports Medicine by the Australasian College of Sports Physicians in 2010, and the Order of Merit of the Australian Olympic Committee in 2012. Professor Fricker is Chair of the Research Advisory Board of the International Olympic Committee accredited Australian Collaboration for Research into Injuries in Sport and their Prevention at Federation University, Ballarat. He is also currently consulting in sports medicine, sports science, physical activity and health; serves on the boards of Robert de Castella's 'Smart Start for Kids' and the Indigenous Marathon Project Foundation; is a Councillor of the Australian Pharmacy Council; and holds professorial appointments at Griffith University (Gold Coast), the University of Canberra and Victoria University, among other professional appointments.



# MEETINGS

The ADRVP held 23 meetings during 2016–17.

**Table 32: Meeting of ADRVP members**

POSITION	NAME	APPOINTMENT EXPIRES	MEETINGS ATTENDED
Chair	Professor Andrew McLachlan	6 December 2018	20
Member	Dr Diana Robinson	4 July 2019	21
Member	Zali Steggall OAM	19 November 2017	15
Member	Paul Carey	14 April 2018	22
Member	Stuart Thorn PSM	14 April 2018	22
Member	Professor Peter Fricker OAM	2 April 2018	20



# RESOURCES

The ADRVP is funded from the ASADA appropriation.

**Table 33: ADRVP expenses 2016–17**

ADRVP EXPENSES	(\$' 000'S)
Members' and professional fees	89.4
Meetings	5.8
Administration and communication	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.2</b>



# 08

## AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

OVERVIEW	166
MEETINGS	169
RESOURCES	169
THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION CRITERIA	170
THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION APPLICATIONS	171
SUBSTANCES AND METHODS APPROVED FOR THERAPEUTIC USE	173
THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION REVIEWS	175
TUE COMMITTEE PEER REVIEW AND AUDIT PROCESS	175

# OVERVIEW

***The Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) is established under section 51 of the ASADA Act.***

## FUNCTIONS

Part 3 of the ASADA Regulations and Part 5 of the National Anti-Doping scheme (Schedule 1 to the ASADA Regulations) sets out ASDMAC's functions. The committee performs those functions in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code, the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (ISTUE) and the ASADA Act.

## ASDMAC MEMBERS

### ***Dr Susan White—Chair***

*MBBS (Hons), FACSP, FASMF*

Dr Susan White is a sports physician at the Olympic Park Sports Medicine Centre in Melbourne and Senior Lecturer at Monash University. She is currently a member of the WADA TUE Expert Group, the International Golf TUE group, the Anti-Doping Panel of Cricket Australia and the Australian Football League Tribunal (Anti-Doping). Dr White is on the editorial boards of the *Clinical Journal of Sports Medicine* and the *British Journal of Sports Medicine*. She has previously been on the Medical Commission of the Australian Olympic Committee, Deputy Medical Director for the Australian Olympic Team in London 2012, Chief Medical Officer of Swimming Australia and Netball Australia, and Vice President of the Australasian College of Sports and Exercise Medicine.

### ***Dr Grace Bryant OAM—Member***

*MBBS, Grad Dip Sports Science, FASMF, FACSP, FFESM (UK)*

Dr Grace Bryant is Chief Medical Officer for the Australian team for the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games and held the same role for the Glasgow Commonwealth Games in 2014. She is Team Physician for the New South Wales Swifts in the National Netball Competition, and a member of the Medical Commission of the Australian Commonwealth Games Association, the International Netball Medical Panel and the Education Committee of Sports Medicine Australia (New South Wales Branch).

### ***Dr Carolyn Broderick—Member***

*MBBS (Hons), FACSP, PhD*

Dr Carolyn Broderick is a staff specialist in sport and exercise medicine at the Children's Hospital at Westmead. She is a senior lecturer in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of New South Wales and Chief Medical Officer at Tennis Australia. Dr Broderick is a member of the National Rugby League Medical Advisory Panel, the Australasian College of Sports Physicians Research Committee and the Sports Medicine Australia Scientific Committee.

### ***Dr Charles Howse—Member***

*BM BS, FACSP, FFESM, FAMA, Dip Forensic Med*

Dr Charles Howse is a specialist sports physician working in private practice in Canberra. His other roles include Commander in the Royal Australian Naval Reserve, Deputy Doping Control at the International Olympic Committee Medical Commission (Sydney Olympics), Sports Physician for the Commonwealth Games (Melbourne 2006), Sports Physician at the volleyball venue (London Olympics 2012), member of the AIS Ethics Committee, Chief Medical Officer of Volleyball Australia, Professional Services Review Panel member, and Principal Medical Officer of Rowing Australia.

### ***Dr Anik Shawdon—Member***

*MBBS, FACSP, Diploma Sports Medicine (London)*

Dr Anik Shawdon is a sport and exercise physician working in private practice in Melbourne. Her other roles include Talent Pathway Medical Officer for the Australian Football League, Player Sports Physician at the Australian Open Tennis, member of the Australian Football League Anti-Doping Tribunal, member of the International Cricket Council TUE committee, former Chief Medical Officer for Melbourne Victory Football Club, and deputy Chief Medical Officer of the Melbourne Commonwealth Games.

### ***Dr Geoff Thompson—Member***

*MBBS*

Dr Geoff Thompson commenced his career as an aviation medicine specialist in the RAAF following his graduation from Adelaide University in 1969. After his last posting, Dr Thompson spent the next 14 years in general practice in Darwin. During this time he trained in pediatrics in London and exercise medicine in Dallas, Texas. He also spent a period as Medical Director of the Royal Flying Doctor Service (Western Australia branch), flying his own aircraft to conduct clinics in remote Arnhem land. He graduated as a specialist sport and exercise physician in 1990 and has conducted a private practice in the specialty in both Darwin and Alice Springs. Dr Thompson has been the Medical Director of the Alice Springs Masters Games, the Arafura Games, the Pacific School Games and the Australian University Games. He was a sports physician at the Sydney Olympics and has been the Chief Medical Officer for the Australian Paralympic Games, serving in Beijing, Vancouver, London, and Sochi.

### ***Dr Larissa Trease—Member***

*BMedSci (Hons), MBBS (Hons) FACSP*

Dr Larissa Trease is a sport and exercise physician. She has been the Team Doctor for Australia at the 2014 Sochi Olympics, 2016 Rio Olympics, 2012 Innsbruck Youth Olympic Games and 2008 Beijing Paralympics. She has previously worked at both the Australian Institute of Sport and the Victorian Institute of Sport and represented the Australian Olympic Committee on the Oceania National Olympic Committee Medical Commission. Dr Trease is currently in Canberra completing a Certificate in Emergency Medicine from the Australasian College of Emergency Physicians, while also consulting in sport and exercise medicine in rural New South Wales and providing services to the Olympic Winter Institute of Australia and the NSW Institute of Sport winter athletes.

## **ASDMAC REVIEW PANEL**

### ***Dr Peter Harcourt OAM—Member***

*MBBS, FACSP, FASMF*

Dr Peter Harcourt is a sport and exercise physician. He is the current Medical Director of the Australian Football League, Chair of the WADA TDSSA Expert Group, member of the WADA Prohibited List Expert Group, Chair of the International Basketball Association (FIBA) Medical Commission and Anti-Doping Committee, International Cricket Council Medical Advisory Committee and TUE Committee Chair, Australian Commonwealth Games Association Medical Commission Chair, Chief Medical Officer for Basketball Australia, Anti-Doping Medical Officer of Cricket Australia and Senior Fellow of the Faculty of Law at the University of Melbourne.

### ***Dr Andrew Potter—Member***

*MBBS, DRCOG, FACSP, FASMF*

Dr Andrew Potter is a senior visiting medical officer in the Department of Orthopaedics at the Flinders Medical Centre and Repatriation and General Hospital. He is President of the AFL Medical Officers Association, a member of the Court of Examiners of the Australasian College of Sports Physicians and coordinator of the Sports Medicine in General Practice course for Sports Medicine Australia (South Australia Branch).

### ***Dr Mark Young—Member***

*MBBS FACSP FFSEM DRCOG*

Dr Mark Young is a sports physician at Qsports Medicine in Brisbane, and the Medical Director of Australian Diving and the National Cricket Centre. Dr Young is also the Medical Officer to the Brisbane Roar Football Club and the Queensland Bulls cricket team. His research interest is in cellular biotherapies. He has experience as the chief investigator on a phase 1 clinical trial and has authored several book chapters.

# MEETINGS

**Table 34: Meetings of ASDMAC members**

POSITION	NAME	APPOINTMENT ENDS	MEETINGS ATTENDED
Chair	Dr Susan White	24 March 2020	4 of 4
Member	Dr Grace Bryant OAM	30 June 2018	4 of 4
Member	Dr Carolyn Broderick	13 March 2018	4 of 4
Member	Dr Charles Howse	28 May 2018	4 of 4
Member	Dr Anik Shawdon	24 March 2019	4 of 4
Member	Dr Geoff Thompson	24 March 2019	2 of 4
Member	Dr Larissa Trease	27 April 2018	4 of 4

In addition to the four face-to-face meetings, ASDMAC holds weekly electronic meetings to assess any TUE applications received.

**Table 35: Meetings of ASDMAC Review Panel members**

POSITION	NAME	APPOINTMENT ENDS	MEETINGS ATTENDED
Member	Dr Peter Harcourt OAM	24 March 2018	1 of 1
Member	Dr Andrew Potter	24 March 2018	1 of 1
Member	Dr Mark Young	24 March 2019	1 of 1

# RESOURCES

ASDMAC is funded from the ASADA appropriation.

**Table 36: ASDMAC expenses 2016–17**

ASDMAC EXPENSES	(\$' 000'S)
Members' and professional fees	184.4
Meetings and conferences	17.6
Administration and communication	106.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>308.3</b>

# THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION CRITERIA

ASDMAC operates as the Australian Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee, providing approvals for the therapeutic use of prohibited substances by athletes. This occurs where an athlete's national sporting organisation's anti-doping policy permits the athlete to seek approval to use a medication prohibited in sport for a legitimate therapeutic purpose. ASDMAC applies the WADA criteria in the ISTUE when assessing TUE applications.

TUE applications are made by athletes in conjunction with their treating doctors, and must include supporting medical documentation. This documentation allows ASDMAC to assess the application against the criteria established by WADA.<sup>41</sup> An athlete may only be granted a TUE if they can show, on the balance of probability, that each of the following conditions is met:

- > The prohibited substance or prohibited method in question is needed to treat an acute or chronic medical condition, such that the athlete would experience a significant impairment to health if the prohibited substance or prohibited method were to be withheld.
- > The therapeutic use of the prohibited substance or prohibited method is highly unlikely to produce any additional enhancement of performance beyond what might be anticipated by a return to the athlete's normal state of health following the treatment of the acute or chronic medical condition.
- > There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the use of the prohibited substance or prohibited method.
- > The necessity for the use of the prohibited substance or prohibited method is not a consequence, wholly or in part, of the prior use (without a TUE) of a substance or method which was prohibited at the time of such use.

## AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ASDMAC)

**259 THERAPEUTIC  
USE EXEMPTION**  
applications received  
ACROSS **50 SPORTS**



**x50  
SPORTS**

41 World Anti-Doping Agency, International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, January 2016, p. 10.

# THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION APPLICATIONS

**Table 37: TUE application outcomes in 2016–17**

APPROVED	CLOSED <sup>42</sup>	PENDING <sup>43</sup>	REJECTED	APPROVAL NOT REQUIRED <sup>44</sup>	PLANNED RETROACTIVE <sup>45</sup>	TOTAL
133	25	4	3	50	44	259

*Appendix C provides a breakdown of TUE applications received by sport.*

**Table 38: TUE applications—trend**

TUE APPLICATIONS	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
Approved	234	170	133
Closed	31	10	25
Pending	17	17	4
Rejected	5	3	3
Approval not required	52	45	50
Planned retroactive	30	54	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>259</b>

## TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2014–15, ASDMAC has experienced a downward trend in applications. This is primarily because of changes to the World Anti-Doping Code and ISTUE in 2015. The changes allow non-national-level athletes to apply for a TUE after they return a positive doping control test. Elite athletes (national or international level) are still required to apply for a TUE before starting a course of medication or method of treatment (an in-advance TUE).

<sup>42</sup> Closed applications are where no additional medical information has been received within the 30-day timeframe following a request for more information from ASDMAC. These applications are closed and no further action is taken on them.

<sup>43</sup> Pending applications are either waiting for more medical information to be supplied by the athlete or waiting on a decision from ASDMAC.

<sup>44</sup> Applications received for substances that are not prohibited, or not prohibited during an in-competition period.

<sup>45</sup> These applications were received from athletes who do not require an in-advance TUE approval. They are eligible to apply for a retroactive TUE under section 4.3(c) of the ISTUE (that is, lower level athletes as defined by their sport and ASADA).

## TIMELINE OF CHANGES

- > On 1 January 2015, ASDMAC introduced modified criteria outlining which athletes and medications were required to have an in-advance TUE.
- > On 1 January 2016, ASDMAC made further changes to the criteria by removing the medication component and implementing a list of sports and criteria outlining which athletes are required to apply for an in-advance TUE. Athletes whose sport was not listed, or who did not meet any of the criteria, were eligible to apply for a planned retroactive TUE. The list of sports is on the ASADA website, [www.asada.gov.au](http://www.asada.gov.au).

Other factors contributing to the reduction in numbers of TUE requests to ASDMAC include the following changes to ASADA's website in 2016–17:

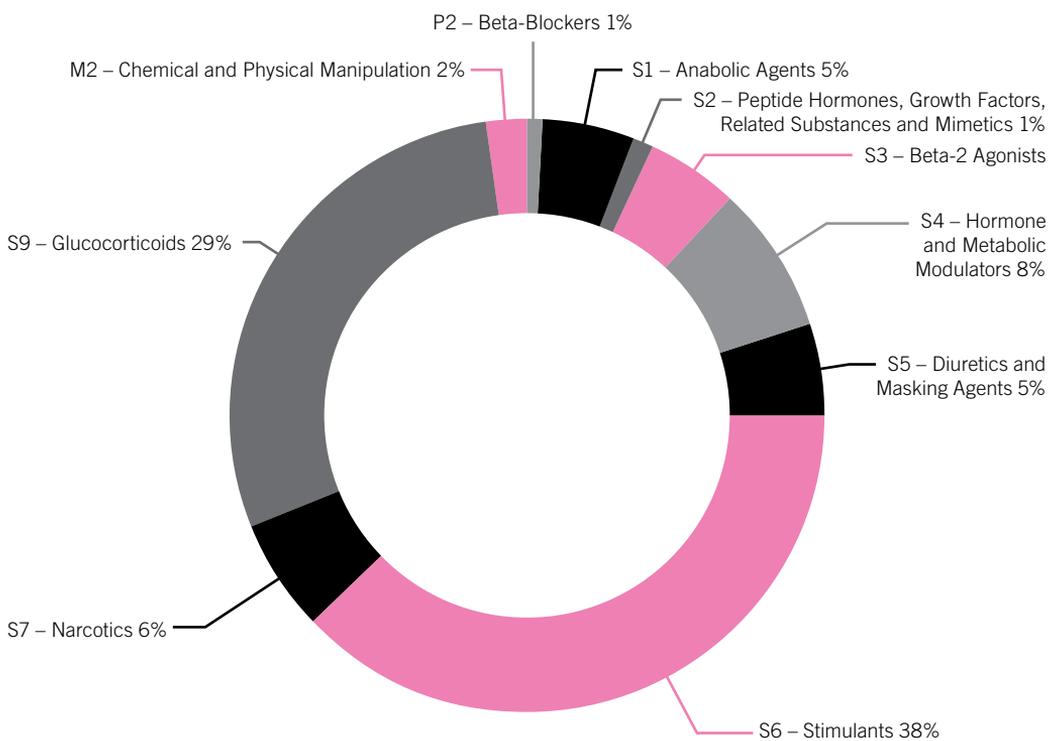
- > adding a TUE/ASDMAC section
- > improving the ASDMAC information on the site
- > linking the Check Your Substances search to the Global Drug Reference Online database in 2015–16
- > providing online education about TUEs for medical practitioners and support staff (see page 67).



# SUBSTANCES AND METHODS APPROVED FOR THERAPEUTIC USE

Figure 6 provides the percentages of categories of prohibited substances and methods approved for therapeutic use by ASDMAC in 2016–17, in accordance with the WADA Prohibited List classifications.

**Figure 6: TUE applications approved in 2016–17, by WADA Prohibited List classification**



**Table 39: Substances and methods approved for therapeutic use in 2016–17**

WADA PROHIBITED LIST CLASSIFICATION	PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE OR METHOD
M2 Chemical and physical manipulation	> Iron infusion > Metaraminol infusion > Whole blood infusion
P2 Beta-blockers	> Propranolol
S1 Anabolic agents	> Danazol > Testosterone
S2 Peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics	> Human chorionic gonadotrophn (hCG) > Human growth hormone (hGH)
S3 Beta-2 agonists	> Salbutamol <sup>46</sup> > Terbutaline > Vilanterol
S4 Hormone and metabolic modulators	> Clomifene > Insulin > Tamoxifen
S5 Diuretics and masking agents	> Acetazolamide > Amiloride > Frusemide > Hydrochlorothiazide > Indapamide > Probenecid > Spironolactone
S6 Stimulants	> Dexamfetamine > Duromine > Epinephrine > Lisdexamfetamine > Methylphenidate > Modafinil > Nuvigil
S7 Narcotics	> Buprenorphine > Fentanyl > Morphine > Oxycodone
S9 Glucocorticoids	> Budesonide > Cortisone > Fludrocortisone > Fluticasone > Hydrocortisone > Prednisone > Triamcinolone

46 Requires a TUE in the presence of a diuretic, or if used above a threshold dose.



# THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION REVIEWS

The ASDMAC Review Panel, established in 2015 under the revised World Anti-Doping Code, provides a process for athletes to appeal ASDMAC’s decision to reject their TUE application. The panel reviews these TUE decisions in accordance with the criteria set out in the World Anti-Doping Code and ISTUE.

**Table 40: TUE reviews 2015–16 and 2016–17**

	2015–16	2016–17
ASDMAC decision upheld	1	0
ASDMAC decision overturned	1	0
<b>Total TUE appeals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>



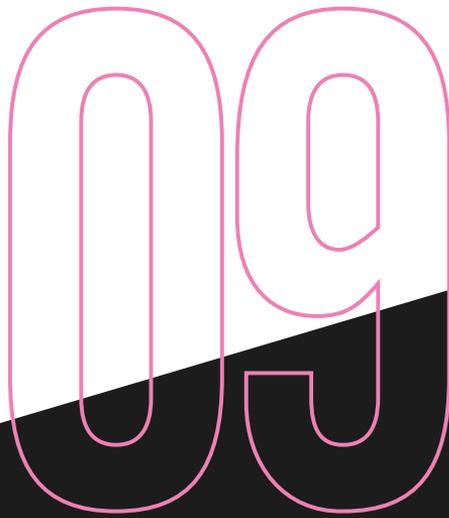
# TUE COMMITTEE PEER REVIEW AND AUDIT PROCESS

With recent controversies surrounding the TUE process highlighted in the international media, ASDMAC has proposed to establish a pilot TUE Committee Peer Review and Audit process involving well-established TUE committees, such as those of New Zealand, Singapore and the United States.

This group would meet and develop protocols around the peer review process, then commence a trial review among themselves. They would consider members’ qualifications and the effectiveness of processing of TUEs, and review TUE decisions made in relation to the WADA International Standards.

If the pilot is successful, this review system could be used as the standard worldwide and be an important part of ensuring a fair and robust TUE system. It could also be used to help less established TUE Committees establish practical procedures for TUE processing.





## APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: DOPING CONTROL STATISTICS	178
APPENDIX B: WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY	179
APPENDIX C: THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED, BY SPORT	180
APPENDIX D: ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH	182
APPENDIX E: ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE	183

# APPENDIX A: Doping control statistics

**Table 41: Doping control statistics since 2001–02<sup>47</sup>**

YEAR	IN-COMP		OUT-OF-COMP		TOTAL NO.	USER-PAYS		GOVT-FUNDED	
	NO.	%	NO.	%		NO.	%	NO.	%
2001–02	2,486	36%	4,383	64%	6,869	3,020	44%	3,849	56%
2002–03	1,960	31%	4,303	69%	6,263	2,707	43%	3,556	57%
2003–04	2,443	37%	4,172	63%	6,615	2,819	43%	3,796	57%
2004–05	1,741	28%	4,393	72%	6,134	2,285	37%	3,849	63%
2005–06	2,814	37%	4,771	63%	7,585	3,038 <sup>48</sup>	40%	4,547 <sup>49</sup>	60%
2006–07	2,916	42%	4,037	58%	6,953	2,376 <sup>50</sup>	38%	4,264	62%
2007–08	3,168	48%	3,469	52%	6,637	2,395	36%	4,242	64%
2008–09	3,122	42%	4,376	58%	7,498	3,286	44%	4,212	56%
2009–10	2,591	39%	4,113	61%	6,704	2,876	43%	3,828	57%
2010–11	2,749	39%	4,341	61%	7,090	3,225	45%	3,865	55%
2011–12	2,640	37%	4,556	63%	7,196	3,200	44%	3,996	56%
2012–13	2,421	33%	4,955	67%	7,376	3,209	44%	4,167	56%
2013–14	2,215	34%	4,325	66%	6,540	3,037	47%	3,503	53%
2014–15	1,673	33%	3,468	67%	5,141	2,404	47%	2,737	53%
2015–16	1,965	33%	4,057	67%	6,022	2,969	49%	3,053	51%
2016–17	1,779	31%	3,879	69%	5,658	2,629	46%	3,029	54%

47 Doping control statistics from 2001–02 to 14 March 2006 were collected by the Australian Sports Drug Agency and reported in its annual reports.

48 Includes 1,005 user-pays tests conducted at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games.

49 Government-funded tests for 2005–06 included 282 tests conducted under a specific Australian Government-funded testing program in connection with the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games.

50 Excludes 313 samples collected during the Melbourne 2007 FINA World Swimming Championships.



## APPENDIX B: Workplace health and safety

We are strongly committed to the health, safety and wellbeing of all our staff.

ASADA's Workplace Health and Safety (WHS) management arrangements, along with a comprehensive suite of WHS policies and guidelines, are accessible to our staff and form a key component of the employee induction program.

Our WHS Committee meets quarterly, ensuring a proactive approach to the health and safety of all staff.

Workstation assessments form part of the induction process for our office-based staff, including home-based workers, with reasonable adjustments being made to ensure work can be conducted in a comfortable and safe manner.

We implement early intervention strategies to provide staff with the best possible opportunity to recover and effectively participate in the work environment.

We provide programs promoting health and wellbeing to ongoing and non-ongoing staff, including:

- > influenza vaccinations
- > access to an employee assistance program
- > a health and fitness allowance
- > eye testing.

There were no notifiable incidents and no investigations conducted during the reporting period under Part 10 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*. No Provisional Improvement Notices were issued.

# APPENDIX C:

## Therapeutic use exemption applications received, by sport

**Table 42: Therapeutic use exemption applications 2016–17**

SPORT	APPROVED	CLOSED <sup>51</sup>	PENDING <sup>52</sup>	REJECTED	APPROVAL NOT REQUIRED <sup>53</sup>	PLANNED RETROACTIVE <sup>54</sup>	TOTAL
Archery	1						1
Athletics	19	2			8	3	32
Australian football	11	3			3		17
Badminton	2						2
Baseball	5	1	1		1		8
Basketball	4		1			4	9
Billiards	2					1	3
Boccia	1						1
Bodybuilding				1	2	2	5
Canoeing	3				1		4
Cricket	5					2	7
Cycling	7	3			5	1	16
Darts						2	2
Diving	1	1			1		3
Dragon boating					1	1	2
Equestrian	1				2		3
Football	3				1		4
Gliding	1						1
Gridiron					2		2
Gymnastics	11				1	1	13

51 Closed applications are where no additional medical information has been received within the 30-day timeframe following a request for more information from ASDMAC. These applications are closed and no further action is taken on them.

52 Pending applications are either waiting for more medical information to be supplied by the athlete or waiting on a decision from ASDMAC.

53 These are applications for substances that are not prohibited, or not prohibited during an in-competition period.

54 These applications were received from athletes who do not require an in-advance TUE approval. They are eligible to apply for a retroactive TUE under section 4.3(c) of the ISTUE (that is, lower level athletes as defined by their sport and ASADA).

SPORT	APPROVED	CLOSED <sup>51</sup>	PENDING <sup>52</sup>	REJECTED	APPROVAL NOT REQUIRED <sup>53</sup>	PLANNED RETROACTIVE <sup>54</sup>	TOTAL
Hockey	2						2
Ice hockey						1	1
Ice skating	2					2	4
Roller sports	1					1	2
Judo				1			1
Karate						2	2
Kendo		1					1
Lawn bowls	2		1				3
Motor sports					2	3	5
Netball	1			1	1	2	5
Powerlifting	2	2				1	5
Rowing	2					1	3
Rugby league	12				4	2	18
Rugby union	5	2			3	1	11
Shooting	1	1			1	1	4
Skeleton	2						2
Skiing	1						1
Skipping	1						1
Snowboarding	1						1
Surfing	1						1
Surf lifesaving	1	2			3	1	7
Swimming	11	1			4	6	22
Table tennis	2						2
Tenpin bowling						2	2
Triathlon	5	3	1		2		11
Ultra running		1					1
Underwater hockey					1		1
Volleyball						1	1
Water polo		2					2
Weightlifting	1				1		2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>259</b>



## APPENDIX D: Advertising and market research

Under section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, ASADA is required to disclose payments for advertising and market research over the reporting threshold of \$13,000 (GST inclusive).

In 2016–17 ASADA's total reportable expenditure for advertising and market research was \$25,872.

We did not undertake any advertising campaigns, polling or direct mail activities.

**Table 43: Payments for advertising and market research in 2016–17**

ORGANISATION	SERVICE PROVIDED	TOTAL COST (\$) (GST INCLUSIVE)
<b>MARKET RESEARCH</b>		
Orima Research Pty Ltd	Stakeholder research	\$25,872
<b>Total advertising and market research</b>		<b>\$25,872</b>



# APPENDIX E: Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance

The following information is supplied in accordance with section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

## PRINCIPLES OF THE LEGISLATION

The principles of ecologically sustainable development are set out in section 3A of the EPBC Act. We have considered these principles in relation to our activities and administration, and have taken action as appropriate.

The effect ASADA has on the environment is the energy-consuming impact of one office space and one leased vehicle.

## MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMISE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

We operate offices that remain well lit during the day on safety and security grounds. However, the following measures have been implemented to minimise our environmental impact:

- > increased electronic document management resulting in reduced paper use
- > using power savers and auto switch-off features on equipment
- > providing paper recycling bins for all staff
- > turning off computer monitors when they are not in use
- > encouraging fuel efficiency when using motor vehicles
- > adopting into an electricity contract that includes 10% green power
- > continuing the lease of smaller, more fuel-efficient motor vehicles
- > recycling printer ink jet cartridges.



# 10

## ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

186

GLOSSARY

187



# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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ABP	Athlete Biological Passport
ADAMS	Anti-Doping Administration and Management System
ADRVP	Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel
AFL	Australian Football League
AIS	Australian Institute of Sport
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
APS	Australian Public Service
ASADA	Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
ASADA Act	<i>Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006</i>
ASADA Regulations	<i>Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006</i>
ASC	Australian Sports Commission
ASDMAC	Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee
CEO	chief executive officer
CAS	Court of Arbitration for Sport
EL	Executive Level
FOI	freedom of information
ICT	information and communications technology
ISTUE	International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions
N/A	not applicable
NADO	national anti-doping organisation
NISU	National Integrity of Sport Unit (Department of Health)
NSO	national sporting organisation
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PGPA Rule	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014</i>
RTP	Registered Testing Pool
SES	senior executive service
the Code	World Anti-Doping Code
TUE	therapeutic use exemption
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency

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# GLOSSARY

## ADAMS

The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System—a web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations.

## ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDING

A report from a WADA-accredited or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related technical documents, identifies in a sample the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the use of a prohibited method.

## ANTI-DOPING ORGANISATION

A signatory to the World Anti-Doping Code that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the doping control process. This includes the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other major event organisations that conduct testing at their events, WADA, international federations, and national anti-doping organisations.

## ATHLETE

For the purposes of doping control—a person participating in sport at international level or national level or at a lower level if designated by a national anti-doping organisation. For the purposes of anti-doping information and education—a person participating in sport under the authority of any organisation that has signed or accepts the World Anti-Doping Code.

## ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT

An electronic record of an athlete's biological values that is developed over time from multiple collections of blood or urine samples.

## ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSON

Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff member, official, medical staff member, paramedic, parent or any other person working with, treating or assisting an athlete participating in or preparing for sports competition.

## **ASSERTION**

A finding by the ADRVP that it is satisfied that there has been a possible anti-doping rule violation by an athlete or athlete support person.

## **ATYPICAL FINDING**

A report from a WADA-accredited or other WADA-approved laboratory that requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related technical documents before the determination of an adverse analytical finding.

## **CHAPERONE**

An ASADA representative responsible for notifying, accompanying and witnessing an athlete providing a sample.

## **CONTAMINATED PRODUCT**

A product that contains a prohibited substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available through a reasonable internet search.

## **DOPING CONTROL**

All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to the conclusion of any appeal, including all steps and processes in between, such as provision of whereabouts information, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUEs, results management and hearings.

## **DOPING CONTROL OFFICER**

An ASADA representative responsible for organising and managing the sample collection.

## **IN COMPETITION**

The period from 12 hours before a competition in which an athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of that competition and the related sample collection process (unless provided otherwise in the rules of an international federation or the ruling body of the event in question<sup>55</sup>)

## **INTERNATIONAL-LEVEL ATHLETE**

An athlete who competes in sport at the international level, as defined by each international federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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55 An international federation or ruling body for an event may establish an in-competition period that is different from the normal timeframe.

## **INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS**

Five standards adopted by WADA in support of the World Anti-Doping Code: the Prohibited List, the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Standard for Laboratories, the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

## **MARKER**

A compound, group of compounds or biological variable that indicates the use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.

## **METABOLITE**

Any substance produced by a biotransformation process (e.g. the metabolism of a drug in the body).

## **NATIONAL ANTI-DOPING ORGANISATION**

The entity (or entities) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules and direct the collection of samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings.

## **NATIONAL-LEVEL ATHLETE**

An athlete who competes in sport at the national level, as defined by each national anti-doping organisation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

## **NO-ADVANCE NOTICE TEST**

A doping control test that takes place with no previous warning to the athlete. The athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through to sample provision.

## **NON-ANALYTICAL POSITIVE**

Proof of an anti-doping rule violation other than the presence of a prohibited substance, or its metabolites or markers, in an athlete's sample.

## **OUT OF COMPETITION**

Any time other than the in-competition period.

## **PROHIBITED LIST**

WADA's list of the substances and methods prohibited in sport.

## **PROHIBITED METHOD**

Any method on the Prohibited List.

## **PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE**

Any substance or class of substances on the Prohibited List.

## **REGISTERED TESTING POOL**

The group of highest priority athletes established separately at the international level by international federations and at the national level by national anti-doping organisations. Athletes in the pool are subject to focused in-competition and out-of-competition testing as part of the international federation or national anti-doping organisation's test distribution plan and must therefore provide whereabouts information.

## **SAMPLE COLLECTION**

The process of collecting a sample, including notifying the athlete, taking the sample, securing the sample and finalising the paperwork.

## **SAMPLE/SPECIMEN**

Any biological material collected for the purposes of doping control.

## **STRICT LIABILITY**

The World Anti-Doping Code rule that it is not necessary for the anti-doping organisation to establish intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the athlete's part in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

## **TARGET TESTING**

Selection of specific athletes for testing based on criteria in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

## **TEST DISTRIBUTION PLAN**

A document written by an anti-doping organisation that plans testing on athletes over whom it has testing authority, in accordance with the requirements of Article 4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

## **TESTING**

The parts of the doping control process involving test distribution planning, sample collection, sample handling, and sample transport to the laboratory.

## **UNESCO INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST DOPING IN SPORT**

An international legal instrument enabling governments to align domestic policy with the World Anti-Doping Code.

## **USER-PAYS TESTING**

An arrangement where sports, state governments and international federations engage ASADA for a fee to carry out anti-doping testing on their athletes.

## **VIOLATIONS LIST**

A list kept by the ASADA CEO of individual doping violation cases. It includes details about the person and the nature and consequences of the violation.

## **WHEREABOUTS**

Location details from athletes who are part of a Registered Testing Pool (RTP) and are therefore required to let their anti-doping organisation know where they will be at specific times so they can be tested with no-advance notice. Australian RTP athletes provide their whereabouts information on the World Anti-Doping Agency's Administration and Management System (ADAMS).

## **WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE**

The document that harmonises regulations regarding anti-doping in sport across all sports and all countries. It provides a framework for anti-doping policies, rules and regulations for sport organisations and public authorities.

## **WORLD ANTI-DOPING PROHIBITED LIST (WADA PROHIBITED LIST)**

The World Anti-Doping Agency's list of prohibited substances and methods.



# 11

## INDEXES

COMPLIANCE INDEX	194
ALPHABETICAL INDEX	200

Section 17AJ(d) of the PGPA Rule requires a list of requirements to be included in the annual report of the entity as an aid of access.

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT	PAGE
<b>17AD(G) LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL</b>			
17AI	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the PGPA Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report.	Mandatory	v
<b>17AD(H) AIDS TO ACCESS</b>			
17AJ(a)	Table of contents	Mandatory	vi
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical index	Mandatory	200
17AJ(c)	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms	Mandatory	187
17AJ(d)	List of requirements	Mandatory	194
17AJ(e)	Details of contact officer	Mandatory	iv
17AJ(f)	Entity's website address	Mandatory	iv
17AJ(g)	Electronic address of report	Mandatory	iv
<b>17AD(A) REVIEW BY ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY</b>			
17AD(a)	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	Mandatory	2
<b>17AD(B) OVERVIEW OF THE ENTITY</b>			
17AE(1)(a)(i)	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	Mandatory	14
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	Mandatory	17
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	A description of the outcomes and programs administered by the entity.	Mandatory	16
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in the corporate plan.	Mandatory	16
17AE(1)(b)	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	Portfolio departments – mandatory	Nil to report
17AE(2)	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change.	If applicable, mandatory	Nil to report

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT	PAGE
<b>17AD(C)</b>	<b>REPORT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ENTITY</b>		
	<b>Annual Performance Statement</b>		
17AD(c)(i); 16F	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the PGPA Act and section 16F of the PGPA Rule.	Mandatory	23
<b>17AD(c)(ii)</b>	<b>Report on Financial Performance</b>		
17AF(1)(a)	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	Mandatory	128
17AF(1)(b)	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	Mandatory	130– 131
17AF(2)	If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results.	If applicable, mandatory	128
<b>17AD(D)</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>		
	<b>Corporate Governance</b>		
17AG(2)(a)	Information on compliance with section 10 of the PGPA Act (fraud systems).	Mandatory	114
17AG(2)(b)(i)	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared.	Mandatory	v
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place.	Mandatory	v
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity.	Mandatory	v
17AG(2)(c)	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	Mandatory	110– 118
17AG(2)(d)–(e)	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the PGPA Act that relates to noncompliance with finance law and action taken to remedy noncompliance.	If applicable, mandatory	115

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT	PAGE
<b>External Scrutiny</b>			
17AG(3)	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	Mandatory	119
17AG(3)(a)	Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity.	If applicable, mandatory	119
17AG(3)(b)	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor General (other than report under section 43 of the PGPA Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman.	If applicable, mandatory	120
17AG(3)(c)	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period.	If applicable, mandatory	Nil to report
<b>Management of Human Resources</b>			
17AG(4)(a)	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory	122
17AG(4)(b)	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and nonongoing basis; including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; statistics on staffing classification level</li> <li>&gt; statistics on fulltime employees</li> <li>&gt; statistics on parttime employees</li> <li>&gt; statistics on gender</li> <li>&gt; statistics on staff location</li> <li>&gt; statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous.</li> </ul>	Mandatory	122–123, 125
17AG(4)(c)	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .	Mandatory	123
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Information on the number of SES and nonSES employees covered by agreements etc. identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	Mandatory	124
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory	124
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	A description of nonsalary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory	124
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, mandatory	124

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT	PAGE
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory	Nil to report
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory	Nil to report
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	If applicable, mandatory	Nil to report
ASSETS MANAGEMENT			
17AG(5)	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities.	If applicable, mandatory	132
PURCHASING			
17AG(6)	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Mandatory	133
CONSULTANTS			
17AG(7)(a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new contracts engaging consultants entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all new consultancy contracts entered into during the period (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting year on the ongoing consultancy contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory	134
17AG(7)(b)	A statement that <i>"During [reporting period], [specified number] new consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]"</i> .	Mandatory	134
17AG(7)(c)	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged.	Mandatory	134
17AG(7)(d)	A statement that <i>"Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies. Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website."</i>	Mandatory	134

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT	PAGE
<b>Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses</b>			
17AG(8)	If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than \$100,000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the AuditorGeneral with access to the contractor's premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract.	If applicable, mandatory	Nil to report 135
<b>Exempt contracts</b>			
17AG(9)	If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters.	If applicable, mandatory	135
<b>Small business</b>			
17AG(10)(a)	A statement that <i>"[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website."</i>	Mandatory	Nil to report 135
17AG(10)(b)	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory	135
17AG(10)(c)	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that <i>"[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury's website."</i>	If applicable, mandatory	135
<b>Financial statements</b>			
17AD(e)	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the PGPA Act.	Mandatory	138

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT	PAGE
<b>17AD(F)</b>	<b>OTHER MANDATORY INFORMATION</b>		
17AH(1)(a)(i)	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that <i>“During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity’s website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”</i>	If applicable, mandatory	182
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, mandatory	182
17AH(1)(b)	A statement that <i>“Information on grants awarded to [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity’s website].”</i>	If applicable, mandatory	135
17AH(1)(c)	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory	125
17AH(1)(d)	Website reference to where the entity’s Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	Mandatory	120
17AH(1)(e)	Correction of material errors in previous annual report.	If applicable, mandatory	Nil to report
17AH(2)	Information required by other legislation.	Mandatory	177



# ALPHABETICAL INDEX

## A

abbreviations	186
Accountable Authority Instructions	115
administrative tribunals, decisions of	120
advertising	182
unacceptable messages, tackling	74–5
Advertising Standards Bureau	74
Annual Sports Performance review	58
anti-doping	
at a glance	8
Australia	14–17
ASADA, role of <i>see</i> Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA)	
framework	18–20
National Anti-Doping Framework	18
State and Territory Governments	18, 19–20
awareness-raising	72
education at a glance	8
international	10–13
global harmonisation of policies and practices	12
global reform called for	13
international arrangements	10
International Standards	12, 15
Models of Best Practice	12
multilateral arrangements	11
World Anti-Doping Code	12
operating model	21
reform called for	13
statistics	178
tailoring anti-doping programs to level of risk	39
testing program	38, 80
evaluation	88
tests at a glance	8, 85–6

Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS)	55, 56, 73, 92, 116
Anti Doping Denmark	59
anti-doping legislation, awareness about	72
Anti-Doping Norway	62
anti-doping rule violation	100–1
ADRVP <i>see</i> Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP)	
process	98–105
public disclosure of	101–5
exclusions	106
Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP)	120
assertions	99–100
disclosure notices	97
expenses	163
meetings	163
members	160–2
membership	15
overview	160
resources	163
review by	98
role	15
statutory body	15, 18
anti-doping testing program	38, 80
evaluation	88
anti-doping tests 2016–17	85–6
appendixes	
advertising and market research	182
doping control statistics	178
ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance	183
therapeutic use exemption applications received, by sport	180–1
workplace health and safety	179
Appropriation Acts	115
<i>Archives Act 1983</i>	117
Asian Indoor Games	54
asset management	132

athlete advisory on higenamine and DMBA	75, 76–9
Athlete Biological Passport (APB)	81, 92, 128
Athlete Passport Management Unit	92
iNADO Athlete Biological Passport Conference	30, 60
international meetings	60
total tests collected in 2016–17	86
athlete(s)	
assisting	55
athlete whereabouts	55
data leak	73
engaging with	55–6
foreign	88
women	2–4
<i>Athlete Testing Guide</i>	78
Athletics Australia	28, 57
Audit Committee	112–13, 116
Auditor-General, Commonwealth	
access	135
reports	120
AusTender	134, 135
Australian Age Swimming Championships	69
Australian Canoeing	28, 57, 87
Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation International Conference	69
Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission	80
Australian Cyber Security Centre	73
Australian Federal Police	20, 80
Australian Football League (AFL)	28, 57, 87
Appeal Board	79, 106
Tribunal	106
Women's League	2
Australian Government agencies	20
Australian Information Commissioner	73
decisions by	120
reviews by office	121

Australian Institute of Criminology	114
Australian Institute of Sport	28, 57, 58, 91
Australian Junior Athletics Championships	69
Australian National Audit Office (ANAO)	112, 113, 115, 116, 120
Australian Natural Body Building	87
Australian Olympic Committee (AOC)	28, 53, 57
collaboration with	54
Australian Paralympic Committee (APC)	28, 53, 57
collaboration with	54
Australian Public Service Commission (APS)	
<i>APS Statistical Bulletin</i>	125
Code of Conduct	111, 118
<i>State of the Service</i> reports	125
Values	111, 118
Australian Rugby Union	28, 57, 87
Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA)	
achievements	51–2
analysis of overall performance	44
annual performance statement	24–5, 39
annual stakeholder survey	78
assessment	21
Athlete Passport Management Unit	92
Australian Sports Drug Agency, replacement of	14
awareness-raising	72
blog	78
capability development, new	51
collaborations	53–5
committees	112–14
consistency and compliance	110
corporate governance	110–18
corporate plan	24, 26, 111
digital presence	37
domestic program	45–7
enhanced Commonwealth performance framework	24

evaluation	21
Facebook	78, 79
international work	44–5
intervention	21
legislative basis	15
management environment	110
management structure	110
message from CEO	2–4
mission	14
monitoring and reporting	110
online performance	35
operating model	21
operation areas	50
opportunities, identification	28
organisational structure	17, 112
outcome	16
oversight of anti-doping begun	14
portfolio	15
Portfolio Budget Statements	16, 24, 26
prioritisation	21
professional sports, work with	55
purpose	14, 26
reporting alignment	26
reporting framework	24
results	
detection	39–42
deterrence	34–8
enforcement	43
engagement	27–33
senior management	111–12
social media	78
stakeholder survey	78
statement by accountable authority	25
statutory bodies	15–16, 18

trade stands	69
Twitter	78, 79
vision	14
website	78, 106, 118, 172
freedom of information	120
YouTube	79
<i>Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006 (ASADA Act)</i>	15, 119, 120, 166
section 13A(1A)	160
section 13C	97
section 19A	106
section 24A	122
section 40	160
section 41	160
section 51	166
subsection 74(1)	97
<i>Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Enterprise Agreement 2012–14</i>	123, 124
<i>Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006</i>	14, 55, 97, 119
clause 3.27	95
Part 3	166
Schedule 1	160
Australian Sports Commission (ASC)	18, 19, 28, 57, 58
Australian Sports Drug Agency	14
Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC)	
expenses	169
functions	166
meetings	169
members	166–8
membership	16
overview	16, 166
resources	169
Review Panel members	16, 168
statutory body	16, 18
Therapeutic Use Exemption	
applications	171–2

Committee	170, 175
criteria	170
decisions	16
reviews	175
substances and methods approved	173–4
timeline of changes	172
trend analysis	171
Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee	170
Peer Review and Audit process	175
Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory	20
Australian Surf Life Saving Championships	69
Australian Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee	170
awareness raising	72
<b>B</b>	
Badminton Australia	87
Badminton World Federation	87
Baseball Australia	28, 57
national forum	57
blog	78
blood samples/testing	85, 93, 95
long-term storage	92–3
Boxing Australia	87
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Team	116
business continuity management	116
Business Continuity Plan	116
Business Continuity Program	116
business unit directors	115
<b>C</b>	
Capacity Building Program on ADO in Asia	60
case studies	
collaborative testing ahead of Rio Olympics	83–7
ethical decision-making in sport	68–9
ongoing investigation identifies distribution network for prohibited substances	96–7
school lesson plans	70–2

supplements containing banned substances not listed on product labels	91–5
supplements containing dangerous stimulants	90
CEO	
appointment	122
functions	15, 119
message from	2–4
Ministerial directions to	15
powers	15
chaperones	
accreditation	125
Chaperone Handbook	125
online course	69
recruitment	122
role	125
Check Your Substances	35, 46, 56, 78, 172
at a glance	8
Coalition of Major Professional and Participation Sports	28, 57
Comcare	115
Comcover	115
Commonwealth Auditor-General	
access	135
reports	120
Commonwealth Disability Strategy	125
<i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i>	
section 311A	182
Commonwealth Games	
2018 Gold Coast	4, 28, 51, 82, 84, 129
anti-doping at a glance	9
domestic testing program	84
international testing	84
mascot	54
Commonwealth Games Australia	28, 54
collaboration agreement	54
team leaders forum	57

Commonwealth Games Federation	28, 51
Commonwealth Ombudsman	119
Commonwealth Procurement Rules (CPR)	132, 134
Commonwealth Risk Management Policy	114
communications activities	75
Community Affairs Legislation Committee	119
compliance index	194–9
Confederation of Australian Motor Sport	87
conferences	11, 30
Informed Sport	91
consultants	134
contractors	
Auditor-General access	135
exempt	135
tendering	134
Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping in Sport	10
corporate governance	110–18
corporate revenue	9
Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention	11
Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)	52, 100–1, 119
Appeal Division	100
decisions of	119
cricket	
International Cricket Council Women's Championship	2
Southern Stars	2
Women's Big Bash League	2
Cricket Australia	28, 57, 87
Crossing The Line	36, 71
Customer Service Charter	118
<b>D</b>	
Dank, Stephen	106
Darts Federation of Australia	87
Department of Finance	135
Department of Health	128, 133

Department of Immigration and Border Protection	20, 80
detection	16, 80
anti-doping testing program	80
at a glance	8
long-term storage facility	92–3
results	39–42
sample collection	80
user-pays tests	86, 87
deterrence	16, 63–4
at a glance	8
education	63–4
results	34–8
dietary supplements containing	
banned substances not listed on product labels	91–5
dangerous stimulants	90
<i>Digital Continuity 2020 Policy</i>	114
Disaster Recovery Plan	116
disclosure notices	97
distribution network for prohibited substances identified by ongoing investigation	96–7
Diving Australia	87
DMBA	75, 76, 77
doping control officer (DCO)	122
accreditation	125
role	125
doping control statistics	178
<b>E</b>	
ecologically sustainable development	183
principles	183
education	63–4
Anti-Doping Course for Medical Practitioners and Athlete Medical Support Personnel	67
at a glance	8
courses	64
cutting-edge	36
educational efforts	36

educational performance	34
ethical decision-making in sport course	67
face-to-face	64, 65
medical support personnel course	67
online	65
outreach activities	65
schools, in	52, 69
snapshot of core anti-doping courses	64
stakeholder views	65
teaching integrity in schools	36
eLearning	34, 64, 68, 75
multi-award-winning course	66–7
enforcement	16, 98–106
at a glance	9
Operation Cobia <i>see</i> Operation Cobia	
results	43
show cause notices	98–9
significant matters	106
engagement	16
at a glance	8
athletes, with	55–6
collaborations	53–5
consultants and contractors, of	134–5
deliverables	26
governing sports bodies, with	58
importance	53
international bodies, with	58–62
results	27–33
sports, with	57–8
evaluation	58
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)</i>	
section 3A	183
section 516A	183
environmental impact minimisation measures	183

environmental performance	183
Equestrian Australia	57
Essendon Football Club	
CAS, appeal to	106
Swiss Federal Tribunal	75, 106
ethical decision-making course	67–9
ethical standards	118
expenses for outcome 1	130
external scrutiny	119–21
<b>F</b>	
Facebook	78, 79
Fancy Bears	72, 73, 75
Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA)	75, 83, 87, 92
Fédération Internationale de Volleyball (FIVB)	87
Fédération Internationale Gymnastics (IFG)	87
finance law, compliance with	115
financial performance summary	128–9
financial risks	115
financial statements	138–56
Football Federation Australia	28, 57, 87
forums	
Commonwealth Games Australia team leaders	57
international	30
national	
Baseball Australia	57
University Sport	57
notable	30–1
sport	28
Fraud Awareness eLearning Training	114
fraud risk	
Risk Management and Fraud Control Framework	114, 116
Risk Management and Fraud Control Policy	114
freedom of information	120–1
requests	121

<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>	120, 135
Part II	120
section 8	120
<b>G</b>	
Getting to Grips with Ethics in Sport	46, 67, 68
Global Drug Reference Online	56, 172
searches	56
glossary	187–91
government-funded tests	85
carried out overseas	86
grant programs	135
<b>H</b>	
Health, Aged Care and Sport Committee	119
Health and Safety Committee	113, 179
Health portfolio	15
higenamine	75, 76
High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership	51
human resources management	122–5
Hunt, the Hon Greg MP	v, 15
<b>I</b>	
iNADO Athlete Biological Passport Conference	30, 60
India	
Anti Doping Appeal Hearing Panel	62
National Anti-Doping Agency	31, 44, 52, 61–2
information and communications technology (ICT)	117, 132
gateway	133
Protected certification	117, 132
Information Commissioner <i>see</i> Australian Information Commissioner	
Information Governance Committee	114
Information Publication Scheme (IPS)	120
Information Security Manual (ISM)	117
Information Security Registered Assessors Program (IRAP)	117
Informed Sport conference in Melbourne	91
intelligence	93–4

effectiveness	93
gathering	122
incident reports, number of	8
reports	93
Internal Audit Plan	115, 116
internal audits	116
international	
arrangements	10
cooperation	71–2
events	87
global harmonisation of policies and practices	12
global reform called for	13
International Standards	12, 15, 95
Models of Best Practice	12
multilateral arrangements	11
WADA	12
World Anti-Doping Code	12
International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA)	11
International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF)	87
International Canoe Federation (ICF)	92
International Cricket Council Women's Championship	2
International Federation of Gymnastics	87
international federations (IF)	87
International Olympic Committee	3, 75
International Paralympic Committee	75
International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF)	92
International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI)	80, 125
International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (ISTUE)	166, 170, 171
International Standards	12, 15, 95, 175
International Swimming Federation	87
International Triathlon Union	87
International University Sports Federation	87
International Volleyball Federation	87

International Waterski and Wakeboard Federation	87
International Weightlifting Federation (IWF)	87, 92
investigations	95
distribution network for prohibited substances identified by ongoing investigation	96–7
effectiveness	93
matters referred for	96
<b>J</b>	
Japanese Anti-Doping Agency	60, 71
judicial decisions	119
Judo Federation of Australia	87
<b>K</b>	
Korean Anti-Doping Agency	44, 60
<b>L</b>	
LearnX Impact Award	66–7
legal services	122
letter of transmittal	v
Ley, Hon Sussan	70
long-term storage facility	92–3
<b>M</b>	
major events	28
focus	82
Mandatory Sports Governance Principles	28
market research	182
McLaren report	3, 59, 75, 82
media activities	72
medical support personnel course	67
Minister for Sport	15, 70
<i>myAISplaybook</i>	58
<b>N</b>	
National Anti-Doping Framework	18
National Anti-Doping (NAD) scheme	15, 55, 119, 160, 166
National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADO)	13, 59, 83, 110
summit	59

National Archives of Australia	114, 117
Check-up Digital evaluation	117
Digital Continuity 2020 Policy	114, 117
National Basketball League	87
<i>National Disability Strategy 2010–2020</i>	125
national forums	57
National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU)	18, 19, 58, 67, 68, 69, 90
National Rugby League (NRL)	28, 57
Anti-Doping Tribunal	75
National sporting organisations (NSO)	18, 19
Netball Australia	2
Suncorp Super Netball competition	2
‘no-advance notice out-of-competition testing’	55
<b>0</b>	
Olympic Games	3
Olympian-Paralympian, Australia’s first	3
Rio 2016 <i>see</i> Rio 2016 Olympic Games	
Winter <i>see</i> Winter Olympic Games	
women athletes	3
Youth Olympics 2019	54
online performance	35
online substance searches	56
Operation Cobia	52
Orienteering Australia	28, 57
Oslo Doping and Public Health Conference	62
<b>P</b>	
Paralympic program	
Olympian-Paralympian, Australia’s first	3
Rio 2016	72, 82
Winter Paralympic Games	53, 54
PyeongChang 2018	82, 84
Parliament of Australia	119
Parliamentary Committee	
reports	120

parliamentary scrutiny	119
Performance and Career Enrichment Scheme	124
Portfolio Budget Statements	16, 24, 26, 129
printed resources	78
procurement	133
small business, support for	135
professional associations	18, 20
Prohibited List	73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 89, 90, 173
classification	173, 174
Protective Security Policy Framework (PSPF)	117
Protiviti	113, 116
public disclosure	
anti-doping rule violations	101–5
exclusions to	106
<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> (PGPA Act)	15, 24, 25, 111, 115
section 10	114
section 16	114
section 39	24, 25
section 45	112
section 105B(1)	133
<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014</i> (PGPA Rule)	115
section 10	114
section 17	112
section 17(2)(b)	24
<i>Public Service Act 1999</i>	15, 118, 122
section 24(1)	124
PyeongChang 2018 Winter Olympic Games	82, 84
PyeongChang 2018 Winter Paralympic Games	82, 84
<b>R</b>	
records management	117
regional sporting organisations	19, 20
Registered Testing Pool (RTP) athletes	55, 56
whereabouts	55

resource statement	131
revenue	9
Rio 2016 Olympic Games	3, 72, 75, 82
collaborative testing before	83–9
supplements containing banned substances not listed on product labels	91
YouTube	79
risk assessment	81–2
risk management	114–15
business continuity	116
framework	114
information technology	117
policy	114
Risk Management and Fraud Control Framework	114, 116
Risk Management and Fraud Control Policy	114
Risk Management Committee	113, 115
Royal Life Saving Society of Australia	87
Russia	3, 13
<b>S</b>	
sample collection	80, 84
sanctions	101
schools	
anti-doping education	52, 69
lesson plans	70–2
teaching integrity in schools	36
science	88–9
adverse analytical findings	88
science and results management	122
scrutiny	
external	119–21
parliamentary	119
Second World Conference on Doping in Sport	10
Senate Standing Committees on Community Affairs	119
‘show cause’ notices	98–9
tables	99

small business	
procurement initiatives to support	135
Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business	135
social media	78
South Australian National Football League	87
sport bans	101
sport forums	28
sporting organisations	
national, state/territory and regional	18, 19, 20
sports bodies, engagement with governing	58
sports tribunals	100–1
Sportsbet	74, 75, 79
staff	
at a glance	9
casual field	122–3
employment agreements	123
fixed-term	122
Indigenous employees	125
learning and development	125
non-ongoing	122–3
ongoing	122
performance pay	124
salary ranges	124
section 24(1) determinations	124
SES	123
statistics	122
work health and safety	125, 179
workforce planning	123
State and Territory Governments	18, 19–20
State sporting organisations	19, 20
statistics	178
Stawell Athletic Club	87

supplements containing	
banned substances not listed on product labels	91–5
dangerous stimulants	90
Swimming Australia	28, 57
Swiss Federal Tribunal	75, 106
<b>T</b>	
Tackling Doping in Sport symposium	61
tendering	134
test planning risk assessment	81–2
testing program	38, 80
evaluation	88
tests 2016–17	85–6
Therapeutic Goods Administration	20, 80, 90
Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE)	73
applications received, by sport	180–1
at a glance	9
Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee	
applications	171–2
Australian Therapeutic Use Exemptions Committee	170, 175
criteria	170
decisions	16
reviews	175
substances and methods approved	173–4
timeline of changes	172
trend analysis	171
Committee	170
Peer Review and Audit process	175
data leaked	73
Tokyo education conference	60
trade stands	69
Triathlon Australia	28, 57, 87
Twitter	78, 79

**U**

UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport (UNESCO Convention)	10, 11
United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA)	60, 71
Science Symposium	30, 59
University Sport	
national forum	57
urine samples/tests	85, 85, 93, 95
long-term storage	92–3
user-pays testing	85, 86, 87
Western Australian Government, arrangement with	87

**V**

Victorian Football League	87
Volleyball Australia	87

**W**

websites	
APS	125
ASADA	78, 106, 118, 172
freedom of information	120
AusTender	134
Department of Finance	135
Department of Social Services	125
Western Australian Institute of Sport	28, 57
Winter Olympic Games	53, 54
anti-doping at a glance	9
PyeongChang 2018	82, 84
Sochi 2014	82
Winter Paralympic Games	53, 54
PyeongChang 2018	82, 84
women in sport	2–4
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	
Part 10	179
Work Health and Safety (WHS) management arrangements	179
Workplace Consultative Committee (WCC)	113

Workplace Health and Safety	125, 179
Workplace Health and Safety Committee	113, 179
World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)	12, 13, 59, 100, 110, 119, 170
global harmonisation of policies and practices	12
Independent Observer's report	3
Intelligence and Investigations Network meeting	61
International Standard for Testing and Investigations	80, 125
meetings	62
Prohibited List	73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 89, 90, 173
classification	173, 174
review of decisions by	119
World Anti-Doping Code	55, 61, 62, 67, 68, 91, 119, 95, 166, 171
Ad Hoc Working Group	62
ASADA	15
compliance with	59
core document	12
governments formally recognising/implementing	10
National Anti-Doping Organisations Ad Hoc Working Group	62
revised, introduction	58
Symposium	62
violations	12
whereabouts	56
World Beach Games	54
World Squash Federation	87
World Triathlon Corporation	87
<b>Y</b>	
Youth Olympics 2019	54
YouTube	79

