

ASADA

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
ANNUAL REPORT

1718



Australian Government

**Australian Sports
Anti-Doping Authority**

ASADA

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17:18

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Annual Report 2017–18
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 2018. 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.

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Australian Government

**Australian Sports
Anti-Doping Authority**

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

31 October 2018

Senator the Hon Bridget McKenzie
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 2018.

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

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CEO MESSAGE

Sport is an integral part of Australia's cultural landscape. As individuals, it provides us with structure, discipline and enjoyment. As fans, it excites us, and as a nation, it unites us. However, for all its benefits and the passion that it inspires, we must acknowledge there are ongoing and emerging threats to the integrity of Australian sport. It is in this dark corner that doping exists.

Following on from 2016–17, matters of doping continued to make waves throughout 2017–18. Clean athletes, sports administrators and fans have more reason than ever to be concerned about the influence of global anti-doping programs and the impact of the Russian doping scandal. It is only fair for there to be a loss of confidence in the processes and systems that are meant to preserve the level playing field for all.

Sport, both on a global stage and here in Australia, continues to thrive. Locally, the 2018 Commonwealth Games, held on the Gold Coast, was a success for both our Australian athletes and the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Corporation (GOLDOC). In partnership with GOLDOC and the Commonwealth Games Federation, ASADA delivered a rigorous anti-doping program that was designed to protect clean athletes and the integrity of the Games. The establishment of a pre-Games international Taskforce was a first for the Commonwealth Games and the learnings have been shared with the International Olympic Committee.

While ASADA continues to evolve, it is crucial that we also support anti-doping agencies around the world in order to close the capability gap so we can collectively protect the rights of Australian athletes, and all clean athletes on the global stage. ASADA's intent to continue as an international leader is key to this and our regional engagement strategy drives

this initiative. In June 2018, ASADA signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Sri Lanka and we are in the process of extending our MOU with India. Regionally, our relationship with Drug Free Sport New Zealand continues to go from strength to strength. We are negotiating with the Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organization to provide support and capability development as required.

Building on the past, ASADA is focused on educating all Australians so they understand that the organisation is more than a testing agency. As doping practices become more sophisticated and complex, ASADA has taken proactive steps to keep pace and in acknowledging this, the Australian Government increased our funding, enabling ASADA to build the capabilities required to meet this challenge.

ASADA implemented our new operating model, 'The Future'. 'The Future' delivers an innovative and holistic anti-doping program that builds on and improves the existing capability of ASADA to anticipate, understand and respond to doping threats that potentially undermine the integrity of sport in Australia.

'The Future' is based on three pillars which are mutually supportive:

- **Enhanced engagement and partnerships.**
- **Enhanced intelligence.**
- **Enhanced education and awareness.**

Collectively all three pillars will achieve ASADA's core business of clean, fair sport and protecting the health of Australian athletes.

To implement 'The Future' successfully, ASADA has carried out a number of key reviews which, in conjunction with findings of previous reviews, inform 'The Future' operating model. Reviews completed this year include:

- analysis of ASADA's current ICT processes and systems, and what ASADA needs going forward in line with the three fundamental pillars,
- ASADA workforce planning and how the organisation builds on the strength of our existing culture whilst maintaining the right mix of employees needed for the new model,
- enhancing compliance with national sporting organisations through greater engagement and targeted education, and
- realigning and remodelling ASADA business processes to be more intelligence-led, which provides the necessary strength, structure and functions of an intelligence capability to meet current and future challenges in the anti-doping environment.

In line with the three pillars, ASADA is in the process of establishing an Athlete's Advisory Group (AAG). The AAG will inform ASADA's strategic direction and help shape education strategies through the provision of insights into the pressures and influences in sport that may increase the risk and temptation to dope. To truly understand the doping landscape we need to work closely in partnership with those involved in sports. As such, we are looking at innovative ways to engage with athletes who understand their environment and the pressures of sport better than anyone. ASADA

believes establishing a group of current and former athletes, sports support staff and sports physicians to advise ASADA is an effective way to inform organisational strategy armed with a better understanding of the sporting environment and the perspectives of athletes.

Earlier this year, ASADA produced its inaugural *Annual Assessment of Doping in Australian Sport*. The assessment contains sensitive information and our intent is to share future versions of this report with our partners, as necessary. The assessment incorporates an environmental scan, drawing on information sources available to ASADA. The assessment establishes a comprehensive intelligence picture of the current state of doping issues in the sporting environment within Australia, highlighting trends and emerging challenges. It highlights key intelligence gaps and intelligence collection priorities that will be a focus for ASADA going forward.

Since joining ASADA in September 2017, my goal has been and will continue to be to raise awareness of the dangers of doping; not just individual cases of elite athletes and teams, but to educate all Australians—parents, coaches, athletes, kids and fans—of the greater health risks that are associated with performance and image enhancing drugs. It is this message that 'The Future' operating model of ASADA will be delivering by working with sports, building trust with athletes and ensuring everyone has the opportunity to compete on a level playing field.



David Sharpe APM OAM

Chief Executive Officer

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority



01



OVERVIEW

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ANTI-DOPING AT A GLANCE: 2017-18

ENGAGEMENT

99% of anti-doping rights and responsibilities among athletes, support personnel and sporting bodies

92% satisfaction with the *Check Your Substances* resource

82% satisfaction with ASADA's programs and services

410,106

Check Your Substances online searches



DETERRENCE

22,649
CORE ANTI-DOPING EDUCATION RESOURCES completed across 98 sports

87% 87% satisfaction with anti-doping education



85% 85% of athletes agree that education minimised their risk of accidental doping

DETECTION

5,205 total anti-doping tests



2,973 Government-funded tests + **2,232** USER-PAYS

61 sports underwent Government-funded testing



332 Government-funded tests conducted overseas

558 total intelligence reports (78 external party notifications + 105 tip-offs + 2 media reports + 347 scientific analysis reports + 26 field staff information reports)

31 investigations conducted



693 samples added to long-term storage facility



ENFORCEMENT



31 show cause notices issued across **17 SPORTS**



26 Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel assertions across **14 SPORTS**



29 SANCTIONS imposed across 14 sports



31 SPORT BANS publicly disclosed across 17 sports



AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

291 Therapeutic Use Exemption applications received across 51 sports



1,159 athletes recommended to 46 anti-doping organisations for testing

PRE-GAMES TASKFORCE

507 international athletes undergo ASADA-funded testing

IN-GAMES PROGRAM



984 total tests = 864 urine tests + 120 blood tests



CORPORATE

44 ONGOING STAFF

+ 6 non-ongoing (fixed-term) employees
+ 293 casual field staff



\$12.615 million appropriation from the Australian Government



\$5.137 million own-source income

\$0.372 million appropriation from departmental capital budget

\$0.826 million equity injection

ANTI-DOPING—INTERNATIONAL

Borders are not an impediment to doping. It is in this global environment where Australian efforts to minimise the risk of doping in sport takes place. The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) international engagement strategy focuses on partnerships with the international anti-doping community to build the collective capability of the community, so Australian athletes can compete on a level playing field wherever that may be.

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 2018 there were 187 state parties¹ 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 states², 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

2 Council of Europe website, 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:³

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 six 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, and
6. Code compliance by signatories.

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.

AUSTRALIAN ATHLETES SPEAK OUT AGAINST DOPING ON GLOBAL STAGE

In an effort to give athletes a stronger voice in anti-doping, ASADA, the Australian Paralympic Committee (APC) and the Australian Olympic Committee (AOC) supported two Australian athletes to attend the inaugural World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Athlete Forum in June 2018.

Olympic gold medallist Jared Tallent and Paralympic gold medallist Chris Bond flew to Calgary, Canada to join more than 150 other international athletes to share their views on the fight against doping.

Jared Tallent is a four-time Olympic medallist in race walking and was nominated by the AOC to attend the Forum. He has firsthand experience of the injustice of doping, after being awarded the 2012 men's 50km walk gold medal four years after the event, when the original gold medallist was disqualified for doping.

On his attendance at the Forum, Jared said: "I have too often been robbed of my moments in sport and am a vocal and passionate advocate for clean competition. I look forward to the opportunity to speak on behalf of clean athletes, to express our collective opinion and fight for what is right and fair."

AOC CEO Matt Carroll said: "The AOC fully supports this forum as it gives our athletes a voice. We were very happy to nominate Jared whose experience goes to the heart of these issues. Jared has been rightly passionate in his stance against drug cheats and he will represent Australian athletes with great conviction."

Figure 1 Olympic gold medallist Jared Tallent and Paralympic gold medallist Chris Bond at the WADA Athlete Forum, June 2018



Chris Bond is a two-time Paralympic gold medallist in wheelchair rugby as a key member of the Australian Steelers team, and was nominated by the APC.

On his attendance at the Forum, Chris said: "Sport has been an important and central part of my life and I have always been a strong advocate for the need to have clean competition in able and Para sport alike. I welcome the opportunity to represent other

FEATURE

clean athletes in Australia as we strive to ensure our voices are heard in the battle for a level playing field.”

APC CEO Lynne Anderson said: “The APC fiercely supports the fight against doping in sport and we always stand alongside ASADA and our other partners to ensure every member of our movement understands the role and responsibility we all have to exist on a clean, level playing field. Chris understands this responsibility deeply and I’m sure he will represent the view of Australian athletes articulately and purposefully in Calgary.”

Supporting the athletes’ attendance at the Forum is the first step in a broader athlete engagement program being developed by ASADA.

ASADA CEO David Sharpe said: “Protecting clean athletes from the threat of doping is at the core of everything ASADA does. Every test, every investigation, every education session we undertake is designed to prevent doping, to keep dangerous substances away from athletes and to keep cheats out of sport.

Increasing our engagement with athletes will give us valuable insight into the pressures and demands they face in their careers, helping us to deliver stronger anti-doping programs in future.

There is also no doubt that athletes are the ones who are most affected by doping—it is their sporting dreams and livelihoods at stake—so it is crucial that we have mechanisms in place to hear their ideas, their concerns, and to ensure that we are delivering the information and support that they need to compete in clean, fair sport.

For this reason, I look forward to working closely with both Jared and Chris as we enhance the role of athletes in our bid to protect clean sport in Australia.”

The Forum covered topics such as the development of an Athlete Charter of Rights for possible inclusion in the next revision of the World Anti-Doping Code, the role of whistleblowers, and how athletes can be champions of change.

Athlete's Advisory Group

“ASADA is in the process of establishing an Athlete's Advisory Group that will inform ASADA's strategic direction and help shape education strategies through the provision of insights into the pressures and influences in sport that may increase the risk and temptation to dope. To truly understand the doping landscape we need to work closely in partnership with those involved in sports. As such we are looking at innovative ways to engage with athletes who understand their environment and the pressures of sport better than anyone. ASADA believes establishing a group of current and former athletes, sports support staff and sports physicians to advise ASADA is an effective way to inform organisational strategy armed with a better understanding of the sporting environment and the perspectives of athletes.”

David Sharpe APM OAM on the establishment of an Athlete's Advisory Group

ANTI-DOPING—AUSTRALIA

“...an Australia without a strong anti-doping organisation is one that has no confidence in the results of the sports we love. It is an Australia whose sporting culture is based on lies and deceit. But most importantly, it is an Australia that is dangerous for all athletes, at all levels. So as CEO, I will act in the interests of athletes who want to compete fairly. I will act in the interest of Australians who want assurance that the best person has won. I will act in the interest of parents, who put their children into sport with the expectation that they will grow in confidence, be healthier, fitter, stronger members of society.”

David Sharpe APM OAM, ASADA CEO opening statement to the Senate Estimates Committee, October 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).

 VISION	Clean, fair sport
 MISSION	To protect clean sport through engagement, deterrence, detection and enforcement
 PURPOSE	To protect the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport by minimising the risk of doping.

PORTFOLIO

ASADA is part of the Health portfolio. Our responsible minister is the Minister for Sport, Senator the Hon Bridget McKenzie.

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*. ASADA operates under the ASADA Act and the ASADA Regulations, including the National Anti-Doping scheme. The agency's activities are also governed by its 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 2017–18:

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

More information about the ADRVP is in Chapter 8.

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 2017–18:

Dr Susan White—Chair
Dr Grace Bryant OAM
Acting Prof Carolyn Broderick
Dr Charles Howse⁴
Dr Anik Shawdon
Dr Geoff Thompson
Dr Larissa Trease

ASDMAC Review Panel membership:

Dr Peter Harcourt OAM⁵
Dr Andrew Potter
Dr Mark Young

More information about ASDMAC is in Chapter 9.

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.

⁴ Dr Howse's appointment ended on 28 May 2018

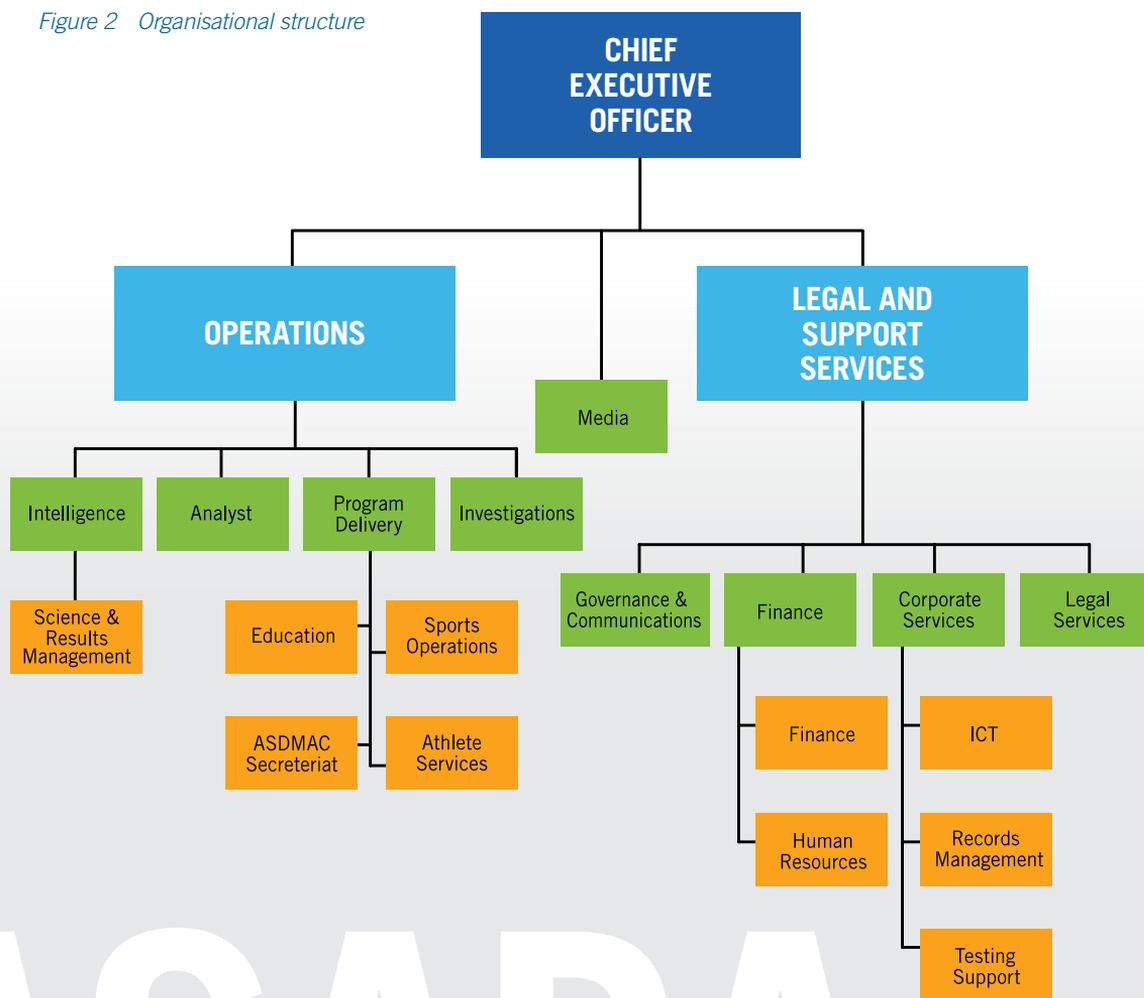
⁵ Dr Harcourt's appointment ended on 24 June 2018

In 2017–18 ASADA worked towards achieving its outcome through activities across four main areas:

- **Engagement**—strengthening relationships internally and externally to build anti-doping capabilities and hardening the environment against doping in sport
- **Deterrence**—minimising the risk of doping in Australian sport through education, communications and testing activities
- **Detection**—gathering intelligence and investigating possible breaches of the anti-doping rules by athletes and support personnel
- **Enforcement**—managing possible anti-doping violations by athletes and athlete support personnel.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Figure 2 Organisational structure



ASADA

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 3 Australia's Anti-Doping Framework



ASADA

ASADA's responsibilities under the framework are described earlier in the chapter.

In addition to ASADA, there are two independent Committees established by the ASADA legislation, the ADRVP and ASDMAC.

Australian Sports Commission

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

- require national sporting organisations (NSO), 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, and
 - 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, and
- 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, and
- 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, and
- 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 Australian Border Force, and the Therapeutic Goods Administration), and
- 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, and
- 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:

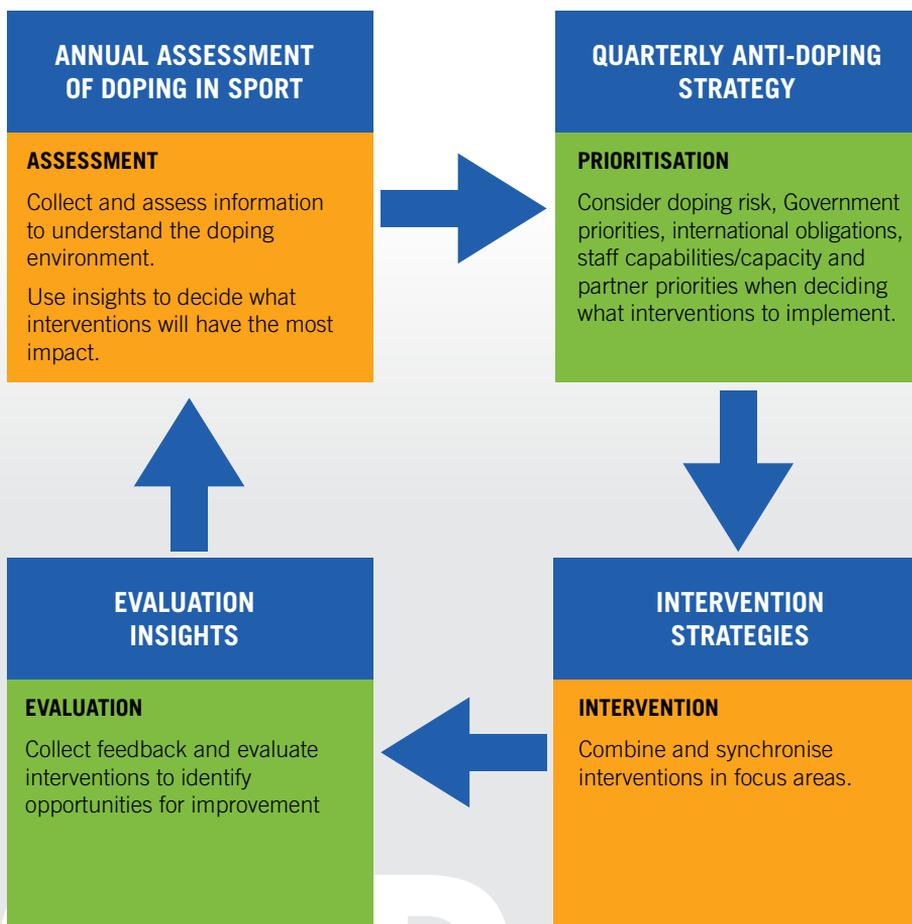
- developing and implementing codes of conduct, good practices and ethics relating to sport that are consistent with the principles of the World Anti-Doping Code,
- working with governments and the sporting community to develop such policies, and
- making their members aware of the 'prohibited association'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

ANTI-DOPING OPERATING MODEL

ASADA's 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 the new ASADA CEO 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 ASADA wants to work in the future and what changes the agency must make to achieve the desired future outcomes.

Figure 4 Anti-doping operating model





02

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

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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 2017–18, 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, appearing to read 'D Sharpe'.

David Sharpe APM OAM

Chief Executive Officer

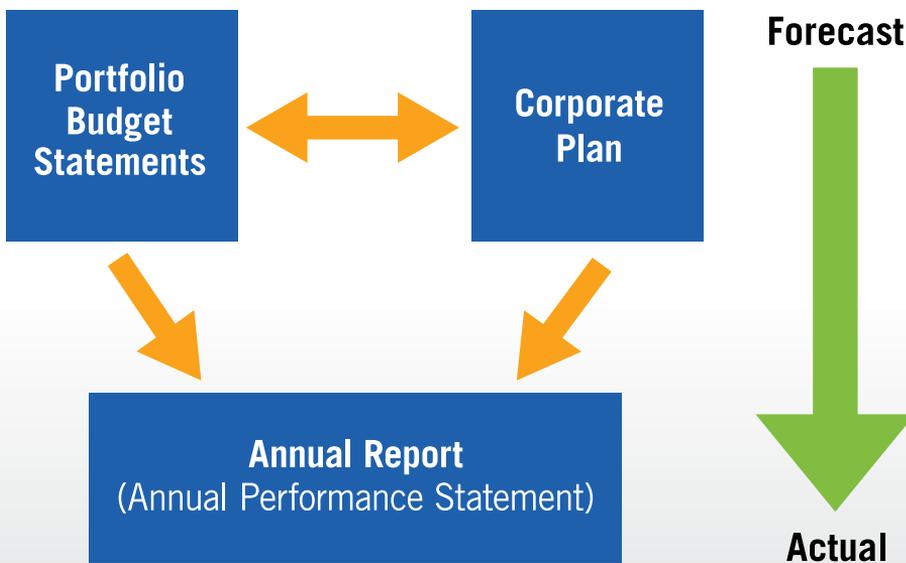
Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

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 5 The enhanced Commonwealth performance framework



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

Section 39 of the PGPA Act requires ASADA to prepare an Annual Performance Statement. The statement:

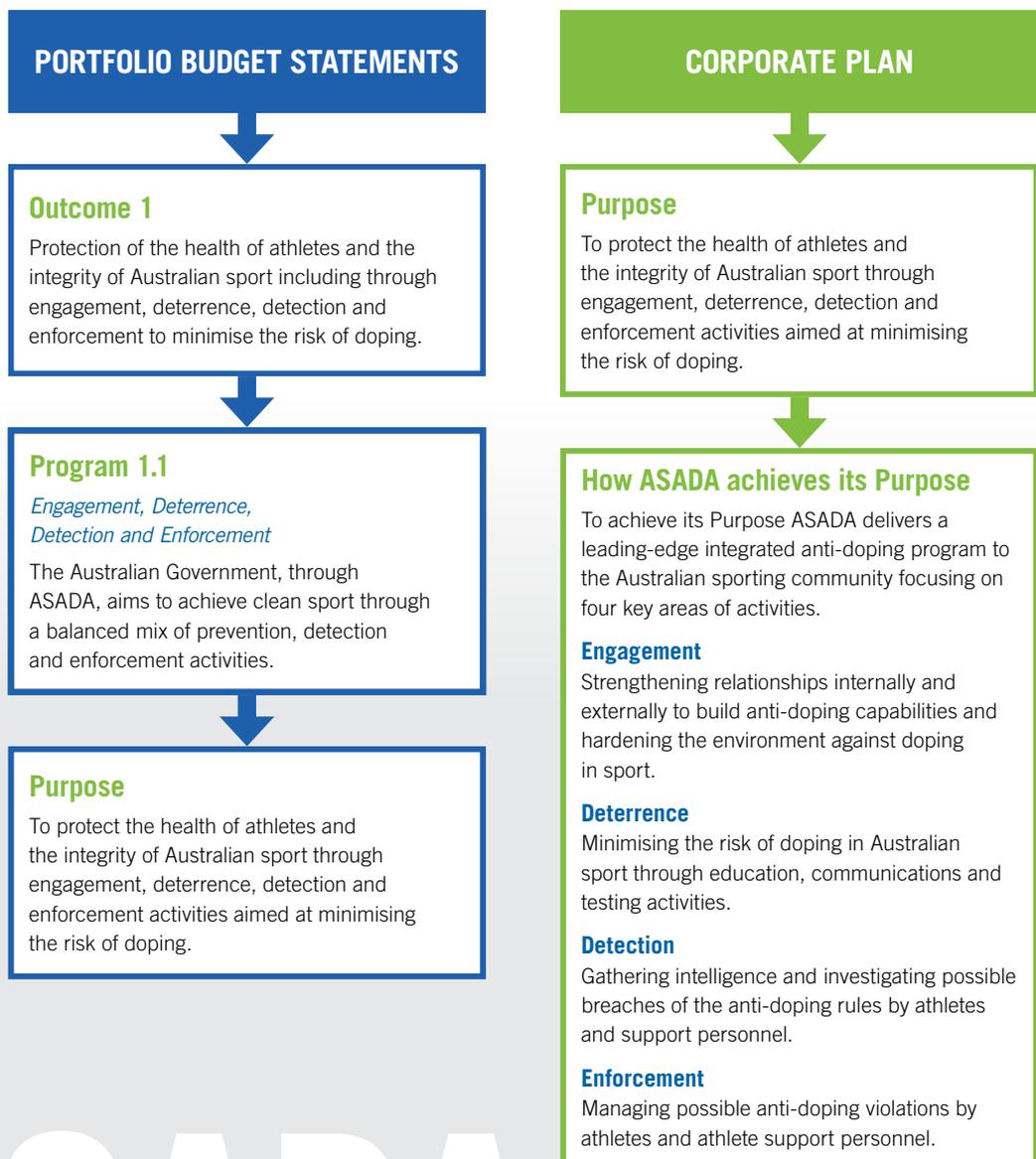
- details the performance measures from the Portfolio Budget Statements and the Corporate Plan
- presents results against the performance measurement criteria
- provides an analysis of what was achieved and factors that have contributed to ASADA's performance against its purpose.

In line with section 17(2)(b) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* (PGPA Rule), the ASADA Audit Committee reviewed the appropriateness of the accountable authority's performance reporting. On 25 September 2018 the Audit Committee advised the ASADA CEO that the 2017–18 Annual Performance Statement is appropriate for inclusion in the *2017–18 ASADA Annual Report*.

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 6 Alignment of Portfolio Budget Statements and Corporate Plan



ANALYSIS OF OVERALL PERFORMANCE

In 2017–18 ASADA continued working towards providing Australian sports and athletes with a leading anti-doping program setting global benchmarks in intelligence, investigations and education. These activities have contributed to ASADA's achievements of objectives under Outcome 1 and its Purpose.

INTERNATIONAL WORK

ASADA's work continues to place it at the forefront of global anti-doping efforts in sport. Its 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 2017–18 included:

Global partner

While ASADA will always continue to improve its own operations and the strength of the Australian sports integrity landscape, it is crucial that ASADA also supports less-resourced anti-doping agencies around the world in order to protect the rights of Australian athletes, and all clean athletes on the global stage.

In 2017–18 ASADA continued to assist the Indian National Anti-Doping Agency as part of a two-year memorandum of understanding aimed at enhancing India's anti-doping program. The agency also entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency. Under this agreement the organisations will work together to bolster the strength of their anti-doping program by sharing information, resources and experiences.

In January 2018, the Japan Sport Council invited ASADA to Tokyo to be a headline speaker at their International Seminar on Intelligence and Investigation of Anti-Doping in Sport. The event provided ASADA with the opportunity to exchange ideas on a range of matters, such as whistleblower protection, encouraging athletes to speak up about doping, and major event planning.

In June 2018, the Japan Anti-Doping Agency (JADA), as part of their planning for Tokyo 2020, invited ASADA to brief JADA employees on ASADA's anti-doping experience regarding the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games.

Education collaborator

In October 2017, ASADA's Education Manager attended the 2017 Anti-Doping Education Summit hosted by the US Anti-Doping Agency. At the event ASADA's representative collaborated with global counterparts from Canada, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland and Japan, as well as a representative from the World Anti-Doping Agency. The summit focused on the future of anti-doping education and covered a wide range of topics, including athlete engagement,

current issues, and collaboration with national anti-doping organisations (NADO). Through the discussions, themes, focus areas and action items were developed to help inform and guide anti-doping education worldwide for years to come.

Investigations leader

ASADA was a key presenter at a two-day conference hosted by the Korean Anti-Doping Agency in June 2018. Presenting to about 20 anti-doping organisations, ASADA spoke about how it had initiated its investigation system, and the benefits investigations and intelligence can have for NADOs in managing their anti-doping matters. It is through engagements like this that ASADA is taking a regional leadership and mentoring role for emerging NADOs.

DOMESTIC PROGRAM

In 2017–18 ASADA invested considerable resources working with a number of significant stakeholders in Australian sport so it could collaboratively coordinate a unified approach to minimising the risk of doping at major events. Of these it was the Commonwealth Games hosted in Australia that posed the greatest challenge and opportunity for the agency.

In addition to our pre-Games work coordinating an international Taskforce, ASADA entered into a partnership with the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Corporation (GOLDOC) and the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) to deliver a High Integrity Anti-Doping Program for the 2018 Commonwealth Games. The services provided by ASADA under the agreement included its established capabilities in intelligence, investigations, scientific analysis, education, test distribution planning, sample collection and legal services.

The success of the Commonwealth Games anti-doping program was due in large part to the combined efforts of ASADA's operational, administrative and field staff who worked in unison to provide a seamless operation behind the scenes. Such was the professionalism of the program, the agency received praise for its work from key stakeholders, including:

- "...the sophistication and organisation of the ASADA Operations Centre was superior to anything else I have seen at major international events including Olympic Games."
Dr Andrew Pipe, member of the CGF Medical Commission
- "...compliment you and your staff on the excellent work done—and being done—to deliver first-class anti-doping services to the CGF ... (this is) a major contribution to their success."
Sir Craig Reedie, President of WADA
- The WADA Independent Observer team praised ASADA's program as cutting edge and a leading example of intelligence-led testing.

Education has truly embraced the agency's push to adopt innovative initiatives by providing athletes with anti-doping information delivered in technologically advanced ways. At the Commonwealth Games Village, the Minister for Sport launched ASADA's virtual reality (VR) experience of the doping control process, as well as the ASADA Clean Sport app. ASADA

understands that in a world dominated by interactive technology, using these innovations is key to engaging and educating athletes.

ASADA’s educational efforts continue to produce strong satisfaction results amongst athletes and support personnel with almost nine in ten satisfied with the anti-doping education courses on offer. When combined with the agency’s other awareness-raising initiatives, like the website, Check Your Substances tool and social media platforms, education has contributed to 85% of athletes who responded to the 2018 stakeholder survey agreeing that ASADA’s services had minimised their risk of an accidental breach of the anti-doping rules.

SELF-REFLECTION

The Annual Performance Statement includes a number of results from our 2018 stakeholder survey. The survey was distributed to a larger audience (approximately 200% increase on the 2017 survey), which resulted in an increase in the response rate by more than 400%. The increase in response rate may be a contributing factor to the downward trend ASADA has observed with a number of reported results.

A closer analysis of the 2018 results reveal that the decrease in stakeholder satisfaction, agreement and effectiveness levels correspond with an increase in neutral responses.

	Level of satisfaction, agreement or effectiveness	Neither (satisfied, agree or effective) nor (dissatisfied, disagree or ineffective) responses
Topic	Percentage change between 2016–17 and 2017–18	
Satisfaction with website	6% decrease	5% increase
Satisfaction with ease of understanding information on website	4% decrease	3% increase
Satisfaction with relevance of website content	3% decrease	3% increase
Satisfaction with eLearning accessibility	3% decrease	3% increase
Satisfaction with eLearning information (correct and current)	3% decrease	4% increase
Agreement that education and information minimised risk of accidental doping	8% decrease	6% increase
Agreement that ASADA has a good understanding of the conditions facing the sport	17% decrease	14% increase

	Level of satisfaction, agreement or effectiveness	Neither (satisfied, agree or effective) nor (dissatisfied, disagree or ineffective) responses
Topic	Percentage change between 2016–17 and 2017–18	
Agreement that ASADA's decisions/action are underpinned by evidence	15% decrease	12% increase
Effectiveness of intelligence and investigative functions	6% decrease	6% increase
Effectiveness of testing activities	7% decrease	4% increase
Effectiveness of education program and materials	5% decrease	5% increase
Overall effectiveness of ASADA's activities	5% decrease	3% increase

While researchers have debated for years whether or not there should be a midpoint (neutral response) on satisfaction surveys⁶, ASADA has taken the position to include this category in its surveys. In reality not everyone has strong thoughts one way or the other, and the neutral option gives them a way to answer the question. Leaving it off could frustrate respondents that do not have a strong opinion and are unable to find an answer that really suits them, and this could have flow-on effects to how that respondent answers the rest of the survey.

In light of the greater response rate to the 2018 survey, the move of people into the neutral response category could be attributed to a number of factors, including:

- a greater number of respondents to the 2018 survey may have had less involvement with ASADA in these particular areas, or
- a number of respondents, especially sports organisations, had less awareness of the work ASADA carried out in the past 12 months and were not in a position to provide a response either way, or
- a number of respondents did not have much of an opinion.

Generally the overall results against the performance measures remained solid against the established targets. However, ASADA will continue to observe results and the impact that new initiatives planned for 2018–19 and beyond, have on stakeholders' perceptions of ASADA's work.

6 Source: <<https://surveymethods.com/blog/pros-and-cons-of-neither-agree-nor-disagree-as-a-response-option>>

Like any dynamic organisation, self-reflection and a desire for continuous improvement is a part of ASADA's culture. As a consequence, in recent years ASADA had commissioned a series of reviews, including:

2014—ASADA Operating Model Review

Intended to drive innovation and a more holistic approach to developing and implementing anti-doping strategy.

2016—Post-Implementation Review of the Operating Model

Intended to examine the degree to which the new model put forward in 2014 had been put into effect, and whether it remained valid.

2016—ASADA Funding Model Review

Intended to develop a sustainable funding blueprint for the future.

2018—Intelligence Operating Model Review

Intended to yield an independent external view on the necessary strength, structure and functions of an intelligence capability to meet current and future challenges in the anti-doping environment.

In 2018–19 and beyond ASADA will look into ways to 'operationalise' the findings of these reviews, and to re-calibrate the structure of ASADA to deliver an innovative and effective anti-doping program that best protects clean athletes. Building on the experiences of the Commonwealth Games and in partnership with our stakeholders, ASADA looks to position itself to best address the complex and dynamic current and future doping threat environment.

RESULTS

LEGISLATION AND CODE AWARENESS

Core activity	Engagement
Enabling activity	Education and awareness-raising
Performance criterion	
Measure	Percentage of sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel aware of ASADA legislation and the Code.
Criterion source	Portfolio Budget Statements (p. 253) Corporate Plan (p. 13)
Reference point / Target	80% level of awareness
Result	MET

Analysis

More than 90% of sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2018 stakeholder survey were aware of ASADA's legislation (93%) and the World Anti-Doping Code (97%).

Trend

Figure 7 Legislation awareness (%)

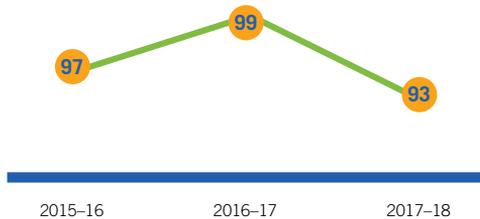
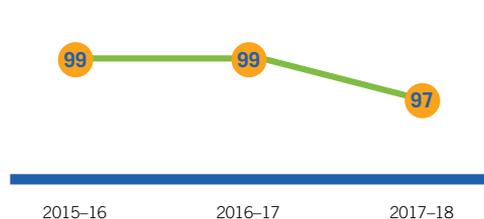


Figure 8 Code Awareness (%)



More information Anti-Doping: International
Anti-Doping: Australia

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES AWARENESS

Core activity	Engagement
Enabling activity	Education and awareness-raising
Performance criterion	
Measure	Percentage of sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel aware of ASADA legislation and the Code.
Criterion source	Portfolio Budget Statements (p. 253) Corporate Plan (p. 13)
Reference point / Target	80% level of awareness
Result	MET

Analysis

Almost 99% of sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2018 stakeholder survey were aware of their anti-doping rights and responsibilities.

Trend

Figure 9 Anti-doping rights and responsibilities awareness (%)



More information Athlete engagement

WORKING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Core activity	Engagement
Enabling activity	Education and awareness-raising
Performance criterion	
Measure	Achievement in working with stakeholders to reduce the risk of doping in sport.
Criterion source	Portfolio Budget Statements (p. 253) Corporate Plan (p. 13)
Reference point / Target	Engage with a range of stakeholders to develop anti-doping programs aimed at reducing the risk of doping in sport.
Result	MET

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 engages with and provides its expertise to 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 2017–18 comprised:

- 211 intelligence reports (external party notifications⁷, tip-offs, media reports and field staff information reports)
- 347 science analysis reports⁸.

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.

⁷ An external party notification can come from a number of sources, such as sporting bodies, law enforcement agencies and other government regulatory agencies.

⁸ 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 stakeholders

Influencing ASADA's direction is the knowledge that doping has become increasingly sophisticated and complex. Its reach spans from our grassroots sports to the elite levels. The future ASADA will deliver a stronger intelligence focus, achieved through enhanced partnerships with all stakeholders, which will permeate every facet of the agency's operations. It is based on the simple premise that as one agency, ASADA cannot stop doping alone.

To truly understand the doping landscape, ASADA needs to work closely in partnership with everyone who holds a piece of the puzzle. This means engaging with athletes, who understand their environment and the pressures of sport better than anyone, and see and hear things ASADA would otherwise be blind to. It means engaging with those involved in the sports themselves, who understand commercial implications as well as the demands on their athletes, both physical and mental. It also means aligning with law enforcement bodies that monitor intelligence, including the circulation and seizures of performance and image enhancing drugs, both within Australia and internationally. This engagement will be replicated across all our stakeholder groups, including the health sector, academic institutions and other national anti-doping organisations.

All of this will enable ASADA to better understand the broader picture of doping in Australia. However, the future of ASADA is not just about understanding. It is about using that intelligence to inform every single aspect of its work.

Practically, this means using intelligence to:

- develop targeted education interventions based on moments when athletes are most receptive to information or more susceptible to doping,
- better target people working to undermine clean athletes, both in and outside of sport, through testing, investigations and new intervention strategies,
- help sports identify and manage points of vulnerability in their codes, and
- help inform government policy on sport integrity and health.

ASADA's shared mission is to build trust with athletes, sports and fans alike to allow everyone the opportunity to compete on a level playing field. To this end, ASADA has actively engaged with a number of sporting bodies and major event organisers during 2017–18, including international federations, national sporting organisations and institutes of sport. ASADA's enhanced engagement program critically informs its strategy, including how best to support athletes in making the right decisions, and how best to deliver education and prevention programs that work.

Major events

In 2017–18 ASADA 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 was hosted in Australia and the Winter Olympic and Winter Paralympic Games were held in South Korea. ASADA's anti-doping plans for Australian teams attending both events were fully implemented, which was a direct result of successful engagement with Commonwealth Games Australia, the Australian Olympic Committee and the Australian Paralympic Committee.

Related measures

ASADA's engagement 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. The following are some responses national sporting organisations provided in the annual stakeholder survey regarding the agency's engagement with them.

Measure	2017–18 Result	2016–17 Result
ASADA had a good understanding of the conditions facing their sport	70% agreement ⁹	86% agreement
ASADA's effectiveness in assisting sporting organisations meet their anti-doping requirements	95% effectiveness ¹⁰	95% effectiveness
ASADA has established a relationship of trust with the organisation	85% agreement	84% agreement
ASADA's decisions/actions are underpinned by evidence	73% agreement ¹¹	88% agreement

International engagement

Australia's anti-doping program operates in an international context, and ASADA takes a proactive and strategic approach to building and maintaining global partnerships. During 2017–18, ASADA contributed to global discussions and shared its expertise through participation at a number of international forums and by hosting international delegates in Canberra, including:

- the Asian Games to provide Doping Control Officer services—Ashgabat, Turkmenistan (September 2017),
- the National Anti-Doping Organisation Leaders' Summit—Denver, USA (September 2017),
- the 16th Annual Symposium on Anti-Doping Science—Florida, USA (September 2017),
- the USADA Education Summit—Colorado Springs, USA (October 2017),
- the WADA Foundation and Executive Board meetings—Seoul, South Korea (November 2017),
- the World Anti-Doping Code Revision workshop—Montreal, Canada and Colorado Springs, USA (January 2018),
- a meeting with the German NADA—Bonn, Germany (January 2018),
- the International Seminar on Intelligence and Investigation of Anti-Doping in Sport—Tokyo, Japan (January 2018),

9 Responses to the 'neither agree nor disagree' choice have risen from 10% to 24% since 2016–17, which mostly corresponds with a decrease in 'strongly agree' responses.

10 Includes responses of 'very effective', 'effective' and 'mixed effective'. This is consistent with past reporting.

11 Responses to the 'neither agree nor disagree' choice have risen from 12% to 25% since 2016–17, which mostly corresponds with a decrease in 'strongly agree' responses.

- a meeting with Japan Anti-Doping Agency (JADA) covering intelligence, education and the Commonwealth Games anti-doping program with a view to Tokyo 2020—Canberra, Australia (February 2018),
- the WADA Annual Symposium and iNADO meeting—Lausanne, Switzerland (March 2018),
- the Anti-Doping Intelligence and Investigations Network meeting—Helsinki, Finland (March 2018),
- meetings held as part of the Commonwealth Games anti-doping program—Gold Coast, Australia:
 - international law enforcement and intelligence representatives from the UK and Canada,
 - a presentation on integrity by the UK Kidnapping and Counter Terrorism team,
 - WADA Independent Observer committee,
 - UK National Crime Authority,
 - Commonwealth Games Federation Medical Commission, and
 - Drug Free Sport New Zealand.
- a JADA workshop to share details of the Commonwealth Games anti-doping program—Tokyo, Japan (June 2018),
- iNADO Leadership Group meeting—London, UK (June 2018),
- meetings with national anti-doping organisations and international federations—UK, Germany, Switzerland and Hungary (June 2018),
- the Korean Anti-Doping Agency International Seminar—Seoul, South Korea (June 2018),
- the 15th Asia/Oceania Region Intergovernmental Ministerial Meeting on Anti-Doping in Sport—Sri Lanka (June 2018),
- a testing mission—New Caledonia (June 2018), and
- a meeting with Drug Free Sport New Zealand to share key trends, outcomes and challenges across education, intelligence, investigations and testing—Canberra, Australia (June 2018).

In addition to the meetings and presentations conducted during the Commonwealth Games, ASADA also hosted a number of delegations to its Commonwealth Games Operations Centre. Representatives from Sri Lanka, India, Nigeria, Kenya, the international federation for triathlon and Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Corporation (GOLDOC) visited the Centre to obtain an in-depth briefing on the operational workings of an anti-doping program during an international event.

More information Engagement
 International engagement
 2018 Commonwealth Games
 Testing
 Intelligence

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS-RAISING SATISFACTION

Core activity	Engagement and deterrence
Enabling activity	Education and awareness-raising
Performance criterion	
Measure	Percentage of national sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who are satisfied with anti-doping education and awareness-raising programs.
Criterion source	Portfolio Budget Statements (p. 254) Corporate Plan (p. 13)
Reference point / Target	80% level of satisfaction
Result	MET

Analysis

Of the athletes and support personnel who completed an education course, 87% were satisfied or very satisfied with ASADA's education products in 2017–18.

During the period a total of:

- 20,729 Level 1¹² and Level 2¹³ online anti-doping courses were completed, and
- 1,920 athletes, support personnel and students participated in face-to-face programs.

Educational performance

ASADA recognises that education is key to minimising the risk of doping in sport. In 2017–18 ASADA continued to build on the success of the past by offering sports and athletes innovative and leading anti-doping education. At the 2018 Commonwealth Games, ASADA launched two innovative anti-doping education products: the ASADA Clean Sport app and a world-first virtual reality (VR) experience.

The Clean Sport app was designed with athletes in mind, giving a complete list of all supplements sold in Australia that have been screened for prohibited substances by an independent laboratory. While it cannot give athletes a 100% safety guarantee, it does significantly lower the risk of a positive test. For non-tested supplements, the app gives athletes access to a quiz to assess the risk posed by highlighting key risk factors. The app can also be used to report doping, check if a medication is banned in sport, give ASADA feedback on testing missions and complete online education modules.

12 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.

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

The world-first VR experience takes athletes, or anyone interested, through the doping control process. This helps to demystify a process that can be confronting, especially for those athletes yet to experience an anti-doping test. Access to the experience can be gained through a smartphone, tablet, computer or VR goggles.

Of the sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2018 stakeholder survey:

- 88% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ASADA eLearning resource,
- 83% found ASADA’s education program and materials effective or very effective in terms of helping to deter athletes and support personnel from prohibited substances and method use,
- 92% were satisfied or very satisfied with its accessibility,
- 89% were satisfied or very satisfied with its delivery, and
- 92% were satisfied or very satisfied with its currency.

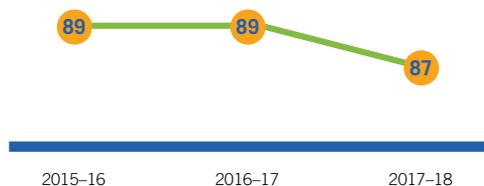
Online performance

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 700,611 page views from 209,024 users in 2017–18. This represents an increase of 2% in page views and 9% increase in users since 2016–17. Of those who had visited the website in 2017–18 and responded to our annual stakeholder survey:

- 88% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ASADA website,
- 87% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ease of understanding the information on the website,
- 86% were satisfied or very satisfied with the relevance of the content in meeting their needs,
- 82% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ease of finding specific information,
- 92% were satisfied or very satisfied with the online Check Your Substances resource, and
- 80% were satisfied or very satisfied with ASADA’s social media platforms.¹⁴

Trend

Figure 10 Education satisfaction (%)



More information Education
Awareness-raising

¹⁴ 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 social media.

MINIMISING RISK OF DOPING

Core activity	Engagement and deterrence
Enabling activity	Education and awareness-raising
Performance criterion	
Measure	Percentage of athletes agreeing that ASADA's education and information services had minimised their risk of an accidental breach of the anti-doping regulations.
Criterion source	Portfolio Budget Statements (p. 254) Corporate Plan (p. 13)
Reference point / Target	80% level of agreement
Result	MET

Analysis

Of the athletes who responded to the 2018 stakeholder survey, 85% 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 minimising the risk of doping in sport. ASADA's education resources serve as a key example of the benefits to be derived from a strategy that is led by intelligence, and coordinated across the agency. Education will only ever be successful when all functional arms of ASADA come together to guide and influence the way in which it is planned, developed and delivered. When coupled with enhanced engagement, partnerships and intelligence, education will allow ASADA to deliver the type and extent of anti-doping awareness that is needed, where it is needed, and in a way that is likely to achieve 'cut through' within the sporting community.

Since launching ASADA eLearning in 2010, almost 77,000 people from across the sporting community and educational institutions 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 whereabouts. 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.

Digital presence

During 2017–18 ASADA used social media and its website to promote important anti-doping information directly to the sporting community, including:

- a warning to athletes about Higenamine in supplements,
- a Q&A session with our Science Officer about how ASADA uses science to catch cheats,
- the release of the 2018 Prohibited List,
- the banning of DMBA and DMHA supplement ingredients by the Therapeutic Goods Administration,
- issuing a warning on the safety of peptides and other substances not approved for human use,
- the release of anti-doping videos helping athletes to cope with the pressures of life in sport and to prevent doping,
- the launch of a new education model based on moral dilemmas,
- promotion of the Gold Coast 2018 High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership,
- ASADA's ongoing work at the Commonwealth Games, including:
 - the Minister launching a world-first virtual reality anti-doping testing experience, along with the ASADA Clean Sport app, and
 - the release of a Commonwealth Games eLearning course.
- the release of a tailor-made anti-doping course for professionals who provide athlete medical support,
- ASADA's partnering with University of Canberra students to explore the use of augmented reality in anti-doping education,
- ASADA, the Australian Paralympic Committee and the Australian Olympic Committee support of two Australian athletes to attend the inaugural World Anti-Doping Agency Athlete Forum,
- the announcement of a memorandum of understanding between ASADA and the Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency to bolster the strength of their anti-doping programs, and
- a meeting between ASADA and Drug Free Sport New Zealand to share key trends, outcomes and challenges across education, intelligence, investigations and testing.

Trend

Figure 11 Agreed education and information services minimised risk of an accidental breach of anti-doping rules (%)



More information Education
Social media

TESTING EFFECTIVENESS

Core activity	Deterrence
Enabling activity	Doping control testing
Performance criterion	
Measure	Percentage of stakeholders who rate ASADA's testing activities as an effective way to deter athletes and support personnel from doping.
Criterion source	Portfolio Budget Statements (p. 254) Corporate Plan (p. 13)
Reference point / Target	80% level of agreement
Result	MET

Analysis

Of the sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2018 stakeholder survey, 80% 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, intelligence and investigations-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 2017–18 ASADA conducted a total of 5,205 tests across 61 sports:

- 2,973 government-funded tests (921 in-competition and 2,052 out-of-competition tests), and
- 2,232 user-pays tests (714 in-competition and 1,518 out-of-competition tests).

Trend

Figure 12 Agreed testing effective deterrent (%)



More information [Anti-doping testing program](#)

MAINTAINING INTELLIGENCE FLOWS

Core activity	Detection
Enabling activity	Intelligence and Investigations
Performance criterion	
Measure	Achievement in maintaining relevant intelligence flows to and from third parties.
Criterion source	Portfolio Budget Statements (p. 254) Corporate Plan (p. 13)
Reference point / Target	Enhance intelligence and detection capabilities, and collaboration with stakeholders to minimise the risk of doping in sport.
Result	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,
- assistance with governance,
- education, and/or
- investigations.

During 2017–18 ASADA met with a number of sporting bodies and major event organisers to discuss mutual anti-doping needs and opportunities.

In February 2018 the XXIII Winter Olympic Games was 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 2017–18 ASADA carried out 125 anti-doping tests on Winter Games sports.

The Australian Government allocated \$1.5 million over two financial years for ASADA to deliver an effective pre-Commonwealth Games anti-doping program. To achieve this the 2018 Commonwealth Games Taskforce (co-chaired by ASADA) was formed. The Taskforce brought together anti-doping intelligence from 14 international federations, national anti-doping organisations, and regional anti-doping organisations, which facilitated targeted testing on athletes from Commonwealth Games countries prior to the event.

Over the pre-Games period ASADA had conducted:

- a total of 2,409 tests on Australian athletes, and
- 507 tests on international athletes (coordinated through the Taskforce).

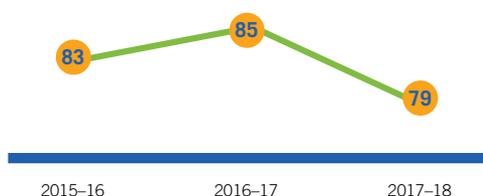
In addition to the pre-Games program, the Taskforce’s reporting to the Commonwealth Games Federation Medical Commission influenced 367 in-Games tests.

The ASADA intelligence program was identified as world-leading and contributed greatly to the success of the Taskforce. The Taskforce achieved its objectives and supported the creation of a level playing field through the referral of more than 1,000 testing recommendations, which increased the testing of high priority athletes, and prevented several athletes from a number of different countries from competing at the Games in connection with doping misconduct.

Of the sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel who responded to the 2018 stakeholder survey, 79% 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

Figure 13 Agreed intelligence and investigations effective in helping to deter doping (%)



More information Engagement
Anti-doping testing program
Intelligence
Investigations

TRIBUNAL FINDINGS

Core activity	Enforcement
Enabling activity	Case management
Performance criterion	
Measure	Percentage of cases conducted by ASADA in tribunals that result in a finding of an anti-doping rule violation.
Criterion source	Portfolio Budget Statements p. 255 Corporate Plan (p. 13)
Reference point / Target	80% of tribunal findings result in an anti-doping rule violation.
Result	MET

Analysis

All cases brought by ASADA and concluded during 2017–18 resulted in a finding of an anti-doping rule violation.

More information Enforcement
External scrutiny



03



OUR OPERATIONS

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OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

FOUR AREAS OF OPERATION

Our work to minimise the risk of doping in sport combines:



ENGAGEMENT at all levels
of the sporting community



DETERRENCE through education
and awareness-raising



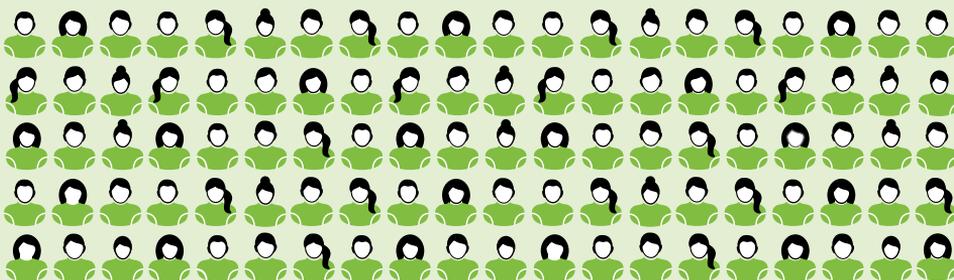
DETECTION through testing,
science, intelligence and investigations



ENFORCEMENT through the anti-doping
rule violation process

ACHIEVEMENTS

100% of surveyed athletes, support personnel and sporting bodies believed it is important for Australia to have a strong anti-doping program.



ASADA Annual Stakeholder Survey 2018

2018 Commonwealth Games Anti-Doping Program



Through its engagement with the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) and the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Corporation (GOLDOC), ASADA developed and successfully implemented the objectives of the High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership for the 2018 Commonwealth Games.

This program was underpinned by a tripartite agreement signed by the CGF, GOLDOC and ASADA in May 2017. This agreement committed the parties to deliver 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.

ASADA's work in the lead-up to the Games, and in the establishment of an Operations Centre during the Games, received praise and will be set as the benchmark model by which future major sporting events establish their anti-doping programs.

Global assistance

The expertise of ASADA's staff continued to be in-demand internationally in 2017–18.

ASADA's Doping Control staff were engaged to deliver services at the 5th Asian Indoor and Martial Arts Games in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan and at the 2018 Oceania Senior, Junior and Youth Weightlifting Championships in New Caledonia.

The Japan Anti-Doping Agency, as part of their planning for Tokyo 2020, invited three ASADA representatives to Tokyo to share ASADA's anti-doping insights from the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games.

These requests for services are a testament to the high regard in which ASADA staff are held internationally.

Headline speakers

During 2017–18 global partners reached out to ASADA to participate at anti-doping forums as keynote speakers.

In January 2018, the Japan Sport Council invited ASADA's Director Intelligence to speak at its International Seminar on Intelligence and Investigation of Anti-Doping in Sport in Tokyo. The visit provided the opportunity to exchange ideas on a range of matters, such as whistleblower protection, encouraging athletes to speak up about doping, and major event planning.

In June 2018, the Korean Anti-Doping Agency invited ASADA to speak at a two-day conference about how the agency had initiated its investigation system and the benefit of such a system to national anti-doping organisations (NADO).

MOU with Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency

In an effort to strengthen the global fight for clean sport, ASADA and the Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency (SLADA) entered into a new international agreement supported by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in June 2018. Under the memorandum of understanding (MOU), the NADOs will work together to strengthen their anti-doping programs by sharing information, resources and experiences. The MOU applies to all areas of anti-doping operations including investigations, intelligence, education and testing.

Working with our neighbours

Throughout 2017–18 ASADA has been working closely with its partners from Drug Free Sport New Zealand (DFSNZ) to initiate new ways to support clean athletes and detect doping in the region. In addition to hosting senior-level collaborations during the 2018 Commonwealth Games, representatives from both agencies met in Australia in late June 2018 to discuss the sharing of key trends, outcomes and challenges across education, intelligence, investigations and testing. Moving forward the agencies are focusing on a proactive joint approach to build anti-doping capacity in the Oceania region.

Innovation in anti-doping education

ASADA has been recognised as a world leader in online anti-doping education by NADOs across the globe. The agency has built on this reputation through the introduction of new innovations in 2017–18, including the ASADA Clean Sport app and augmented reality resources that focus on athletes' interactions with supplement products, and a world-first virtual reality experience taking athletes through the doping control (testing) process.

ASADA's innovations continue to be recognised at the LearnX Impact Awards with the interactive Chaperone training videos taking out the top prize (Platinum) in the *Project: People and Performance* and *Design: Bitesize Learning* categories. The agency also took out a gold award in *Design: Virtual Reality* for our immersive experience through the doping control process.

Information-sharing agreements

During 2017–18 ASADA executed new information-sharing agreements with two key health practitioner regulators, being the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency, and the NSW Health Care Complaints Commission. An updated information-sharing agreement was also executed with Victoria Police.

ENGAGEMENT— SPORTS AND ATHLETES

ENGAGEMENT

“Protecting clean athletes from the threat of doping is at the core of everything ASADA does. Every test, every investigation, every education session we undertake is designed to prevent doping, to keep dangerous substances away from athletes and to keep cheats out of sport. Increasing our engagement with athletes will give us valuable insight into the pressures and demands they face in their careers, helping us to deliver stronger anti-doping programs in future.”

David Sharpe APM OAM, ASADA CEO in support of two Australian athletes to attend the inaugural World Anti-Doping Agency Athlete Forum, June 2018

IMPORTANCE OF ENGAGEMENT

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

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; it needs to collaborate with the whole sporting community.

Accordingly, the goals of ASADA’s engagement work are:

- to build understanding of the work the agency does, and
- to build anti-doping capability through the sporting sector.

In 2017–18 ASADA negotiated collaborations with Commonwealth Games Australia and Australia’s Olympic and Paralympic committees. The agency also engaged directly with athletes, national sporting organisations (NSO) and its international counterparts.

COLLABORATIONS

In 2017–18 ASADA 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. ASADA advanced its 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 guided the anti-doping program in the 12 months leading up to the event.

The agreement identified 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 worked in partnership to deliver an anti-doping program consisting of education, testing and other preventative measures. By the commencement of the Games ASADA had delivered focused education messages and conducted a comprehensive testing program on all Commonwealth Games sports.

Australian Olympic Committee collaboration agreement

The Australian Olympic Committee and ASADA delivered a coordinated anti-doping program for the 2018 Winter Olympics, and continued the planning of programs for 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 and demonstrates 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 delivered a comprehensive anti-doping program for the 2018 Winter Paralympic Team. 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

ASADA's work with Australian professional sporting bodies continued to develop during 2017–18. Through closer working relationships, the agency 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 2017–18.

GOLD COAST 2018 HIGH INTEGRITY ANTI-DOPING PARTNERSHIP SET TO RAISE THE BAR FOR GLOBAL CLEAN SPORT EFFORT

The Gold Coast 2018 High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership was established to prioritise the rights of clean athletes and ensure a fairness-first, values-centred culture at the Games, which ran from 4 to 15 April 2018.

The Partnership brought together the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF), the Gold Coast 2018 Organising Committee (GOLDOC) and ASADA; and aimed to set the standard for international major multi-sports event anti-doping programs through its innovative tripartite partnership model.

CGF President, Louise Martin CBE said at the time: “Athletes and sports fans rightly expect Commonwealth Sport to be a beacon for fairness and integrity on the field of play—indeed these ideals are the very fabric of what our Commonwealth of Nations represents. That is why the CGF and its Medical Commission will leave no stone unturned in its dogged pursuit of fair play in the lead-up to, during and post-Gold Coast 2018.

“Athlete and public confidence in clean sport has been shattered in recent times and so, we, the Commonwealth Sports Movement, must lead by example and reassure clean athletes that we back their rights to legitimate, fair competition, and we must reassure sports fans across the Commonwealth and beyond that what they are witnessing on the field of play is honest, legitimate sport. Above all, I want every Commonwealth athlete competing at the Games to know that when we say zero tolerance to doping, we mean zero tolerance,” added Martin.

Announced in August 2017, the Partnership was a rigorous anti-doping program designed to protect clean athletes and the integrity of the Games. The Partnership included the establishment of a pre-Games Anti-Doping Taskforce, which has been co-chaired by the CGF and ASADA, and comprised membership from GOLDOC, international federations (IFs) and regional and national anti-doping organisations (RADOs and NADOs). By sharing intelligence and conducting testing on athletes prior to their arrival on the Gold Coast, the Taskforce played a key role in the detection and prevention of doping in the lead-up to the Games.

Effective throughout the Games period, the Partnership ensured a strategic approach to testing, striking a balance between the testing of medallists and target-testing in response to intelligence received from the Taskforce. Crucially, the Partnership also drew on other sources of intelligence, including Australian law-enforcement organisations, in order to investigate all possible non-analytical anti-doping violations, which cannot be proven through traditional scientific testing, such as the possession and trafficking of banned substances.

FEATURE

ASADA Chief Executive Officer, David Sharpe APM OAM said: “Clean sport matters for every athlete hoping for their moment at a personal best or a shot at the podium. And now, more than ever, athletes need to have confidence in anti-doping programs around the world. That is why ASADA has worked hard with the CGF and other international partners to deliver a robust and innovative anti-doping program for the Games. This includes the establishment of the first ever formal pre-Commonwealth Games Taskforce to ensure that athletes around the world have been tested before they even set foot in the village and is supported by the first ever sample storage and reanalysis program post Games.

“Importantly, during the Games ASADA will conduct sample collection and bring its full range of intelligence and investigative skills designed to expand the reach of anti-doping beyond traditional testing. Our work in this area is world leading, and it is a function critical to the future success of the anti-doping movement. I look forward to working with our partners during the Games to help protect the integrity of sport and to allow clean athletes their moment to shine,” added Sharpe.

Australian Minister for Sport, Senator the Hon Bridget McKenzie, said: “The Australian Government is pleased such an important program is being delivered throughout the Commonwealth Games. The Coalition Government is committed to improving integrity in sport, so all athletes are confident they are competing on an even playing field. I highly respect the role of the CGF, GOLDOC and ASADA as they continue to work behind the scenes to keep our sport clean.”

Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Chairman, Peter Beattie said: “GOLDOC is committed to working with games delivery partners to ensure we have fair and equitable

games. Every athlete, no matter what their sport, should rest assured that the Gold Coast will provide a level playing field.”

The Partnership also implemented a comprehensive sample storage and reanalysis program. For the first time, every single sample collected during the Games was tanked in a long-term storage facility, for future reanalysis under the jurisdiction of the CGF.

CGF Chief Executive Officer, David Grevemberg CBE said: “The battle for clean sport has evolved significantly over the years. The CGF recognises that a substance prohibited today might not be detectable through current scientific analysis, yet, with science developing fast, such a substance could be detectable in the years to come. We have implemented a comprehensive sample storage and reanalysis program for Gold Coast 2018 to send a clear message to doping athletes that if they are not caught through the anti-doping analysis today, they could still be in the future.”

The program operated under the CGF Anti-Doping Standard, which was adapted for Gold Coast 2018 by the Federation’s Medical Commission—chaired by Dr M. Jegathesan, the CGF’s Honorary Medical Adviser, and Ms Michele Verroken, CGF Medical Commission Honorary Secretary—in partnership with ASADA and GOLDOC. It was designed to be fully compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code and served as ‘Anti-Doping Rules’ to support a level playing field for the 4,600 athletes at the Games. This Standard set out the rules for the selection of athletes, sample collection procedures and the process for adverse and unusual analytical findings and other anti-doping rule violations.

ENGAGING WITH ATHLETES

Athletes subject to an anti-doping policy must comply with a number of obligations. Part of ASADA's role is to help them meet those responsibilities, which requires an understanding of the doping landscape faced by athletes. This means engaging with athletes, who understand their environment and the pressures of sport better than anyone, and see and hear things the agency would otherwise be blind to.

In the pursuit of clean sport, ASADA will enhance its engagement with athletes. The insights gained from a strong and focused engagement program will critically inform the agency's strategy, including how best to support athletes in making the right decisions, and how best to deliver education and prevention programs that work.

Whereabouts

Under the World Anti-Doping Code and the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006* (which sets out the agency's 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, ASADA needs 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.

ASADA's efforts to help RTP athletes and their representatives meet whereabouts obligations in 2017–18 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, and
- updates to NSOs on the compliance levels of RTP athletes in their sport.

In 2017–18 ASADA produced a series of whereabouts videos to support athletes to meet their requirements. These short videos included:

- **Whereabouts: Meet Cheryl**—an introduction to our Athlete Services Officer who is there to help,
- **Whereabouts: Updating your room number**—helping athletes update their room number when they are travelling,
- **Whereabouts: Injury**—covers what athletes need to do when they are injured,
- **Whereabouts: Off season**—assists athletes on what they need to do during the off season, and
- **Whereabouts: Holidays**—covers an athlete’s obligations when they are on holidays.

In 2017–18, 156 RTP athletes were required to provide whereabouts information to ASADA. Of these, 54 had whereabouts failures and two were sanctioned for a whereabouts anti-doping rule violation.

Some Australian athletes are also required to provide whereabouts information to their international federation through ADAMS. ASADA helped a number of these athletes with their whereabouts queries throughout 2017–18.

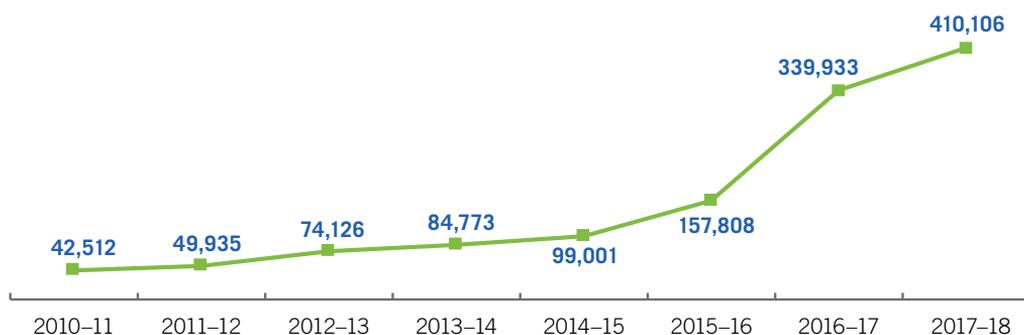
Searching the status of substances online

Global Drug Reference Online (Global DRO) is a popular resource for Australian athletes and support personnel. Through this online resource, athletes and support personnel are able to obtain information on whether specific medications are permitted or prohibited in their sport.

Global DRO is an international system, which is delivered in partnership with other NADOs. In addition to providing information on Australian medicines, athletes can obtain information on medications they purchase overseas in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan and Switzerland. The system is routinely updated to ensure that the information available to athletes is up to date.

ASADA transitioned from an ASADA-specific system (Check Your Substances) to Global DRO in April 2016. A significant increase in the number of searches conducted occurred at the point of this change due to the additional information which was available and greater awareness of athletes of the system.

Figure 14 Number of Check Your Substances searches by year



ENGAGING WITH SPORTS

ASADA's 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. Influencing ASADA's direction is the knowledge that doping has become increasingly sophisticated and complex. Its reach spans from our grassroots sports to the elite levels. The future ASADA will deliver a stronger intelligence focus achieved through enhanced partnerships with all stakeholders, which will permeate every facet of the agency's operations. It is based on the simple premise that as one agency, ASADA cannot stop doping alone.

To truly understand the doping landscape, ASADA needs to work closely in partnership with everyone who holds a piece of the puzzle. This means engaging those involved in the sports themselves, who understand commercial implications as well as the demands on their athletes, both physical and mental. It also means aligning with law enforcement bodies that monitor intelligence, including the circulation and seizures of performance and image enhancing drugs, both within Australia and internationally. This engagement will be replicated across all our stakeholder groups, including the health sector, academic institutions and other NADOs.

All of this will enable ASADA to better understand the broader picture of doping in Australia and assist us to work with sports to:

- develop targeted education interventions based on moments when athletes are most receptive to information or more susceptible to doping,
- better target people working to undermine clean athletes, both in and outside of sport, through testing, investigations and new intervention strategies,
- help sports identify and manage points of vulnerability in their codes, and
- help inform government policy on sport integrity and health.

ASADA's shared mission is to build trust with athletes, sports and fans alike to allow everyone the opportunity to compete on a level playing field. To this end, ASADA has actively engaged with a number of sporting bodies and major event organisers during 2017–18, including international federations, NSOs and institutes of sport. ASADA's enhanced engagement program critically informs its strategy, including how best to support athletes in making the right decisions, and how best to deliver education and prevention programs that work.

In 2018–19 ASADA will be launching a compliance component to its engagement efforts. Compliance is a fundamental tool for ASADA to develop and maintain a strong anti-doping culture amongst national sporting organisations. The agency will conduct intelligence-led strategic risk assessments to identify areas of improvement in relation to anti-doping, which will assist national sporting organisations to build their anti-doping capabilities. Based on the findings of the assessment, engagement and education strategies will be developed to underpin the enhanced compliance framework.

Evaluating our engagement with sports

Since 2014–15 ASADA has been asking sporting organisations for formal feedback through an annual stakeholder survey about the agency’s engagement with them. The results reveal solid performances in a number of areas, reflecting ongoing efforts to work with sports more effectively.

Table 1 ASADA’s engagement with sports—perspective of sporting organisations

Measure	2016–17 results	2017–18 results	Percentage change
	Strongly agree or agree	Strongly agree or agree	
ASADA is professional in its dealings with the sport	92%	94%	+2%
ASADA is responsive to the sport’s queries and concerns	88%	89%	+1%
ASADA has established a relationship of trust with the sporting organisation	84%	85%	+1%
Any burden ASADA’s processes place on the sporting organisation is reasonable and proportionate	71%	67%	-4% ¹⁵

ENGAGING WITH GOVERNING SPORTS BODIES

In 2017–18 ASADA continued to work with other sports governing bodies to develop, draft or plan a number of policies and frameworks. The collaboration saw the agency work with:

- the Australian Sports Commission in the Annual Sports Performance review and development of policy and framework,
- the Australian Institute of Sport on the issue of supplements in sport and promotion of athlete anti-doping education through the ASADA online platforms, and
- 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.

¹⁵ This result follows a 13% increase between 2015–16 and 2016–17.

ENGAGEMENT—INTERNATIONAL

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, NADOs are facing increasing compliance demands and greater expectations. In this complex and dynamic global environment, strategic partnerships and multilateral cooperation are essential.

While ASADA will always continue to improve its own operations and the strength of the Australian sports integrity landscape, it is crucial that the agency uses and shares its skills, experience and capabilities to build the capacity of its international anti-doping partners to protect the rights of Australian athletes, and all clean athletes on the global stage. ASADA will enhance partnerships with the WADA and other international anti-doping organisations (ADO) to build the collective capability of the ADO community so Australian athletes can compete on a level playing field, wherever that may be.

International doping control services

ASADA's Doping Control Officers are held in high regard internationally for their level of experience in providing professional testing services performed in accordance with international standards.

In September 2017 one of ASADA's most experienced Doping Control Officers was invited by the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), in their capacity as an OCA International Doping Control Officer, to participate at the 5th Asian Indoor and Martial Arts Games in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan.

On 30 May 2018 the International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) approached ASADA to conduct in-competition testing at the 2018 Oceania Senior, Junior and Youth Weightlifting Championships held in Mont Dore, New Caledonia between 25–30 June. ASADA supported the event by sending two Doping Control Officers, three Chaperone Officers, a Test Plan Coordinator and two personnel to staff the Education Outreach Stand.

National Anti-Doping Organisation Leaders' Summit

In September 2017 an ASADA representative attended the NADO Leaders' Summit in Denver, USA. The Summit was the fourth special meeting of NADO leaders and its focus was to address the International Olympic Committee's refusal to hold Russia accountable for one of the biggest doping scandals in sports history. With the start of the 2018 Winter Olympic Games some five months away, the Summit was seen as a timely event to facilitate discussion and reach a mutual position.

USADA Science Symposium

In September 2017 ASADA's Chief Science Officer, Dr Naomi Speers, attended the 16th 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 '*Pharmacokinetics and Detection Windows: Interpretation of Long Term Metabolism and Excretion*'.

Recent advances in the detection of prohibited substances which enable the detection of substances for much longer time periods were discussed, as well as the challenges with understanding and interpreting such results. 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.

Figure 15 16th Annual Symposium on Anti-Doping Science (Photo Courtesy of USADA)



Education Summit

Hosted by USADA, the 2017 Anti-Doping Education Summit gathered education managers and leaders from NADOs in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland and Japan, as well as a representative from WADA, to take part in critical discussions about the future of anti-doping education. During the three-day Summit, participants covered a wide range of topics, including athlete engagement, current issues and NADO collaboration. Arising from the discussions, the attendees' identified themes, focus areas and action items that will help inform and guide anti-doping education worldwide in the years to come.

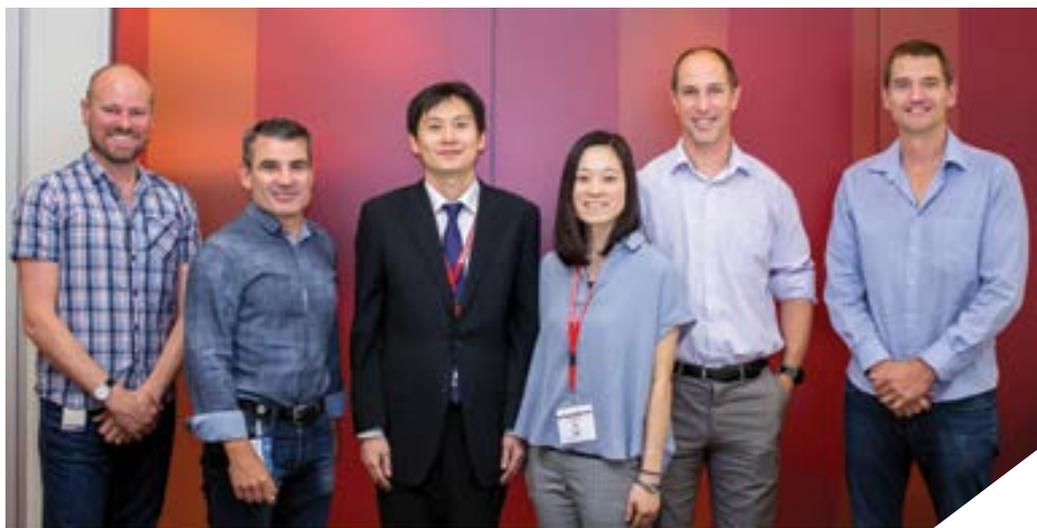
Figure 16 2017 Anti-Doping Education Summit (Photo Courtesy of USADA)



International Seminar on Intelligence and Investigation of Anti-Doping in Sport

In January 2018 the Japan Sport Council hosted the International Seminar on Intelligence and Investigation of Anti-Doping in Sport in Tokyo. In recognition of the international esteem with which our intelligence function is held, ASADA's Director Intelligence, Simon Henry, was invited to the event as one of two headline speakers. The visit also offered an opportunity to exchange ideas on a range of matters, such as whistleblower protection, encouraging athlete's to speak up about doping and major event planning. This event was followed up by a meeting with the Japan Anti-Doping Agency (JADA) in February 2018 in Australia. The meeting covered the areas of intelligence, education and the Commonwealth Games anti-doping program with a view to Tokyo 2020.

Figure 17 JADA delegates visit ASADA in February 2018



Anti-Doping Intelligence and Investigations Network meeting

Hosted in Helsinki, Finland, the Anti-Doping Intelligence and Investigations Network meeting brought together 26 investigators and analysts, including ASADA, who are on the frontline of anti-doping intelligence gathering around the world. This network is a secure environment where participants can share experiences, expertise, international best practice and operational data in a confidential way.

Hosted by the Finnish Center for Integrity in Sports in March 2018, the meeting brought together representatives from 11 NADOs, two international federations, as well as representatives from Interpol and WADA's Intelligence and Investigations Department. Attendees heard presentations on the latest intelligence and investigations innovations, and reviewed a draft version of the Anti-Doping Intelligence and Investigations Network management plan.

2018 Commonwealth Games

In April 2018 ASADA held a number of meetings with international stakeholders as a part of the Commonwealth Games anti-doping program on the Gold Coast. These included meeting with:

- international law enforcement and intelligence representatives from the UK and Canada,
- the UK Kidnapping and Counter Terrorism team, which included a presentation on integrity by the team,
- the WADA Independent Observer committee,
- the UK National Crime Authority,
- the Commonwealth Games Federation Medical Commission, and
- Drug Free Sport New Zealand (DFSNZ).

The meetings were often accompanied by a tour of ASADA's anti-doping Operations Centre. Representatives were provided with a detailed presentation of the functions of the Centre, including its intelligence, investigations and testing capabilities.

Figure 18 ASADA CEO, David Sharpe with DFSNZ CEO, Nick Paterson at the Commonwealth Games



Figure 19 ASADA CEO, David Sharpe and Deputy CEO, Darren Mullaly meets paralympian and UK Anti-Doping (UKAD) Athlete Commission representative, Ali Jawad prior to the Games anti-doping press conference



Helping plan for Tokyo 2020

In June 2018 as part of JADA's planning for Tokyo 2020 the agency invited ASADA to brief JADA employees on our anti-doping experience from the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games. Information sessions were held on the pre-Games global Taskforce and international athlete testing, intelligence operations, event planning and coordination, Operations Centre management, test planning and execution. JADA staff briefed the ASADA delegates on planning for Tokyo 2020, and their Sports for Tomorrow project.

Figure 20 Sport Operations Manager, Steve Northey presents to JADA staff



Figure 21 ASADA with its JADA hosts



Korean Anti-Doping Agency International seminar

In June 2018 an ASADA representative was invited by the Korean Anti-Doping Agency to attend and present at a two-day conference in South Korea. ASADA's presentation focused on how the agency had initiated its investigation system, highlighting the capability and benefit of such a system to NADOs. A positive outcome from ASADA's involvement at the conference was a request from the host agency to visit ASADA to witness the agency's operations firsthand. The Korean delegation are scheduled to visit Australia in late 2018.

15th Asia/Oceania Region Intergovernmental Ministerial Meeting on anti-doping in sport

In June 2018 ASADA attended the 15th Asia/Oceania Region Intergovernmental Ministerial Meeting on anti-doping in sport held in Sri Lanka. The meeting was attended by a mix of Government and NADO representatives from 27 countries. ASADA's attendance coincided with the signing of a four-year memorandum of understanding between ASADA and the Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency (SLADA) to expedite development of SLADA's anti-doping capabilities. The ASADA CEO was also invited to present to the Intergovernmental Ministerial Meeting on the importance of partnerships between NADOs and major event organisers.

Figure 22 15th ASIA/Oceania Region Intergovernmental Ministerial Meeting on anti-doping in sport



Figure 23 ASADA CEO, David Sharpe with representatives from SLADA



Drug Free Sport New Zealand meeting

Representatives from ASADA and DFSNZ met in Australia in late June 2018 to discuss new ways to support clean athletes and detect doping in the region. The meeting focused on the sharing of key trends, outcomes and challenges across education, intelligence, investigations and testing. The inaugural meeting between the two agencies was a milestone in strengthening the intent of both agencies to collaborate towards protecting clean sport in Australia and New Zealand.

Figure 24 ASADA and DFSNZ representatives in Canberra, June 2018



WADA and iNADO meetings

Delegates from ASADA attended a number of WADA meetings during 2017–18, including the WADA Foundation and Executive Board meetings (November 2017), the World Anti-Doping Code Revision workshop (January 2018), the WADA Symposium and iNADO meeting (March 2018) and the iNADO Leadership Group meeting (June 2018). ASADA's attendance at these meetings is critical in presenting Australia's position on the international stage.

National Anti-Doping Organisation meetings

In 2017–18 ASADA attended meetings with its international counterparts in Germany and the United Kingdom. These meetings provided an opportunity for the countries to exchange information and share expertise across a range of anti-doping fields. It is through engagements like these that ASADA is taking a proactive and strategic approach to building and maintaining global partnerships.

WADA, AUSTRALIA AND SRI LANKA PARTNER IN FIGHT FOR CLEAN SPORT

In an effort to strengthen the global fight for clean sport, ASADA and SLADA have entered into a new international agreement supported by WADA.

Figure 25 The signing of a four-year memorandum of understanding between ASADA and the Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency



A formal MOU was signed in Colombo, Sri Lanka in June 2018 by ASADA CEO, David Sharpe and SLADA Director General, Dr Seevali Jayawickrame.

Under the MOU, the NADOs will work together to bolster the strength of their anti-doping programs by sharing information, resources and experiences. The MOU applies to all areas of anti-doping operations including investigations, intelligence, education and testing.

The MOU will be supported by a tripartite agreement between ASADA, SLADA and WADA—with the latter overseeing the partnership.

ASADA CEO, David Sharpe said: “SLADA and ASADA share a deep commitment to the right of clean athletes to fair competition, no matter where they compete in the world, and no matter who they compete against.

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“To ensure a strong anti-doping program across all sports and all nations, cooperation is key. It is critical that we develop our capacities together, we learn from each other and we join forces in the fight against doping.

In this context, I am very pleased to have this formal arrangement in place with our dedicated Sri Lankan counterparts.”

SLADA Director General, Dr Jayawickrame said “It is an honour and privilege for SLADA to partner with ASADA. The Australian sports system is well-advanced and a model to look forward to. We hope to gain from ASADA’s rich experience, knowledge and technological advancements in the field of anti-doping.

This will no doubt contribute in our march in anti-doping not just in keeping our athletes clean but to educate and prepare all our stakeholders to continuously strive to reach this goal.”

WADA Deputy Director General, Rob Koehler said “As the independent, international agency leading a collaborative worldwide movement for doping-free sport, WADA is committed to working with all nations dedicated to protecting the right of their athletes to clean sport.

The pursuit of clean sport cannot be achieved by any one nation or sport alone. We all share a responsibility to athletes to work together and enhance our collective effort. As such, we are very pleased to support this partnership, whereby ASADA and SLADA will work together to enhance their own capabilities and strengthen the global anti-doping environment more broadly.”

CROSS-TASMAN COLLABORATION FOR CLEAN SPORT

Australian and New Zealand anti-doping experts met in Canberra in June 2018 to discuss new ways to support clean athletes and detect doping in the region.

Representatives from ASADA and DFSNZ came together to share key trends, outcomes and challenges across education, intelligence, investigations and testing.

Key topics discussed included:

- new approaches to build anti-doping capacity in the region,
- the use of innovative technologies in education to prevent doping and support athletes to stay clean,
- ways to strengthen the voice of athletes in anti-doping in each country,
- the risk of supplements to athletes,
- whistleblower systems and support,
- ways to target the distributors and suppliers of performance and image enhancing drugs (PIEDs) in the region, and
- ways to enhance intelligence through collaboration with law enforcement.

DFSNZ CEO Nick Paterson said: “The pursuit of clean sport is a global issue. Our clean athletes in New Zealand deserve the chance to compete on a level playing field regardless of where they compete in the world, or who they compete against.

“For that reason, it is crucial that anti-doping organisations work together to enhance their operations and learn from one another.

“In that context, I am very pleased to have such a strong partnership with ASADA, whereby we share resources, intelligence and information for the benefit of clean sport.”

ASADA CEO David Sharpe said: “Many of the opportunities and challenges facing ASADA are shared by other anti-doping agencies around the world. For this reason, it is vital that we work with dedicated and sophisticated partners like DFSNZ.

“This collaboration will enable both ASADA and DFSNZ to pool their resources and expertise in developing innovative approaches to education, intelligence and detection, ultimately for the benefit of athletes in both Australia and New Zealand.

“We are extremely fortunate to be able to draw on the expertise and experience of our DFSNZ counterparts, and look forward to the continuation of this invaluable partnership.”

The inaugural meeting between the two agencies is a milestone in strengthening the intent of both agencies to collaborate towards protecting clean sport in Australia and New Zealand now and into the future.

DETERRENCE—EDUCATION

EDUCATION

ASADA continues to place strong emphasis on education as a key deterrence tool in minimising the risk of doping in sport.

Our education program has two key aims:

1. To inform athletes and support personnel on their rights and responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code.
2. To educate about ethical decision-making that will help to instil values and behaviours that will empower athletes to manage the pressures they face in their careers, which can be trigger points for doping.

Together, the objective is to prevent the use of prohibited substances and methods, protect the health of athletes, and maintain the integrity of Australian sport.

To deliver this program, ASADA implements a mix of online learning programs, face-to-face workshops and outreach events, designed at reaching as many Australian athletes as possible to provide meaningful anti-doping education. To deliver these, ASADA maintains close partnerships with NSOs, working cooperatively with them to help them develop their education programs and strategies, and protect their athletes.

While ASADA's award-winning online courses continued to be its most widely adopted education tool, the agency increased its focus in 2017–18 on developing innovative education products using new technologies to connect ASADA with a new generation of athletes. This included the development of a virtual reality testing experience, an augmented reality supplement experience and a new ASADA mobile app. ASADA is sharing these innovative tools with anti-doping partners internationally, which will assist global anti-doping efforts for all athletes.

In addition to these tools, ASADA developed a number of other new education resources including:

- a new online ethical decision-making course: *Moral Dilemmas in Sport—What Would You Do?*
- a series of short athlete-focused videos, developed in conjunction with athlete body Crossing the Line
- the annual online Level 2 Anti-Doping course update
- an online, interactive chaperone training course

eLearning

ASADA's online Level 1¹⁶ and 2¹⁷ Anti-Doping courses were completed by 20,729 people in 2017–18.

The annual Level 2 Anti-Doping course became available in December 2017. The updates reflected changes to the WADA Prohibited List, the risks around new emerging substances, such as selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMS), and other key clean sport updates. From December 2017 to the end of June 2018, more than 7,000 people completed the course.

Face-to-face training

ASADA's face-to-face workshops complement the core eLearning online modules. They are an important opportunity for athletes and support people to interact directly with ASADA, ask questions and explore anti-doping and clean sport issues 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 1,920 people in 2017–18.

Table 3 Snapshot of core anti-doping courses in 2017–18

Course	Completions
Online Level 1 and 2	20,729
Face-to-face workshops	1,920
Total	22,649

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	85%
Satisfied or very satisfied with ASADA eLearning	88%
Satisfied or very satisfied that ASADA's anti-doping education is accessible	92%
Satisfied or very satisfied that ASADA's anti-doping education is delivered in an efficient manner	89%
Satisfied or very satisfied that ASADA's anti-doping education provides correct and current information	92%

16 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.

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

Innovation

ASADA has been recognised as a world leader in anti-doping education by NADOs across the globe because of its effective and engaging online learning system. The agency continues to improve on its reputation through further innovations like the ASADA Clean Sport app and augmented reality and virtual reality experiences.

The ASADA app

In April 2018 ASADA unveiled a new mobile app designed to mitigate the ongoing risk posed to athletes by nutritional supplements. On average, one Australian athlete per month tests positive from a supplement contaminated with a prohibited substance, and a recent study showed that 20% of supplements sold on Australian shelves contained a banned substance.

ASADA's long standing advice on supplements is that athletes should not take them, however, it recognises that in some instances, athletes may be advised to, or may take one of their own accord.

To help athletes minimise their risk of testing positive, the new ASADA Clean Sport app gives athletes a complete list of all supplements sold in Australia that have been screened for prohibited substances by an independent laboratory, known as 'batch testing'. These screened supplements cannot give athletes a 100% safety guarantee, but does significantly lower the risk of a positive test. The app also offers users a quiz to assess the risk posed by other non-tested supplements by highlighting key risk factors.

The new app provides athletes with the functionality to report doping, check if a medication is banned in sport, give feedback on testing missions, and complete online education modules.

Augmented reality

ASADA's augmented reality (AR) supplement experience was created to empower athletes to make informed decisions about what substances they put in their bodies. Using the AR web app on their phones, athletes can scan labels of example supplement bottles to find cues that trigger a reaction from the app. Cues like:

- the logo of Human and Supplement Testing Australia (HASTA) or Informed-Sport will cause a pop-up to appear informing athletes of the benefits of third-party supplement testing, and
- the appearance of banned ingredients or dubious claims will notify athletes of the risks involved when taking these types of supplements.

Virtual reality

ASADA's virtual reality (VR) experience is a world-first interactive tool to help athletes explore the doping control process in a way that gives them more control than just a video or a poster. Using a VR headset, athletes are immersed into the process and are required to make choices from beaker selection and providing the sample, to signing out of doping control. This interactive experience offered in a relaxed environment gives confidence to athletes, especially younger athletes, who may have never been tested before. The VR experience demystifies the process, making anti-doping less intimidating.

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VIRTUAL REALITY AND MOBILE APP TO TACKLE DOPING IN SPORT

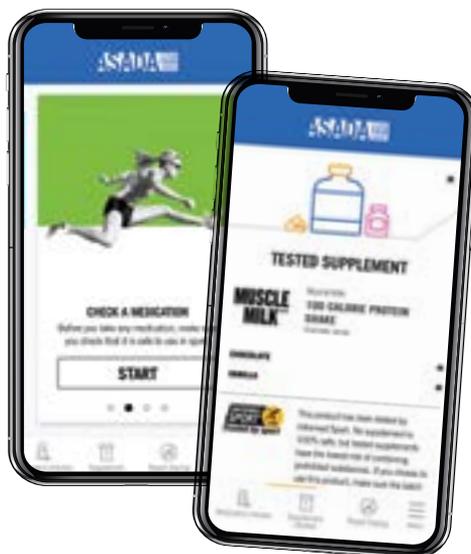
Visiting the Commonwealth Games Athletes' Village in April 2018, Minister for Sport, Senator the Hon Bridget McKenzie launched a world-first virtual reality anti-doping testing experience, developed by ASADA.

"Being tested for performance-enhancing drugs can be a very intimidating time, especially for young athletes. This experience lets athletes understand the whole process," Minister McKenzie said.

In addition to the virtual reality experience, the Minister also unveiled a new mobile app developed by ASADA, designed to mitigate the ongoing risk posed to athletes by nutritional supplements.

Every month, at least one Australian athlete tests positive from a supplement contaminated with a prohibited substance. At the time of the launch, five athlete sanctions had already been announced in 2018 alone as a result of supplement use.

The new ASADA Clean Sport app gives athletes a complete list of all supplements sold in Australia that have been screened for prohibited substances by an independent laboratory. These cannot give athletes a 100% safety guarantee, but does significantly lower the risk of a positive test. It also gives athletes access to a new quiz to assess the risk posed by other non-tested supplements by highlighting key risk factors.



"Contaminated supplements are the largest cause of inadvertent doping cases in Australia. I congratulate ASADA for developing this app to help educate and protect athletes who might consume performance-enhancing drugs accidentally" Minister McKenzie said.

The new app also provides athletes with the functionality to report doping, check if a medication is banned in sport, give feedback on testing missions, and complete online education modules.

ASADA CEO David Sharpe said education and prevention is a key priority for ASADA as it focuses efforts on the facilitators of doping, both in Australia and abroad.



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“Using new, innovative technologies is key to engaging and educating athletes, and ASADA will deliver even more unique approaches to educating athletes about their rights and responsibilities in future,” Mr Sharpe said.

The launch coincided with international Play True Day, designed to raise awareness on the importance of clean sport.

“Clean sport is important for every athlete who hopes for their moment on the podium, for every child who looks up to their sporting hero, and for every fan who loves fair sport. At ASADA we work for all Australians who love sport, and celebrate courageous performances,” Mr Sharpe said.

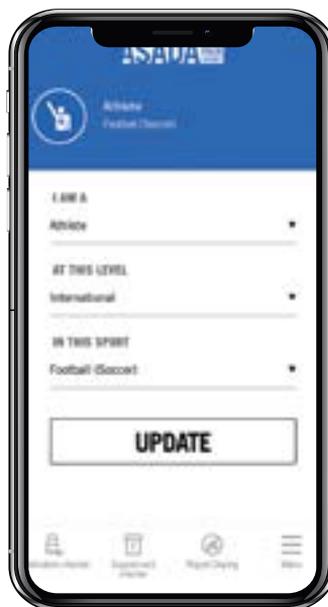


Figure 26 Minister for Sport, Senator the Hon Bridget McKenzie trials ASADA's VR testing process with Education team member, Renee Culley



Commonwealth Games outreach

As part of the ASADA activities at the 2018 Commonwealth Games on the Gold Coast, the Education team developed and coordinated an outreach activity that delivered clean sport education to the athletes and support personnel in the Athlete's Village. Over a week of activities, several thousand participants took part in a number of challenges including the world's first doping control virtual reality experience, augmented reality, supplements treasure hunt, the ASADA app, Fitlight reaction game and the interactive WADA quiz. ASADA staff were on hand to talk with athletes and support personnel about the importance of clean, fair sport and respond to queries about the anti-doping rules. The Minister for Sport, Senator the Hon Bridget McKenzie visited the event to launch the new ASADA app and VR experience and was a keen participant in the various activities.

Figure 27 ASADA Outreach stand, 2018 Commonwealth Games



Figure 28 Minister for Sport, Bridget McKenzie; GOLDOC CEO, Mark Peters and ASADA CEO, David Sharpe talk with 2018 Commonwealth Games Chef de Mission, Steve Moneghetti at the ASADA Outreach Stand



Figure 29 Minister for Sport, Bridget McKenzie and ASADA CEO, David Sharpe talk with an athlete from Bangladesh at the Commonwealth Games Outreach stand



Figure 30 Commonwealth Games athletes experience the anti-doping Outreach stand at the Commonwealth Games



Figure 31 GOLDOC CEO Mark Peters tries out the anti-doping VR experience



Figure 32 ASADA CEO, David Sharpe meets Nigerian shot putter, Eke KALU at the Anti-Doping Outreach stand



Ethical decision-making in sport

In 2017–18 ASADA developed a new ethical decision-making scenario to support the original *Getting to Grips with Ethics in Sport* course developed in collaboration with the National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU).

The course, *Moral Dilemmas in Sport—What Would You Do?* was launched in November 2017 and begins by asking athletes to put themselves in the shoes of cricket legend Adam Gilchrist as he bats for his country in the 2003 World Cup semi-final. The course asks users to determine what their values are in sport, and encourages them to make decisions based on those beliefs and principles. Importantly, it highlights that there are no right or wrong answers when faced with ethical challenges.

Chaperones online course

As part of updating ASADA's induction process for new Chaperones,¹⁸ the agency 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 (testing) process. This comprehensive course enables the agency to provide consistent training to Chaperones around the country and maintain the high standards expected of its field staff.

Outreach events

In 2017–18 ASADA continued to operate outreach stands at significant national events as part of its educational work. The agency conducted events at the:

- 2018 Commonwealth Games,
- Oceania International Weightlifting Federation Senior, Junior and Youth Championships,
- Darwin 2017 Festival of Teaching,
- Pacific School Games, and
- Australian University Sport Games.

Outreach events 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 in recent years to recognise the importance of teaching students about anti-doping. To support the changes, ASADA and NISU developed a set of free lesson plans for teachers. This program is a vital first step in clean sport education targeting year 9 to 12 students and will be enhanced in the future.

18 A chaperone is an ASADA representative responsible for notifying, accompanying and witnessing an athlete providing a sample.

Crossing the Line videos

In November 2017 ASADA released a series of anti-doping videos designed to help athletes cope with the pressures of life in sport and to prevent doping. The videos were developed by athletes, for athletes, and acknowledge the range of triggers which can lead to doping.

The videos were developed by the athlete-focused organisation Crossing the Line. The clips examine pressures like the fear of letting teammates down, the fear of staff losing their jobs because they do not perform, or the fear of not making a team in the first place.

The videos encourage athletes to think ahead before making the decision to dope: How will you explain it to your family? What sort of example are you setting for people who look up to you? The videos also look at the choices facing athletes—how to say no, how to report suspicious activity, and how to stop thinking that ‘everyone is doing it’.

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 Jorg Jaksche, a former Tour de France cyclist and former doper, they are about empowering athletes to scrutinise and question the system around them.

International engagement

ASADA’s Education team is in frequent contact with anti-doping agencies around the world to share ideas and resources, and to enhance its own educational programs.

In 2018 ASADA presented a workshop at the Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations (iNADO) annual conference in Lausanne, Switzerland, on *Online Tools in Anti-Doping*. The workshop was a way to highlight ASADA’s education work in the online space, provide advice to other NADOs to develop their own online platforms, and share details of the agency’s virtual and augmented reality projects. As a result of this conference, ASADA built strong partnerships with like-minded NADOs around the world, with whom the agency continues to explore future collaborative opportunities.

ASADA also attended the 2017 Anti-Doping Education Summit, hosted by USADA in Colorado, USA. This conference brought together education managers and leaders from NADOs in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland and Japan, as well as a representative from WADA, to take part in critical discussions about the future of anti-doping education. During the three-day Summit, participants covered a wide range of topics, including athlete engagement, current issues and NADO collaboration. From these discussions, the group identified themes, focus areas and action items that will help inform and guide anti-doping education worldwide in the years to come.

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ASADA AWARD-WINNING ONLINE COURSES

ASADA had been at the forefront of developing tailored online modules for the sporting community. The [LearnX Impact Awards](#) identify and celebrate exceptional accomplishments in learning and development. In 2017–18 ASADA has received three awards for its innovative approach to education.



ASADA's interactive Chaperone training videos that were used both internally and at the 2018 Commonwealth Games took out the top prize (Platinum) in two categories:

- *Project: People and Performance*
- *Design: Bitesize Learning.*

ASADA also took out a Gold award in Design: Virtual Reality for its immersive experience through the doping control process (developed in conjunction with awe.media), which was launched by the Minister for Sport on Play True Day at the Commonwealth Games on the Gold Coast.

DETERRENCE— AWARENESS-RAISING

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. The agency's 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 2017–18.

Media activities

Many of the issues ASADA deals with have the potential to generate wide public debate. Where possible, and as the agency's legislation permits, ASADA proactively engages with these issues in the media and responds to media enquiries on a broad range of anti-doping matters.

In 2017–18 media interest focused on:

- the decision by the International Olympic Committee to ban Russia from the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Games,
- the launch of the agency's virtual reality anti-doping testing experience, a world-first for ASADA,
- the 2018 High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership for the 2018 Commonwealth Games on the Gold Coast,
- suspensions and sanctioning of athletes for a variety of anti-doping rule violations,
- matters relating to accessing key documents in the Operation Cobia investigation, and
- the WADA—Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI) investigation involving world champion cyclist, Chris Froome.

Table 5 Media coverage 2017–18

Media	Items
Newspapers	2,937
Online	2,901
TV	624
AM Radio	640
FM Radio	273
Other	7

Figure 33 ASADA CEO David Sharpe interviewed by Channel Seven at the Commonwealth Games



Communications activities

During 2017–18 ASADA 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 the agency's website.

- An athlete warning on the banned substance Higenamine, following a spike in the number of detections (blog, August 2017).
- Q&A with Dr Edwin Castillo, ASADA's Science and Results Coordinator: How ASADA uses science to catch cheats (blog, August 2017).
- NADO leaders called on the International Olympic Committee to ban the Russian Olympic Committee from participation in the 2018 Winter Games (media statement, September 2017).
- A health warning for common supplement ingredients DMBA and DMHA, which are prohibited in sport, and have been banned by the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) due to risks to human health (blog, October 2017).
- The release of the WADA's 2018 Prohibited List and rule changes (blog, October 2017).
- A warning on the safety of peptides and other substances not approved for human use, which are also banned in sport (media statement, November 2017).
- The release of a series of anti-doping videos designed to help athletes cope with the pressures of life in sport and prevent doping (media statement, November 2017).
- The partnership with Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA) to enhance cooperation in investigating improper performance-enhancing drug prescriptions (media statement, November 2017).
- ASADA's response to the decision by the International Olympic Committee to ban Russia from the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Games (media statement, December 2017).
- ASADA's new education model, based on one simple question: 'Would you walk?' (media statement, December 2017).
- Leaders from 19 NADOs met to discuss the urgent questions that were unanswered in the lead-up to the Olympic Winter Games (media statement, January 2018).
- The commencement of the Gold Coast 2018 High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership for the 2018 Commonwealth Games (media statement, March 2018).
- The launch of ASADA's world-first virtual reality anti-doping testing experience (media statement, April 2018).
- Two Australian athletes attended the inaugural WADA Athlete Forum (media statement, June 2018).
- ASADA's new international agreement with SLADA, which was supported by WADA (media statement, June 2018).
- ASADA's cross-Tasman collaboration for clean sport with New Zealand (media statement, June 2018).

Figure 34 ASADA CEO David Sharpe discusses the Anti-Doping Program at a Commonwealth Games press conference



ASADA website

The ASADA website is a primary source of information for athletes and support persons. During the reporting period, the website had a total of 700,611 page views from 209,024 users in 2017–18. This represents an increase of 2% in page views and a 9% increase in users since 2016–17.

Of those who had visited the website in 2017–18 and responded to ASADA's annual stakeholder survey:

- 88% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ASADA website,
- 87% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ease of understanding the information on the website,
- 86% were satisfied or very satisfied with the relevance of the content in meeting their needs,
- 82% were satisfied or very satisfied with the ease of finding specific information,
- 92% were satisfied or very satisfied with the online Check Your Substances resource, and
- 80% were satisfied or very satisfied with ASADA's social media platforms.

Blog posts are published on the agency's 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 2017–18 the agency continued to see rapid growth of social media as a direct, immediate channel for informing and engaging with athletes. ASADA used its 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 the agency's annual stakeholder survey, 80% were satisfied or very satisfied with ASADA's social media platforms. Stakeholder satisfaction with ASADA's social media has increased from 61% in 2015–16. This increase reflects ASADA's efforts to improve engagement with the sporting community through social media.

Twitter

ASADA's Twitter account continued to grow, with total followers increasing from 4,756 in 2016–17 to 5,391 followers on 30 June 2018.

In 2017–18 ASADA tweeted 231 times, achieved 961,500 impressions with an average engagement rate of 1.1 tweets. The highest level of engagement (likes, replies and retweets) were about:

- Jared Tallent and Chris Bond's attendance at WADA's Athlete Forum (June 2018, earned 15,800 impressions, two replies, seven retweets, 57 likes),
- a new position statement by the Australasian College of Sport and Exercise Physicians on supplement use after studies reveal a 10–25% risk of contamination of supplement products with WADA-prohibited substances (January 2018, earned 12,400 impressions, one reply, 13 retweets, 11 likes),
- changes to the 2018 WADA Prohibited List (December 2017, earned 23,300 impressions, one reply, 37 retweets, 26 likes), and
- an athlete warning regarding the banned substance Higenamine (August 2017, earned 30,000 impressions, three replies, 85 retweets, 48 likes).

Facebook

The number of page likes in 2017–18 totalled 4,229, with posts reach varying from 900 to 2,000.

Posts with the largest reach were:

- announcement of ASADA's ASADA Clean Sport app (April 2018, 27,997 reached, boosted),
- reminder that the 2018 Prohibited List will come into force in two weeks (December 2017, 14,893 reached),
- changes to the 2018 Prohibited List (December 2017, 19,200 reached),
- key changes to the 2018 Prohibited List announced (October 2017, 17,910 reached), and
- announcement of published 2018 Prohibited List (October 2017, 19,672 reached).

Instagram

ASADA's primary audience is technologically aware with a number of them using Instagram as a primary form of digital communication. The agency launched its Instagram site in April 2018. ASADA will focus on growing the awareness of its Instagram audience in 2018–19.

YouTube

In 2017–18 ASADA continued to post and display a range of short videos on its YouTube channel. The videos were a mix of informative and how-to pieces, including its work at the 2018 Commonwealth Games, promotion of the medical course for support personnel and guidance for athletes on their whereabouts obligations.

ASADA YouTube videos achieved 44,166 views with 32 likes, six dislikes, two comments and 196 shares in 2017–18.

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 ASADA's website: www.asada.gov.au.

ASADA ISSUES PEPTIDE WARNING

In the wake of an article advertising peptides as ‘the legal performance enhancer even doctors are using’, ASADA issued a stark warning on the safety of peptides and other substances not approved for human use, which are also banned in sport.

Peptides work by making changes to the human endocrine system, which includes the pancreas, ovaries, testes, thyroid and other hormone producing glands. Changes to this system can have very serious effects in regards to human growth, development and reproductive systems.

One recent research paper found that children given synthetic human growth hormones are at significantly higher risk of developing cancer in the long term. Other research conducted on hormone peptides has shown users are at increased risk of hypertensive episodes, haemorrhage, water intoxication and even death.

Professor Andrew McLachlan, Chair of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel, and Professor of Pharmacy at the University of Sydney stated: “Peptides and SARMs carry a substantial risk of long-term harmful health consequences, which are usually understated by the person promoting their use.”

“It is well known that growth hormone doping significantly increases the risk of some types of cancer, and has harmful effects on the heart and liver, but this is often ignored or underestimated by users.”

“Peptides such as ipamorelin are powerful medicines and can have significant adverse effects on the human body, especially when used without medical supervision and at

doses outside the recommended range. Taking these substances is a risky gamble for anyone to take with their long-term health.”

Raising awareness of the health effects of performance and image enhancing drugs (PIEDs) is a key focus of ASADA CEO David Sharpe.

Mr Sharpe said: “It is irresponsible for any person in a position of authority to downplay or disregard the risks associated with these substances.”

“When it comes to the abuse of performance-enhancing drugs, the risks are real and extremely dangerous. These include things like blood clots, liver damage, stroke, kidney damage, brain impairment and even death.”

“These substances need to be kept as far from athletes as possible. This is why ASADA is reviewing its education program, with a view to increasing athlete awareness of the health risks of PIEDs,” he said.

“In addition, I am also strengthening our relationships with health authorities and law enforcement in order to target unscrupulous medical practitioners including doctors, pharmacists and compounding chemists,” he continued.

SUPPLEMENT INGREDIENTS BANNED

Common supplement ingredients DMBA and DMHA, which are prohibited in sport, have in effect been banned by the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) due to risks to human health. As a result, the use, supply or sale of DMBA and DMHA in Australia is prohibited, which includes supplement manufacturers and suppliers.

The ingredients were previously found in several common supplements sold on Australian shelves. ASADA CEO David Sharpe said: “DMBA has been detected in nine athlete samples in the last year, believed to have been ingested through nutritional supplements, so this is a very significant decision.”

ASADA wanted the ingredient banned in order to protect athletes' health and also prevent cases of inadvertent doping. The effects of DMBA and DMHA in humans have not been fully studied or clinically evaluated. However, DMBA is a stimulant similar in structure to DMAA, which contributed to a number of deaths in Australia and overseas, and caused side effects including cerebral haemorrhage and heart attacks. It was subsequently banned by the TGA in 2012.

Importantly, the recent TGA ban is broad enough to include not only DMBA and DMHA, but any other substances with a similar structure. This prevents companies tweaking the chemical structure slightly to bypass the law, which maintaining the same biological effect.

ASADA has issued two athlete warnings on DMBA, however, detections of the substance continued.

Mr Sharpe said: “A key focus of ASADA is to protect Australian athletes from the threat of doping. We hope this decision leads to an almost immediate stop in athletes testing positive to this substance.”

“The TGA's decision means a safer supplement industry for the health of all Australians, and a safer industry for athletes at risk of testing positive.”

ASADA has similar concerns about a number of other substances found in common supplements, and will continue to work with its partners to help protect clean athletes.

Note: ASADA acknowledges the assistance provided by the National Integrity of Sport Unit within the Department of Health to secure the banning of supplement ingredients DMBA and DMHA by the TGA.

DETECTION—TESTING

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 the agency's detection capabilities ASADA works with the Australian Border Force, the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, the Therapeutic Goods Administration and the Australian Federal Police, as well as state and territory police. The agency also engages with other NADOs 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. Underpinning ASADA's testing program is the Test Distribution Plan (TDP). 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.

ASADA's testing program combines government-funded and user-pays arrangements in its intelligence-based TDP that is supported by inputs from the agency's Science, Intelligence and Investigations teams. 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.

In 2017–18 ASADA continued to include steroid¹⁹ and hematological²⁰ Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) assessments in its 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 or 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 the agency'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.

19 The Steroidal Module, introduced into the ASADA testing program in 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).

20 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.

Test planning risk assessment

The risk assessment is intricate and complex, and 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, and
- the outcomes of previous test distribution planning cycles.

MAJOR EVENTS FOCUS

ASADA's 2017–18 targeted TDP focused squarely on two high-profile events:

- the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Olympic Games and Winter Paralympic Games, and
- the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games.

Given the intense international scrutiny on anti-doping organisations resulting from the WADA-commissioned McLaren Report released in 2016–17, it is imperative that ASADA's anti-doping program remains leading-edge.

PyeongChang 2018 Winter Olympic Games and Winter Paralympic Games

In 2017–18 ASADA carried out anti-doping tests on athletes competing in Winter Olympic and Winter Paralympic sports. The agency began its testing program in January 2017, which was focused 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 ASADA's testing program was mostly carried out abroad. To achieve this the agency worked closely with our international colleagues and collection agencies who collected no-advance notice samples on our behalf.

2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games

As the host country's national anti-doping organisation, ASADA had a particular interest in ensuring the integrity of the 2018 Commonwealth Games. To assist, the agency focused its TDP on Commonwealth Games sports and athletes. By implementing effective domestic and international anti-doping programs in the lead-up to the Games, ASADA was able to maximise 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

Table 5 Total tests collected in 2017–18

Test type	Tests
Government-funded	2,973
User-pays	2,232
Total tests	5,205

Table 6 Total government-funded tests collected in 2017–18

Government-funded tests	Tests
In-competition	921
Out-of-competition	2,052
Total government-funded tests	2,973

Table 7 Total urine and blood tests collected in 2017–18

Sample type	Tests
Urine tests	4,170
Blood tests	1,035
Total urine and blood tests	5,205

Table 8 Total Blood Athlete Biological Passport tests collected in 2017–18

Athlete Biological Passport tests	Tests
Government-funded	379
User-pays	182
Total Athlete Biological Passport tests	561

Appendix A contains statistics on anti-doping tests from 2001–02 to 2017–18.

Government-funded tests carried out overseas

As athletes compete and train in locations around the world, ASADA organises the testing of Australian athletes offshore. During 2017–18 ASADA conducted Government-funded testing of Australian athletes in:

- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- England
- Finland
- France
- Hungary
- Italy
- Korea
- Monaco
- the Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Spain
- Switzerland
- the United States.

User-pays tests

In addition to its Government-funded testing program, ASADA is 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, and
- WADA-accredited laboratories for sample analysis.

Australian sports

In 2017–18 ASADA conducted testing under user-pays arrangements for a number of Australian sports:

- Australian Football League
- Australian Rugby Union
- Badminton Australia
- Confederation of Australian Motor Sport
- Cricket Australia
- Cycling Australia
- Diving Australia
- Football Federation Australia
- Gymnastics Australia
- National Basketball League
- National Rugby League
- Paddle Australia
- Royal Life Saving Society of Australia
- South Australian National Football League
- Triathlon Australia
- Victorian Football League
- Volleyball Australia
- Western Australia Football League.

International events

Under contract with international federations, ASADA collects samples from athletes who are in Australia in the lead-up to international sporting events. In 2017–18 the agency did this on behalf of the:

- International Triathlon Union,
- International Weightlifting Federation, and
- World Triathlon Corporation.

Foreign athletes

Each year ASADA is asked to test foreign athletes who come to Australia to train and compete. The agency does this under contractual arrangements with other NADOs, international federations and other bodies with anti-doping responsibilities for these athletes. In 2017–18 ASADA conducted 51 anti-doping tests on foreign athletes under these arrangements.

EVALUATING THE TESTING PROGRAM

Athletes who responded to ASADA's annual survey, and were tested in the 12 months prior to the survey, were asked to provide feedback on their experience.

Table 9 ASADA's testing program—perspective of athletes, 2017–18

Measure	Strongly satisfied or satisfied
The professionalism of ASADA staff during testing	90%
The explanation provided by ASADA about the testing process	91%
The information provided by ASADA during sample collection	91%

DETECTION—SCIENCE

SCIENCE

Science is a central component to an effective anti-doping program. ASADA's scientists contribute to all aspects of its programs. Scientific expertise is crucial in the detection of athletes who use prohibited substances or methods to enhance their performance. Science also guides education and supports enforcement. ASADA's scientists guide research and collaborate with experts in many fields to remain aware of the latest research and advances in methods and practices that detect and deter the use of performance-enhancing drugs in sport.

Figure 35 ASADA CEO David Sharpe with Dr Lindsey Mackay from the National Measurement Institute (Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory)



ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDINGS

Close collaboration between ASADA's scientists and WADA-accredited laboratories around the world is important to the implementation of a strong detection program. The detection of a prohibited substance in a sample collected from an athlete is known as an adverse analytical finding.

In 2017–18 samples from 28 athletes tested by ASADA returned adverse analytical findings. Nine of these athletes were covered by a Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE) and therefore did not progress as potential anti-doping rules violations. The remaining results relating to 19 athletes were progressed as possible violations.

In 2016–17 an increase in detections of S3 (Beta-2 agonists) and S6 (Stimulants) substances was noted by the ASADA Intelligence team. The sources of these substances were, in many instances, dietary supplements. In response, ASADA commenced an information campaign to alert Australian athletes to the presence of these prohibited substances in supplements and worked with NISU to have the new stimulants listed as schedule 10 poisons. These actions had a positive influence with a notable decrease in detections of these classes of substances. S3 (Beta-2 agonists) detections decreased 73% from 11 in 2016–17 to 3 in 2017–18. S6 (Stimulants) detections decreased 55% from 22 in 2016–17 to 10 in 2017–18.

Figure 36 Number of detections of S3 and S6 substances

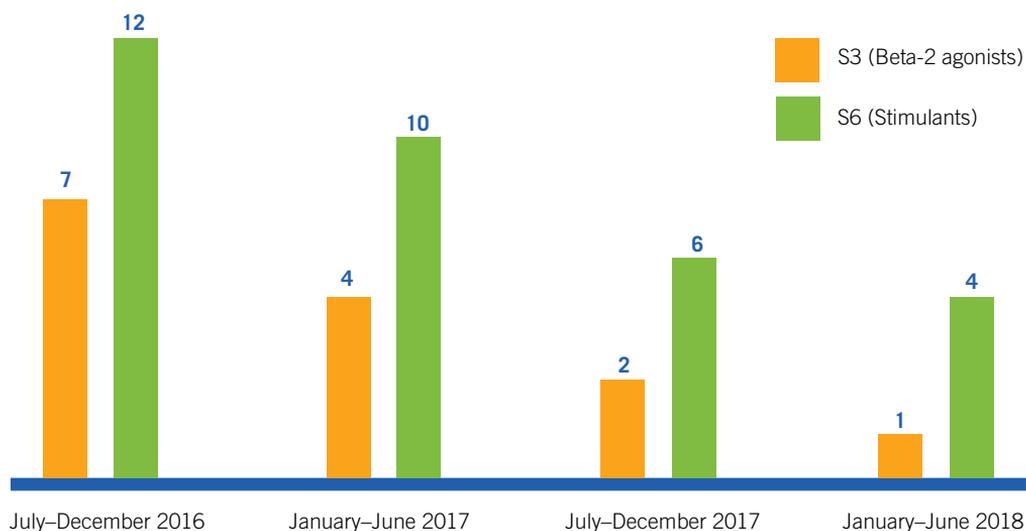


Table 10 Number of substances detected, by WADA Prohibited List classification, 2017–18

Classification	Detections ²¹
S0—Non-approved substances	0
S1—Anabolic agents	13
S2—Peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics	3
S3—Beta-2 agonists	3
S4—Hormone and metabolic modulators	1
S5—Diuretics and masking agents	2
S6—Stimulants	10
S7—Narcotics	0
S8—Cannabinoids	1
S9—Glucocorticoids	0
Total substances detected by classification	33

ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT

The Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) is an important tool for the detection of doping. It consists of an individual biological profile of an athlete, which is used to indirectly detect doping. ASADA's Athlete Passport Management Unit has the specialist expertise to assess these profiles. These assessments can lead to additional laboratory analysis and targeted testing. They are integrated with other intelligence information and contribute to the overall assessment of potential doping by an individual athlete and within sports.

The selection of samples for additional laboratory analysis, in particular isotope ratio mass spectrometry (IRMS) and erythropoiesis-stimulating agent (ESA) analysis, is one of the key outcomes of ABP assessments. IRMS is a highly complex laboratory analysis, which is able to differentiate between natural and non-natural versions of the same substance. For example, it is used to differentiate between naturally produced testosterone and testosterone administered via an external application, such as an injection.

Through ASADA's passport assessments and the integration of other intelligence, 71 samples were selected for IRMS analysis and resulted in five adverse analytical findings (which is 7% of samples analysed). This positive rate is well above the international rate reported by

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

WADA (3% for the calendar year 2017). This is a testament to the effectiveness of ASADA's intelligence processes.

In 2017–18 ASADA continued to benefit from collaborative agreements on sharing biological passport information with international sporting federations. The agreements gain ASADA access to the results of testing on Australian athletes collected by other anti-doping agencies. They also provide a foundation for strong collaboration on the management of passports of Australian athletes and coordination of follow-up actions. In 2017–18 ASADA established new agreements with the International Cricket Council (ICC) and the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA).

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, the assertion of a doping violation may be commenced up to ten years after the alleged event.

ASADA routinely arranges the reanalysis 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. In 2017–18 more than 250 samples from the agency's long-term storage were reanalysed. This reanalysis returned one positive result. As at 30 June 2018, this matter remained an ongoing investigation.

Table 11 Samples added to long-term storage facility in 2017–18

Sample type	Samples added in 2017–18
Urine	570
Blood	123
Total samples added to long-term storage facility	693

DETECTION—INTELLIGENCE

INTELLIGENCE

Effective anti-doping programs are reliant on the collection of information, from a broad array of sources, and the analysis of that information to create intelligence which informs all manner of decision-making in ASADA. Intelligence shapes decisions around which athletes to test, and when, which sports are most at risk of doping, and what emerging substances pose a threat to athlete health and sport integrity.

ASADA's intelligence capability yielded world-leading operational results during 2017–18, with 59% of referrals to ASADA's Investigations or Legal teams considered intelligence-led, a figure that highlights the ongoing effectiveness of strategies to enhance the organisation's investment in intelligence. A significant number of those referrals stemmed from the provision of confidential information to ASADA regarding doping, by ethical individuals concerned with doping, or through ASADA's partnership arrangements with other organisations, such as the Australian Border Force.

Table 13 Intelligence Reports in 2017–18

Intelligence report type	Number
External party notifications ²²	78
Tip-offs	105
Scientific analysis reports ²³	347
Field staff information reports	26
Media reports	2
Total intelligence information reports	558

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

23 Scientific analysis 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.

A substantial amount of intelligence resources were directed to two strategic initiatives during 2017–18:

- ASADA's strategic assessment of doping in Australian sport. The assessment was undertaken to provide a clear holistic picture of doping in Australian sport that will form the basis of an informed, evidence-based and strategically driven approach to anti-doping. The assessment, now finalised, reviewed more than 20 years of anti-doping information to develop informed insights to shape future decision-making by ASADA, investments and operations in support of clean sport in Australia. The strategic assessment will underpin the development of sport-specific assessments on the identified higher risk sports, which will enable ASADA to provide closer support to those sports.
- The leadership of a 14-member global Anti-Doping Taskforce in support of the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games, which is addressed in the 2018 Commonwealth Games chapter of this annual report.

The abuse of performance-enhancing drugs is an issue that concerns a range of law enforcement agencies and regulators in Australia and internationally. ASADA has in place a number of information-sharing agreements with such organisations to facilitate the inter-agency sharing of information that is of mutual operational interest. During 2017–18 ASADA executed new information-sharing agreements with two key health practitioner regulators, being the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency, and the NSW Health Care Complaints Commission. An updated information-sharing agreement was also executed with Victoria Police. ASADA is committed to sharing intelligence with international partners to combat the global issue of use, trafficking and supply of performance-enhancing drugs.

POWERFUL PARTNERSHIP TO TACKLE IMPROPER PED PRESCRIPTIONS

ASADA and the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA) announced a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in 2017–18 designed to enhance cooperation in investigative activities.

While ASADA's role is to protect clean sport and AHPRA's role is to protect the Australian public when receiving care from registered health professionals, their purposes align when performance-enhancing drugs (PED) are provided by registered health practitioners without genuine therapeutic need, causing a risk to public health and safety.

The MOU followed liaisons between the agencies and will enable closer cooperation in relation to investigations involving registered health practitioners providing PEDs without therapeutic need.

Speaking about ASADA's relationship with AHPRA, CEO David Sharpe said: "This partnership is a critical step in helping ASADA to better target the facilitators of doping and protect the health of Australian athletes.

"Health practitioners who prescribe and dispense PEDs inappropriately pose a very real threat to clean sport and to the health of athletes. Many PEDs have very serious health implications and, unfortunately, our intelligence shows that information about these practitioners' services spreads quickly between like-minded athletes.

"Cooperation with AHPRA helps us to identify those athletes seeking unfair advantage, as well as ensuring those registered health practitioners whose conduct is unprofessional are kept away from sport."

AHPRA CEO Martin Fletcher said: "This MOU will help us ensure the public remains protected against practitioners who fail to meet their professional obligations. It identifies areas where we can cooperate as regulators to work better together to protect the public, while meeting our respective regulatory responsibilities.

"Our primary purpose is to protect the public. Any registered health practitioner whose prescribing exposes the public, including athletes, to serious risks can be held to account under our National Law²⁴," he said.

"The closer cooperation between AHPRA, the national boards and ASADA in relation to suspected cases of inappropriate prescribing should act as a deterrent to practitioners and athletes alike seeking PEDs."

The MOU took effect on 4 September 2017 and does not diminish existing legislative responsibilities for privacy and confidentiality in the management of information by each agency.

²⁴ Health Practitioner Regulation National Law, as in force in each state and territory (the National Law).

DETECTION—INVESTIGATIONS

INVESTIGATIONS

Traditionally, doping has been detected by testing blood and urine samples collected from an athlete to identify the presence of a prohibited substance. However, the *presence* of a prohibited substance is only one of ten anti-doping rule violations (ADRV) listed in the World Anti-Doping Code²⁵. To prove the remaining nine ADRVs a significant contribution through contemporary investigative methodologies is required. This, together with the increasing sophistication of doping, means that all ADRVs will increasingly be established through methods other than testing.

“Through international and local experience, it has become evident that a greater number emphasis needs to be placed on detecting ADRVs through intelligence-based investigations that have an extra benefit in activating retrospective testing of samples previously tested as negative. The importance of this has been demonstrated by the evolution and use of sophisticated new doping methods and evasion strategies, widespread use of sports supplements and performance and image enhancing substances (PIEDS), and involvement of criminal gangs in the importation and supply of prohibited substances and illicit drugs to athletes.”²⁶

ASADA is responding to this challenge with investigations focusing not only on athletes, but their suppliers, facilitators, distribution networks and distribution methods.

ASADA has 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 findings²⁷ and adverse passport findings, and
- 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 ASADA meets these requirements, the agency assesses each matter against a standard set of criteria. If a matter meets the criteria, the Investigations team formally opens a case. When conducting investigations, ASADA also complies with the Australian Government Investigation Standards.

25 World Anti-Doping Code, Article 2 Anti-Doping Rule Violations, pp. 18-24.

26 Report of the Review of Australia's Sports Integrity Arrangements, p.9. © Commonwealth of Australia (Department of Health), 2018. Permission granted under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Public License.

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

In 2017–18 ASADA conducted thirty-one investigations, of which, twenty-two emanated from a positive test. While the overall number of investigations is down from the previous financial year, the reduction is reflective of:

- ASADA's focus on broadening the scope of all investigations to identify suppliers, distribution channels and links to crime gangs. This focus resulted in a greater number of disclosure notices being issued to a greater number of individuals compared to previous years. Fifty-five notices were issued to 24 individuals or entities, compared to 16 issued to nine in the previous year.
- The 2016–17 period saw a large number of adverse analytical findings (positive test results) resulting from the use of supplements. In response, ASADA conducted a widespread media and education campaign which was highly effective, resulting in a significant reduction in the number of athletes testing positive. For example, in the period of July to December 2016, six Higenamine cases were detected; following the campaign, only one case was detected for the period of January to June 2018.
- The 2018 Commonwealth Games was a successful but resource-intensive operation which was a major priority for the agency.

Twenty-six cases remained active as at 30 June 2018, with six active in the legal stream and several remaining active in an administrative capacity only.

With sophisticated intelligence-led testing, emerging science and a focus on identifying the facilitators, suppliers, importers and distribution networks in the PIEDS and illicit drug markets, ASADA's Investigations team is emerging as a contemporary and agile unit committed to clean fair sport.

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; and/or
- 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 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 13 Disclosure notices

Description	2017–18 outcome
<p>The number of disclosure notices given in the financial year.</p>	<p>Fifty-five disclosure notices were given to 24 individuals or entities.</p> <p>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). Two people received replacement notices in 2017–18 following our assessment that the initially proposed date, time or location to comply with the notice would cause undue hardship.²⁸</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>ASADA issued no infringement notices in the reporting period.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>No proceedings concluded.</p>

²⁸ 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—ADRV PROCESS

ENFORCEMENT

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

ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION PROCESS

ASADA follows 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
- reviews 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.

Table 15 Show cause notices issued by ASADA

	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Athletes	18	33	31
Support personnel	0	0	0
Total	18	33	31

Table 16 Show cause notices issued, by sport

Sport	2017–18
Athletics	1
Baseball	3
Basketball (Wheelchair)	1
Boxing	1
Cycling and BMX	1
Cycling	3
Football (FFA)	1
Judo	1
Powerlifting	3
Rugby league	7
Rugby union	1
Surf lifesaving	1
Swimming	1
Tennis	1
Triathlon	2
Volleyball	2
Weightlifting	1
Total	31

Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel

The ADRVP decides whether it is satisfied that a possible anti-doping rule violation has been committed and, if so, makes an ‘assertion’²⁹ that there has been a possible violation by the athlete or support person.

In 2017–18 the ADRVP made assertions in relation to 26 people for possible anti-doping rule violations.³⁰

Table 17 Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel assertions, by sport

Sport	2017–18
Athletics	1
Baseball	3
Basketball (Wheelchair)	1
Boxing	1
Cycling and BMX	1
Cycling	3
Football (FFA)	1
Powerlifting	3
Rugby league	6
Surf lifesaving	1
Swimming	1
Triathlon	1
Volleyball	2
Weightlifting	1
Total	26

²⁹ An assertion is a finding by the panel that there has been a possible anti-doping violation by an athlete or support person.

³⁰ 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.

Anti-doping rule violations

Where the ADRVP makes an assertion that a possible anti-doping rule 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 persons 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 persons, 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 2017–18 ASADA was a party to one application filed in the Appeals Division of CAS involving an athlete appealing a decision on the sanction to be imposed. As at 30 June 2018, ASADA was yet to receive a decision from CAS in relation to this matter.

One matter that was filed in CAS in 2016–17 was finally determined in 2017–18. This was a first-instance hearing. In this case, anti-doping rule violations were established and a sanction imposed.

In 2017–18 two matters were filed in sports tribunals. Neither matter has been finalised as at 30 June 2018.

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.

ENFORCEMENT— PUBLIC DISCLOSURES

PUBLIC DISCLOSURES OF ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Generally ASADA 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.

The following table lists matters publicly disclosed by ASADA in 2017–18. 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, or
- matters may have started in the previous reporting period.

Table 18 Anti-doping rule violations publicly announced in 2017–18

Sport	Rule violation ³¹	Substance/Method	Sanction imposed ³²	Sanction
Bodybuilding	Presence and Use	1,3-Dimethylpentylamine (Methylhexanamine)	3 July 2017	Two years
Swimming	Whereabouts failures	N/A	11 September 2017	12 months
Bodybuilding	Presence and Use	1,3-dimethylbutylamine	3 August 2017	Two years
Athletics	Refusal or Failure to Submit to Sample Collection	N/A	25 May 2017	Two years
Bodybuilding	Presence and Use	Higenamine	25 July 2017	Six months

31 '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.

32 Date of sport's sanction letter or date of tribunal's finding.

Sport	Rule violation ³¹	Substance/Method	Sanction imposed ³²	Sanction
Bodybuilding	Presence and Use	Clenbuterol	3 August 2017	Four years
Ironman	Presence, Use, Attempted Use and Possession	Androstatrienedione (and its metabolite) and Testosterone	23 February 2017	Four years
Surfing	Presence	Cocaine metabolites Benzoilecgonina and Ecgonina metil ester	2 August 2017	Two years
Athletics	Presence and Use	6b-hydroxymethandienone and 17b-hydroxymethyl-17a-methyl-18-norandrost-1,4,13-trien-3-one (metabolites of Methandienone)	19 September 2017	Four years
Powerlifting	Presence	Oxilofrine	21 September 2017	Two years
Baseball	Presence and Use	Oxycodone and its metabolite Noroxycodone	6 October 2017	Two years
Cycling	Presence and Use	Boldenone and its metabolite (5β-androst-1-ene-17β-ol-3-one)	11 October 2017	Four years
Baseball	Presence and Use	Higenamine	27 October 2017	Six months
Volleyball	Presence and Use	Clenbuterol and Ephedrine	26 December 2017	Four years
Baseball	Presence and Use	Boldenone and its metabolite 5b-androst-1-en-17b-ol-3-one	30 November 2017	Four years
Surf lifesaving	Presence	Modafinil and its metabolite Modafinilic Acid	23 November 2017	Three years and six months
Athletics	Presence and Use	Higenamine	6 December 2017	Nine months
Motorcycling	Presence and Use	Ostarine	17 November 2017	Four years

Sport	Rule violation ³¹	Substance/Method	Sanction imposed ³²	Sanction
Powerlifting	Presence and Use	Dehydrochloromethyltestosterone and its metabolites 4-chloro-17b-hydroxymethyl-17a-methyl-18-nor-5b-androst-13-en-3a-ol; 4-chloro-17b-hydroxymethyl-17a-methyl-18-nor-5b-androst-1,13-dien-3a-ol; and 4-chloro-17b-hydroxymethyl-17a-methyl-18-nor-5b-androst-1,13-dien-3a-ol	17 January 2018	Four years
Powerlifting	Presence and Use	1,3-Dimethylbutylamine and Higenamine	8 January 2018	Two years
Roller sports (in-line speed skating distance greater than 1,000 metres)	Presence	1,3-Dimethylbutylamine (DMBA)	18 January 2018	12 months
Boxing	Presence	1,3-Dimethylbutylamine	23 January 2018	Two years
Floorball	Use	Higenamine	29 January 2018	Reprimand
Wheelchair basketball	Presence and Use	11-nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (a metabolite of cannabis)	16 February 2018	Three months
Rugby league	Presence and Use	Higenamine	7 February 2018	12 months
Para-cycling	Presence, Use and Attempted Use	Recombinant erythropoietin (rEPO)	16 February 2018	Four years
Rugby league (QRL)	Presence and Use	Higenamine	27 February 2018	12 months
Rugby league (NSWRL)	Presence	D-Methamphetamine and its metabolite D-Amphetamine and Methylenedioxyamphetamine	27 February 2018	Two years

Sport	Rule violation ³¹	Substance/Method	Sanction imposed ³²	Sanction
Cycling and BMX	Whereabouts failures	N/A	8 March 2018	15 months
Weightlifting	Presence and Use	Clenbuterol and Furosemide	13 March 2018	Four years
Rugby league	Presence and Use	Higenamine and 1,4-Dimethylpentylamine	15 March 2018	Two years

Exclusions from public disclosure

There may be 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.



04



2018 COMMONWEALTH GAMES

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INTERNATIONAL ANTI-DOPING TASKFORCE

OVERVIEW

The formation of an international Anti-Doping Taskforce in the lead-up to the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games was the key pre-Games integrity pillar. The Taskforce aimed to ensure that a robust and effective pre-Games anti-doping program was implemented through a comprehensive risk and intelligence-led strategy in coordination with international federations (IF), national anti-doping organisations (NADO) and regional anti-doping organisations (RADO) associated with athletes relevant to the Games. The operations of the Anti-Doping Taskforce provided a world-leading example of the benefits of partnership in anti-doping, yielding positive outcomes in support of clean athletes competing at the Commonwealth Games.

MEMBERSHIP

ASADA, with the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF), established and co-chaired the Anti-Doping Taskforce, which comprised membership from a diverse range of organisations from nations and sports relevant to the Commonwealth Games.

- Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority—Co-Chair/Secretariat
- Commonwealth Games Federation—Co-Chair
- Anti-Doping Singapore
- Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport
- Caribbean Regional Anti-Doping Organization
- Cycling Anti-Doping Foundation
- Drug Free Sport New Zealand
- Fédération Internationale de Natation
- Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Corporation
- International Association of Athletics Federations
- International Weightlifting Federation
- South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport
- United Kingdom Anti-Doping
- World Rugby

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Taskforce included:

- supporting the detection and deterrence of anti-doping rule violations through the sharing of intelligence and information between relevant anti-doping organisations and international sporting federations prior to the Games,
- ensuring that athletes who may not have been subject to a sufficient level of testing were identified and targeted for testing prior to competing at the Games,
- providing a source of intelligence to inform planning and targeting of in-Games testing, and
- providing a legacy through which other organisations or major events may learn and expand on a Taskforce concept.

OUTCOMES

Operational highlights of the international Anti-Doping Taskforce include:

- testing recommendations issued for 1,159 athletes to 46 anti-doping organisations,
- testing recommendations issued to inform the in-Games testing program,
- ASADA-funded testing on 507 international athletes, and
- identification of a number of possible anti-doping rule violations.

ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM

OVERVIEW

In 2016 the 2018 Commonwealth Games Corporation (GOLDOC) approached ASADA to conduct the Anti-Doping Program at the 2018 Commonwealth Games on its behalf. In response to this request, ASADA proposed a suite of services that it could deliver in partnership with GOLDOC and the CGF that would ensure the delivery of a High Integrity Anti-Doping Program for the 2018 Commonwealth Games. These services included the application of ASADA's established capabilities in intelligence, investigations, scientific analysis, education, test distribution planning, sample collection and legal services.

Following negotiations between the CGF, GOLDOC and the Commonwealth of Australia, through ASADA, a Tripartite Agreement was entered into outlining the basic principles for the conduct of a Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership (HIADP). This agreement detailed the principles under which the 2018 Commonwealth Games Anti-Doping Program would be conducted and included:

- recognition of a cooperative partnership model for the Games,
- requirements for matters to be incorporated in the CGF Anti-Doping Standard,
- establishment of an international Anti-Doping Taskforce in support of the Games testing program,
- features to be reflected in the test distribution plan,
- agreement on the long-term storage of samples collected at the Games, and
- the management of possible anti-doping rule violations.

To give effect to this agreement, ASADA and GOLDOC entered into a contractual arrangement for ASADA to deliver a best practice anti-doping program in respect of the 2018 Commonwealth Games.

ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM

The Anti-Doping Program set out to deliver on a number of key commitments:

1. Anti-Doping Program management to support the operation of the HIADP, including membership of, and participation in, the GOLDOC Anti-Doping Steering Committee.
2. Provision of technical advice to the CGF to assist with the development of the CGF Anti-Doping Standard for the 2018 Commonwealth Games.
3. Train ASADA staff on testing protocols and logistical arrangements to be used during the Games.

4. Train volunteer Chaperones on the anti-doping duties of their roles.
5. Invite and train Doping Control Officers from international anti-doping organisations to participate in the Anti-Doping Program on a volunteer basis.
6. Participate and integrate in Games-readiness activities aligning to agreed communication, command and control at Games time.
7. Engage in ongoing development, refinement and maintenance of the in-Games Test Distribution Plan (TDP), with the characteristics described in the Tripartite Agreement and within agreed scope.
8. Deliver the in-Games TDP, including intelligence-led test planning, collection of samples from athletes, and reporting to GOLDOC and/or the CGF Medical Commission as agreed on the delivery of the TDP.
9. Collect samples for World Record, Commonwealth Games Record and, at the request of the CGF, National Record ratification.
10. The daily management and transport of samples to a WADA-accredited laboratory.
11. Long-term storage of all samples collected.
12. Ensure that any work undertaken and conducted by ASADA will meet the GOLDOC Sustainability Code and legislated workplace health and safety requirements.
13. Provide issues management in relation to the testing program during the Games.
14. Provide investigative expertise, including delivery of investigative responses as required.
15. Provide assistance, including scientific and legal assistance, to the CGF Medical Commission in results management related tasks.

Beyond the scope of the agreement ASADA successfully delivered an Anti-Doping Outreach stand during the Games. Omitted from the original agreement, the outreach stand was identified by GOLDOC and ASADA as a crucial element to a holistic anti-doping program and was introduced to the program following the collaborative efforts of both organisations.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In-Games testing

Type	Number
Out-of-competition (OOC) (urine)	245
In-competition (IC) (urine)	619
Blood	120
Total³³	984 (864 urine, 120 blood)

Figure 37 Some of ASADA's Commonwealth Games Field Staff



The ASADA Operations Centre

The Operations Centre (OC) was the hub for the coordination of all of ASADA's functions, duties, deployment capabilities and management of the Anti-Doping Program. During the Games, GOLDOC anti-doping staff operated out of the ASADA OC, which was beneficial in enhancing communications and resolving any issues that arose. The establishment of the OC was crucial in meeting all stakeholder expectations and delivering on intended outcomes.

The OC was comprised of diverse ASADA functions, which when brought together, set the platform for more effective and efficient workflow, staff interaction and collaboration. The broader exposure of staff to a variety of roles and work, which is practically limited in the normal work environment, was beneficial in enhancing the culture of the organisation. The experience and knowledge gained through the Commonwealth Games has instilled a 'can do' attitude across ASADA and confidence amongst staff in their ability to work outside of their comfort zones.

33 The original TDP was based on 800 urine tests (240 OOC and 560 IC). The final number of samples was higher than the original TDP due to factors such as having to collect multiple samples where specific gravity of the sample was too low. World and Commonwealth Records were also additional collections.

A number of international organisations visited the OC during the Games, including the CGF Medical Commission, World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), Sri Lanka, Nigeria, Kenya, India and the International Triathlon Union. They were all provided with a tour that included an insight on the workflows and different functions of the OC. All visitors expressed their appreciation for the tour and acknowledged the professionalism of staff and functioning of the OC. As a result, ASADA progressed a number of partnerships to assist with the anti-doping efforts in their country or sport.

Figure 38 Nigerian delegation visits ASADA's Commonwealth Games Operations Centre



Long-term storage of all samples collected

In a first for the Commonwealth Games, all urine samples collected during the 2018 Games were placed into long-term storage at the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory. This will allow for reanalysis of samples if new detection methods for prohibited substances are developed over the next ten years.

Intelligence and investigations

During the 2018 Commonwealth Games ASADA was able to:

- receive and process a continuing intelligence feed from law enforcement partners at the Australian Federal Police, Australian Border Force and Queensland Police,
- receive and process ongoing intelligence from international Taskforce partners, which fostered an agile and dynamic testing plan,
- use the world-leading investigative powers in the CGF Anti-Doping Standard, including the ability to search rooms and belongings,
- assist the CGF enforce their 'No Needles Policy',
- conduct nine investigations,
- provide assistance to the CGF at two formal interviews of athletes and support persons, and
- attend the CGF disciplinary hearings and provided evidence at the CGF Federation Court.

Outreach stand (Games Village)

ASADA, in partnership with GOLDOC, conducted an outreach stand in the Games Village from 7 to 11 April 2018. Athletes from all Commonwealth nations were able to visit the stand, participate in outreach activities and raise queries with staff on any anti-doping topic. The response of the athletes attending the outreach stand was positive with approximately 2,000 athletes passing through the stand in the five days it operated. ASADA also leveraged this opportunity to have the Minister for Sport launch the new ASADA app and our world-first virtual reality education product.

Figure 39 Minister for Sport takes on Australian athlete, James Nipperess at the Fitlight challenge



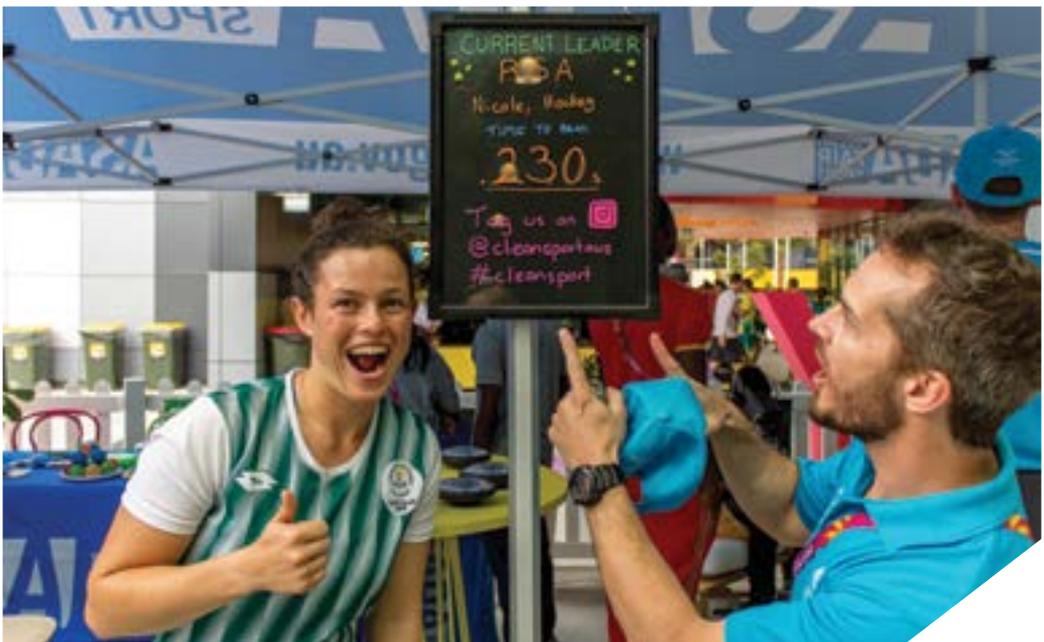
Figure 40 Minister for Sport mingles with athletes at the ASADA Outreach stand



Figure 41 Athletes enjoying their time at the ASADA Outreach stand



Figure 42 Nicole from South Africa celebrates her Fitlight challenge score



Staffing

Figure 43 ASADA staff at the Commonwealth Games



The excellent working relationship between ASADA and GOLDOC was, in part, due to the leadership and contribution of Andrew Rogers (GOLDOC Anti-Doping Project Manager) and his team of Melissa Hall, Alison Cooke and Belinda Lofthouse. The team helped steer ASADA through the GOLDOC administrative processes and were instrumental to the agency's success in delivering a world-class anti-doping program.

To conduct the Anti-Doping Program at the Games ASADA deployed:

- 47 full-time staff to the OC for varying lengths of time,
- Six international field staff (from UK Anti-Doping, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, Singapore and Caribbean Regional Anti-Doping Organization), and
- 85 total ASADA staff, including 38 field staff.

ASADA's deployment of staff was a key to the successful delivery of an effective anti-doping program that used its full range of capabilities in the areas of intelligence, investigations, intelligence-led test planning, sample collection and education.

The positives resulting from the Games included:

- the ongoing benefit of collaborating with a key international partner in the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (Canada's national anti-doping organisation), through the embedding of an anti-doping specialist within the OC,
- the success of the ASADA operating model when adapted to a major event situation,
- the integration of the international Taskforce's information into the delivery of the in-Games TDP,
- the effectiveness of ASADA's Operations Centre,
- the professionalism and commitment of ASADA staff to contribute to the effective delivery of the Anti-Doping Program in whatever capacity they were required to fulfill, and the appreciation this job-sharing opportunity gave staff in acknowledging the skills of their fellow work colleagues,
- the two-way integration of the GOLDOC team into the workings of the OC,
- the success of this unique model developed by ASADA and recognised as global best practice, and
- a model which can be used by ASADA for future major events in Australia.

ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM FEEDBACK

From an anti-doping perspective the delivery of the 2018 Commonwealth Games Anti-Doping Program was highly successful. It achieved ASADA's objective of delivering a High Integrity Anti-Doping Program using all of ASADA's capabilities and met the expectations of partners and stakeholders. For ASADA's efforts it received positive feedback from a number of sources, including:

Dr Andrew Pipe: an experienced anti-doping practitioner and member of the CGF Medical Commission. Dr Pipe described ASADA's program the following way: "the sophistication and organisation of the ASADA Operations Centre was superior to anything else I have seen at major international events including Olympic Games".

Sir Craig Reddie, the President of WADA wrote an unsolicited letter to ASADA praising the agency's program.

The WADA Independent Observer team praised ASADA's program as 'cutting-edge' and 'a leading example of intelligence-led testing'.

The CGF Medical Commission and WADA Independent Observer team were complimentary of the respectful and professional manner of our Doping Control Officers in dealing with the athletes while still effectively conducting the sample collection process.

GOLD COAST 2018 TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE CLEAN ATHLETES THROUGH HIGH INTEGRITY ANTI-DOPING PARTNERSHIP

A High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership to support clean athletes and promote and protect the legitimacy and credibility of the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games was announced in August 2017.

The Partnership devised a rigorous anti-doping program designed to protect clean athletes and the integrity of the Games. The program included the establishment of a pre-Games Anti-Doping Taskforce which was co-chaired by the CGF and ASADA, and comprised membership from GOLDOC, international federations and regional and national anti-doping organisations. By sharing intelligence and conducting testing on athletes prior to their arrival at the Games, the Taskforce aimed to detect and prevent doping before athletes even have the chance to step foot in the arena.

During the Games, the Partnership ensured a strategic approach to testing, striking a balance between the testing of medallists and target-testing in response to intelligence received from the Taskforce. It also drew on other sources of intelligence, including Australian law enforcement organisations, to investigate all possible non-analytical anti-doping violations, which cannot be proven through testing, such as the possession and trafficking of banned substances.

The Partnership also implemented a comprehensive sample storage and reanalysis program. For the first time, every single sample collected during the in-Games period was tanked in long-term storage facilities, for future reanalysis under the jurisdiction of the CGF.

Louise Martin CBE, President of the Commonwealth Games Federation said: “Our vision is to inspire athletes to drive the impact and ambition of all Commonwealth citizens through sport. To make this happen, athletes deserve a fair, legitimate and level playing field and sports fans need to know that their heroes are clean.

“This is why I am determined that the CGF and its Medical Commission will play a lead role in the fight against doping in sport, working collaboratively with our partners at Gold Coast 2018 and ASADA so that all athletes and supporters know we’re doing everything we can to ensure a clean Games.”

Former Minister for Sport, Greg Hunt said: “Australians do not tolerate cheats, plain and simple. That is why this

FEATURE

Government committed \$1.5 million in funding to support additional testing of both Australian and international athletes in the lead up to the Games.

“This Partnership will go a long way to giving confidence to the thousands of athletes and fans who deserve a level playing field in 2018.”

Mark Peters, Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games CEO, said at the time: “GOLDOC is committed to working with the CGF and ASADA to ensure the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games (GC2018) provides a fair playing field for all athletes.

“Hundreds of thousands of people have purchased tickets under the understanding they will see competition undertaken in the true spirit of sportsmanship and we will do everything in our power to ensure that happens.

“This means partnering with leading international anti-doping experts and organisations to ensure we have a strategy built on best practice and the latest international technologies and processes.”

The program operated under the CGF Anti-Doping Standard, which was adapted for the 2018 Commonwealth Games by the CGF Medical Commission in partnership with ASADA and GOLDOC. It was designed to be fully compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code and served as ‘Anti-Doping Rules’ to support a level playing field for the 4,600 athletes at the Games. This Standard authorised the selection of athletes, supervised sample collection procedures and reviewed adverse and unusual analytical findings and other anti-doping rule violations.

Figure 44 ASADA CEO David Sharpe takes questions from the media at a 2018 Commonwealth Games press conference





05



MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

‘Values-based education programmes and better governance are key elements in advancing the fight against doping in sport, especially in strengthening compliance with the Anti-Doping Convention.’

Main message of the sixth session of the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport, which took place at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on 25 and 26 September 2017.

ASADA adheres to the principles of effective corporate governance.

Good governance helps ASADA achieve its objectives and fulfil the agency’s obligations to its 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 2017 ASADA published its Corporate Plan covering 2017–18 to 2020–21 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, the Corporate Plan sets out ASADA's Purpose and performance measures, and is an important tool in articulating the agency's strategic direction to staff and external audiences.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Executive

Mr David Sharpe APM OAM
Chief Executive Officer

Mr Brian McDonald APM
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Operations

Mr Darren Mullaly
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Legal, Education and Corporate

Senior Leadership Group

The Senior Leadership Group comprises the CEO, Deputy CEOs 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, and
- monitoring accountability and compliance obligations.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

ASADA's organisational structure as at 30 June 2018 is included in Chapter 1.

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 *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* (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.

The Committee is comprised of 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 Deputy CEO Legal, Education and Corporate, and the Chief Financial Officer 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, and
- 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 ASADA's assurance needs and reflect any changes in its operating environment,
- ensuring that the audit program takes into account ASADA's key risks, and
- 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:

- Deputy CEO Legal, Education and Corporate,
- Deputy CEO Operations,
- Chief Financial Officer,
- Human Resources Manager, and
- 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 2017–20*. It provides employees with a mechanism to have a say in decision-making about workplace matters. During 2017–18 a new WCC was formed following the implementation of the new enterprise agreement. As a result, existing policies were 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, and
- 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, is designed to carry out its role in accordance with the National Archives of Australia's *Digital Continuity 2020 Policy*.

The committee comprises ASADA's:

- Deputy CEO Legal, Education and Corporate (Chair),
- Chief Financial Officer,
- Director Intelligence,
- Governance Officer, and
- Information Manager.

ASADA is currently reviewing the membership and terms of reference for its Information Governance Committee, which is expected to be finalised in November 2018.

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 the agency's Risk Management and Fraud Control Framework, which includes:

- fraud control processes,
- internal audit functions,
- business continuity processes,
- corporate planning, and
- 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, ASADA submitted annual fraud data in 2016–17.

Operational risks

Operational risk identification in ASADA occurs through the Risk Management Committee and at the Deputy CEO 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 the agency's operations. The Deputy CEOs 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:

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

The agency has 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 2017–18 ASADA continued to comply with the provisions and requirements of the:

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

ASADA 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, extended to include 2018–19. 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. ASADA reviews and updates the program each year to ensure it continues to meet its assurance needs and reflects its operating environment.

ASADA's Internal Audit Program specified the internal audit activities to be carried out during the 2017–18 financial year. It was developed by Protiviti, endorsed by the Audit Committee and approved by the ASADA CEO.

Internal audits conducted in 2017–18:

- Internal Audit of the Doping Control Officers Processes in the Field,
- Review of Organisational Performance Indicators,
- Internal Audit of Freedom of Information Requests,
- Internal Audit of Leave Management,
- Performance Audit of Sports Education, and
- Internal Audit of Commonwealth Games Planning.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT

ASADA's 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, and
- reviews and updates of ASADA's Disaster Recovery Plan.

In November 2018 ASADA will be carrying out exercises to test the Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery plans. ASADA will update the plans to incorporate key recommendations resulting from the exercises.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

ASADA is developing a new Digital Business Strategy to align information and communications technology (ICT) functions to ASADA's future direction. The strategy is being finalised and will be published by October 2018.

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

During 2018–19 ASADA will carry out preparations for the biennial re-certification of its PROTECTED status. This will include full review of ICT systems and security policies, and the completion of an independent assessment under the Information Security Registered Assessors Program re-certification.

Since 2014–15 ASADA has achieved a high level of compliance against the requirements of the Protective Security Policy Framework and Information Security Manuals. A key focus for the agency in 2019 will be preparing for the revised requirements that will come into effect in late 2019–20.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT

ASADA's records management practices comply with the *Archives Act 1983* and are reviewed regularly to maintain compliance. The ASADA records management system was independently reviewed and certified under the Government Information Security Manual, to the level of PROTECTED.

ASADA has continued the work in moving to compliance with the Digital Continuity 2020 policy and has engaged an external contractor to archive all paper records and provide digitisation services if these records are requested in the future. Migration of paper records to long-term storage will be completed in December 2018.

ASADA has engaged an external firm to provide software maintenance of its records management system and support with a planned major version upgrade.

ETHICAL STANDARDS

ASADA is 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, and
- managing conflicts of interest.

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

CUSTOMER SERVICE CHARTER

ASADA is committed to understanding the needs of athletes, support people, sporting organisations and other stakeholders. Its Customer Service Charter sets out the standard of service that people who deal with ASADA can expect, as well as ways in which they can help the agency improve its service. The charter indicates that feedback is welcome and explains how people can comment on the agency's services. The charter is on the ASADA website: 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 *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* (ASADA Act) and *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006* (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

Senate Standing Committee on Community Affairs

ASADA appeared before the Community Affairs Legislation Committee on three occasions in 2017–18:

- Supplementary Budget Estimates—26 October 2017,
- Additional Estimates—28 February 2018, and
- Budget Estimates—29 May 2018.

DECISIONS AND REPORTS

Judicial decisions

ASADA was not the subject of any judicial decisions in 2017–18.

Decisions of administrative tribunals

No appeals were lodged with the Administrative Appeals Tribunal challenging an assertion by the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel of a possible anti-doping rule violation in 2017–18.

An application was lodged with the Administrative Appeals Tribunal challenging a decision of the Australian Information Commissioner that refused access to documents held by ASADA under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Cth)*. As at 30 June 2018 this matter was with the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for decision.

Decisions by the Australian Information Commissioner

There were five applications for review with the Australian Information Commissioner at the commencement of 2017–18 and a further nine applications for review of freedom of information request decisions by ASADA were lodged during 2017–18.

During 2017–18 the Australian Information Commissioner made decisions in respect of three applications for review of ASADA freedom of information decisions:

- *NB and Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority [2017] AICmr 114 (14 November 2017)*
- *Steven Hogan and Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority [2017] AICmr 130 (6 December 2017)*
- *NT and Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority [2018] AICmr 10 (17 January 2018).*

A further four matters were either withdrawn or otherwise finalised pursuant to section 54W of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Cth)* in that same time period.

Seven applications for review remain outstanding as at 30 June 2018.

Parliamentary committee reports

ASADA was not the subject of any parliamentary committee reports in 2017–18.

Commonwealth Ombudsman reports

ASADA was not subject to any complaints to the Commonwealth Ombudsman in 2017–18.

Commonwealth Auditor-General reports

ASADA received an unmodified audit report on its 2017–18 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. The agency continues 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.

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 19 Freedom of information requests

Matters on hand at start of 2017–18	5
Requests received during 2017–18	39
Requests finalised in 2017–18	40
Requests outstanding at end of 2017–18	4

Of the 40 requests processed by ASADA during 2017–18, a total of 14 matters were the subject of a review.

Table 20 Internal reviews

Review applications received in 2017–18	5
Reviews finalised in 2017–18	5
Internal reviews outstanding at end of 2017–18	0

Table 21 Reviews by the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner

Reviews on hand at the start of 2017–18	5
Reviews requested in 2017–18	9
Reviews finalised in 2017–18	7
Reviews outstanding at end of 2017–18	7

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*.

ASADA regularly reviews its workforce to ensure the agency has the right mix of skills, experience and capability. In 2017–18 the agency’s primary focus was building capability in four areas of priority:

- **Intelligence-gathering and analysis**—to enable the agency to form stronger relationships with law enforcement and intelligence, and other regulatory bodies working in the integrity area.
- **Engagement and partnerships**—to build the collective capability of the international anti-doping organisation community so Australian athletes can compete on a level playing field.
- **Education and awareness**— an expanded anti-doping outreach and awareness program and use of innovative education technologies.
- **Doping Control Officer and Chaperone recruitment**—to ensure capability in ASADA’s test collection activities.

Figure 45 ASADA staff



STAFFING STATISTICS

Table 22 Ongoing employees at 30 June 2018

Full-time males	21
Full-time females	22
Part-time males	0
Part-time females	1
Total ongoing employees³⁴	44

Table 23 Non-ongoing (fixed-term) employees at 30 June 2018

Full-time males	3
Full-time females	3
Part-time males	0
Part-time females	0
Total non-ongoing employees³⁵	6

Table 24 Non-ongoing (casual) field staff at 30 June 2018

Male casuals	170
Female casuals	123
Total casual field staff	293

34 Staff substantively employed by ASADA at 30 June 2018, including temporary re-assignments into the agency. These figures exclude the ASADA CEO, who is appointed under the ASADA Act.

35 Staff substantively employed by ASADA at 30 June 2018, including temporary re-assignments into the agency. These figures exclude the ASADA CEO, who is appointed under the ASADA Act.

Table 25 Ongoing, non-ongoing and casual staff, by classification group and location, at 30 June 2018

State	APS1	APS2	APS3	APS4	APS5	APS6	EL1	EL2	SES	CEO	Total
ACT	32		4	6	10	10	17	5	2	1	87
NSW	36		8	1							45
NT	2		1								3
QLD	53		7								60
SA	26		2								28
TAS	13		2								15
VIC	66		7	1							74
WA	30		4								34
Total	258	0	35	8	10	10	17	5	2	1	346

Table 26 SES staff at 30 June 2018

SES staff	Male	Female	Total
SES Band 1	2	0	2
Total	2	0	2

Workforce planning

During 2017–18 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 2017–18 focused on acquiring capabilities to support ASADA's future vision, strategy, organisational culture and public posture.

Employment agreements

A new enterprise agreement came into effect on 1 February 2018.

The *ASADA Enterprise Agreement 2017–20* sets out the terms and conditions of ASADA's non-SES staff.

Section 24(1) Determinations

In 2017–18 the terms and conditions of employment of the SES employees were set by determination under section 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

Table 27 Number of employees covered by ASADA's enterprise agreement or section 24(1) determinations as at 30 June 2018

Classification	Enterprise Agreement	Section 24(1) Determinations	Total
SES	0	2	2
EL2	5	0	5
EL1	17	0	17
APS1-6	321	0	321
Total	343	2	345

This information excludes the ASADA CEO, whose terms and conditions of employment are set by the Remuneration Tribunal.

Performance pay

Performance pay is not available to ASADA staff. In accordance with the *ASADA Enterprise Agreement 2017–20*, 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.

Classification	Enterprise Agreement		Section 24(1) Determinations	
	Salary range \$		Salary range \$	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
EL2	117,851	158,020		
EL1	104,246	113,616		
APS6	90,733	99,021		
APS5	80,701	87,616		
APS4	71,541	78,667		
APS3	60,373	68,783		
APS2	49,495	58,444		
APS1	40,850	46,976		

Learning and development

Staff training during 2017–18 focused on key knowledge requirements and organisational priorities, including:

- communications training for field staff,
- record keeping training for all staff, and
- workplace health and safety (WHS) training for WHS officers.

Accreditation of Doping Control Officers and Chaperones

Doping Control Officers (DCO) and Chaperones play important roles in the work of ASADA. They are recognised more than ever as the ‘first face’ of ASADA’s brand and its engagement with athletes. As such, their role in shaping how the sporting community thinks about ASADA cannot be overstated. They play a key role in educating athletes and building awareness of the work ASADA does. They teach athletes about their rights in testing and the integrity of the collection process, their presence in itself can be a deterrent to doping, and they are often required to answer athletes’ questions about ASADA’s work. During testing missions they may witness behaviours or actions which help guide the work of ASADA’s Intelligence team and build the

agency’s understanding of the culture of each sport. Their documentation and version of events is also often the first item tendered in any of ASADA’s anti-doping hearings.

In 2017 ASADA entered into a Tripartite Agreement with the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) and the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Corporation (GOLDOC) to facilitate the delivery of its anti-doping program. In January 2018 ASADA held its three-day DCO Conference with a particular focus on the 2018 Commonwealth Games. The focus of the first day was on the test collection processes for the Games, which was followed with two days of the DCOs training the volunteer GOLDOC Chaperones on notification and accompanying duties during the Games. Attendance and active participation in the conference, combined with in-field assessments of DCOs during 2017–18, were used in the DCO re-accreditation process in accordance with WADA requirements.

In 2017–18 ASADA conducted a bulk recruitment process to recruit new Chaperones and DCOs across Australia. Training for the new recruits is underway for their accreditation against WADA requirements.

Figure 46 ASADA field staff at the Commonwealth Games



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. From 2010–11, entities have no longer been required to report on these functions.

The Commonwealth Disability Strategy has been overtaken 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 and present a picture of how people with disability are faring. The first of these progress reports was published in 2014, and can be found at 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 2018.

Workplace Health and Safety

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



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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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SUMMARY OF 2017–18 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 6 and 7 set out the financial resources used by ASADA to achieve its purpose of protecting the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport by minimising the risk of doping.

The comprehensive income result, before depreciation and amortisation costs, attributable to our operations for 2017–18 was a deficit of \$0.21 million (refer to Note 3.2 in the financial statements, Chapter 7), in comparison to a surplus of \$0.32 million for 2016–17.

This financial result reflects the additional activity associated with ASADA's involvement in the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games, activity associated with the Sports Integrity program and the Athlete Biological Passport program.

ASADA has explained material variances from the 2017–18 Portfolio Budget Statements at the foot of each of the primary financial statements in Chapter 7. 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 7.

EXPENSES FOR OUTCOME 1

The following information shows how the 2017–18 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	Budget³⁶ 2017–18 '000 (a)	Actual Expenses 2017–18 '000 (b)	Variation 2017–18 '000 (a) – (b)
Program 1.1: Engagement, Deterrence, Detection and Enforcement			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation ³⁷	16,707	17,933	(1,226)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	522	279	243
Total for Program 1.1	17,229	18,212	(983)
Total expenses for Outcome 1	17,229	18,212	(983)
Average staffing level (number)	50	50	

³⁶ Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2017–18 Budget at Additional Estimates.

³⁷ Departmental appropriation combines ordinary annual services (Appropriation Acts No. 1, 3 and 5) and retained revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.

ASADA RESOURCE STATEMENT 2017–18

	Actual available appropriation for 2017–18 '000 (a)	Payments made 2017–18 '000 (b)	Balance remaining 2017–18 '000 (a) – (b)
Ordinary annual services ³⁸			
Departmental appropriation ³⁹	12,987	6,782	6,205
Prior year departmental appropriations	6,021	5,650	371
s74 retained revenue receipts	4,468	4,468	-
Adjustment to s74 revenue receipts ⁴⁰	1,119	1,119	-
Total	24,595	18,019	6,576
Total ordinary annual services A	24,595	18,019	
Departmental non-operating			
Equity injections	826	-	826
Total	826	-	826
Total other services B	826	-	826
Total available annual appropriations and payments	826	-	
Total resourcing and payments A+B	25,421	18,019	7,402
Total net resourcing and payments for ASADA	25,421	18,019	7,402

38 Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2017–18 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2017–18. This also includes prior year departmental appropriation and section 74 retained revenue receipts.

39 Includes an amount of \$0.372m in 2017–18 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 difference between estimated actuals at the time of the 2018–19 Portfolio Budget Statements and the annual actuals as at 30 June 2018.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Categories of non-financial assets for ASADA mainly comprise ICT hardware and software applications required to deliver ASADA's 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 2017–18 capital expenditure of \$0.311 million was invested in the agency's PROTECTED ICT security environment, transition to a whole-of-agency mobile device solution to enable changes to its operating environment, and commencement of new office accommodation fit-out.

PROCUREMENT

In 2017–18 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, management of our property and security requirements,
- memorandum of understanding arrangements for the provision of laboratory sample testing services, and
- legal, investigative, educational and training services.

ASADA's procurement framework guides staff in considering value for money, encouraging competition and using resources efficiently and effectively. To achieve this, the agency's 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

ASADA's 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, and the need for an independent review.

Table 28 New consultancy contracts from 2015–16 to 2017–18

	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Number of new consultancy contracts	10	10	8
Expenditure (GST inclusive)	\$239,626	\$220,512	\$140,074

Table 29 Ongoing consultancy contracts from 2015–16 to 2017–18

	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Number of ongoing consultancy contracts	5	5	4
Expenditure (GST inclusive)	\$85,986	\$74,603	\$50,670

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on consultancies.

Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website:

www.tenders.gov.au.

COMPETITIVE TENDERING AND CONTRACTING

ASADA's 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 Enterprises (SME) 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 2017–18.



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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2017–18 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 2018:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority as at 30 June 2018 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 2018 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 and forming part of 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 (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the Auditor-General Act 1997. 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 Officer 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 Officer is also responsible for such internal control as the Chief Executive Officer 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 Officer 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 Officer is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

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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
10 September 2018



STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 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.

D Sharpe
Chief Executive

10 September 2018

R Tyler
Chief Financial Officer

10 September 2018

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the period ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	Original Budget \$'000
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee Benefits	1.1A	7,884	6,476	7,838
Suppliers	1.1B	10,078	7,372	8,903
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	248	446	488
Write-Down and Impairment of Assets		2	41	-
Total expenses		18,212	14,335	17,229
Own-Source Income				
Own-source revenue				
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	1.2A	4,100	1,892	4,092
Other Revenue	1.2B	1,037	392	34
Total own-source revenue		5,137	2,284	4,126
Total own-source income		5,137	2,284	4,126
Net cost of services		(13,075)	(12,051)	(13,103)
Revenue from Government	1.2C	12,615	11,929	12,615
Deficit on continuing operations		(460)	(122)	(488)
Total comprehensive income		(460)	(122)	(488)

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

Budget Variances Commentary

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Other revenue exceeded budget due to funding received from the Department of Health under a Memorandum of Understanding for the Gold Coast Commonwealth Games, Sports Integrity Program and the extension of support for the Athlete Biological Passport Program.

Supplier expenses exceeded the original budget due to additional activity associated with the Gold Coast Commonwealth Games, Sports Integrity Program and the Athlete Biological Passport Program.

Depreciation is lower than forecast due to the delay in commencement and subsequent capitalisation of the fitout for the new premises.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	Original Budget \$'000
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.1A	2,455	231	93
Trade and Other Receivables	2.1B	5,863	6,669	6,879
Total financial assets		8,318	6,900	6,972
Non-financial assets				
Land and Buildings	2.2A	78	73	1,229
Property, Plant and Equipment	2.2A	328	347	719
Intangibles	2.2A	269	182	153
Inventories		102	100	114
Prepayments		45	101	112
Total non-financial assets		812	603	2,327
Total assets		9,130	7,703	9,299
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers		1,871	1,640	1,119
Other Payables		294	292	679
Total payables		2,165	1,932	1,798
Provisions				
Employee Provisions	4.1A	2,165	1,688	2,449
Other Provisions		-	21	101
Total provisions		2,165	1,709	2,550
Total liabilities		4,330	3,641	4,348
Net assets		4,800	4,062	4,951
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		4,658	3,460	4,658
Reserves		253	253	253
Retained surplus		(111)	349	40
Total equity		4,800	4,062	4,951

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

Budget Variances Commentary

Statement of Financial Position

The variance in cash and cash equivalents from the original budget is due to the receipt of a large payment on 28 June 2018, following the completion of the final report on the provision of sample collection and testing services for the Gold Coast Commonwealth Games.

Land and buildings was less than budget due to a delay in the commencement of the fitout works for the new premises.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the period ended 30 June 2018

Notes	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	Original Budget \$'000
CONTRIBUTED EQUITY			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	3,460	3,089	3,460
Contributions by owners			
Equity injection - Appropriations	826	-	826
Departmental capital budget	372	371	372
Total transactions with owners	1,198	371	1,198
Closing balance as at 30 June	4,658	3,460	4,658
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	349	471	528
Comprehensive income			
Deficit for the period	(460)	(122)	(488)
Total comprehensive income	(460)	(122)	(488)
Closing balance as at 30 June	(111)	349	40
ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	253	253	253
Closing balance as at 30 June	253	253	253
TOTAL EQUITY			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	4,062	3,813	4,241
Comprehensive income			
Deficit for the period	(460)	(122)	(488)
Total comprehensive income	(460)	(122)	(488)
Transactions with owners			
Contributions by owners			
Equity injection - Appropriations	826	-	826
Departmental capital budget	372	371	372
Total transactions with owners	1,198	371	1,198
Closing balance as at 30 June	4,800	4,062	4,951

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 2018

	Notes	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	Original Budget \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Appropriations		14,345	11,930	13,265
Sale of goods and rendering of services		4,324	2,350	4,269
Net GST received		288	303	589
Other		1,006	691	-
Total cash received		19,963	15,274	18,123
Cash used				
Employees		7,286	7,157	7,538
Suppliers		10,422	7,979	9,635
Total cash used		17,708	15,136	17,473
Net cash from operating activities		2,255	138	650
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash used				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		177	226	1,948
Purchase of intangibles		165	50	-
Total cash used		342	276	1,948
Net cash used by investing activities		(342)	(276)	(1,848)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Contributed equity		311	276	1,198
Total cash received		311	276	1,198
Net cash from financing activities		311	276	1,198
Net increase in cash held		2,224	138	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		231	93	93
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	2.1A	2,455	231	93

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

Budget Variances Commentary

Cash Flow Statement

The variance in operating cash received and used primarily relates to increased funding and expenditure related to the provision of sample collection and testing services associated with the Gold Coast Commonwealth Games, Sports Integrity Program and the Athlete Biological Passport Program.

The variance in investing cash used and financing cash received is primarily due to the delay in commencement of the fitout for the new premises.

Overview

Objectives of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) is an Australian Government controlled non-corporate Commonwealth 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 (NAD) 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 programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament for ASADA's administration and programs.

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 2017; 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 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

On 25 July 2018, ASADA entered into an Agreement for Lease relating to the surrender of a proportion of its existing lease area and the fitout and leasing of new office accommodation in Cariborra. Under the terms of the Agreement, ASADA is committed to enter into a ten year lease (with a further two year option) following the successful completion of the fitout works. The new lease payments commence at \$302,000 per annum, and are subject to annual increases of 3.5%, with an independent market based rental assessment after five years.

Financial Performance

This section analyses the financial performance of ASADA for the year ended 30 June 2018.

1.1 Expenses

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
1.1A: Employee Benefits		
Wages and salaries	5,961	4,920
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	549	435
Defined benefit plans	472	463
Leave and other entitlements	902	695
Separation and redundancies	-	(37)
Total employee benefits	7,884	6,476

Accounting Policy

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

1.1B: Suppliers

Goods and services supplied or rendered		
Consultants	173	263
Contractors	1,894	1,023
Committee expenses	267	266
Freight and postage	200	144
HR - recruitment and training	433	302
Legal	182	141
Testing - sample analysis, storage and external collection expenses	4,224	3,382
Travel	1,040	489
IT services	559	387
Other suppliers	547	474
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	9,519	6,871
Goods supplied	157	92
Services rendered	9,362	6,779
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	9,519	6,871
Other suppliers		
Operating lease rentals	537	476
Workers compensation expenses	22	25
Total other suppliers	559	501
Total suppliers	10,078	7,372

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2018

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Leasing commitments	4	179

Leases for Office Accommodation

ASADA's office accommodation lease on its Canberra premises expired on 7 October 2017. ASADA is currently occupying the premises on a month to month lease pending the finalisation of the fitout and commencement of a new lease in the same building. Details of the new lease arrangements are outlined in the Events after the Reporting Period section of the Overview.

Provision for restoration obligations

ASADA's current lease does not include a provision for restoration obligations.

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

Within 1 year	4	172
Between 1 to 5 years	-	7
Total operating lease commitments	4	179

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.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
 Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
 for the period ended 30 June 2018

1.2 Own-Source Revenue and gains

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000

Own-Source Revenue

1.2A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services

Sample collection and testing services	4,100	1,892
Total rendering of services	4,100	1,892

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:

- a) the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- b) 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	31
Gold Coast Commonwealth Games	300	-
Athlete Biological Passport Program	325	325
Other revenue	381	36
Total other revenue	1,037	392

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

Departmental appropriations	12,615	11,929
Total revenue from Government	12,615	11,929

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

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
2.1A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on deposit	2,455	231
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>2,455</u>	<u>231</u>
2.1B: Trade and Other Receivables		
Goods and services receivables		
Goods and services	878	787
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	38	92
Total goods and services receivables	<u>916</u>	<u>879</u>
Appropriations receivables		
Appropriation receivable	4,947	5,790
Total appropriations receivables	<u>4,947</u>	<u>5,790</u>
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	<u>5,863</u>	<u>6,669</u>
Less Impairment allowance	-	-
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u>5,863</u>	<u>6,669</u>

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.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2018

2.2 Non-Financial Assets

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

	Buildings ¹	Property, Plant and equipment	Computer Software ²	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2017				
Gross book value	293	504	627	1,424
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(220)	(157)	(445)	(822)
Total as at 1 July 2017	73	347	182	602
Additions				
Purchase	78	83	150	311
Impairments recognised in net cost of services	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(73)	(102)	(73)	(248)
Other movements	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-
Total as at 30 June 2018	78	328	259	665
Total as at 30 June 2018 represented by				
Gross book value	371	587	777	1,735
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(293)	(259)	(518)	(1,070)
Total as at 30 June 2018	78	328	259	665

¹ The carrying amount of computer software included \$10,000 of purchased software and \$249,000 of internally generated software.

Accounting Policy

Acquisition of assets

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 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:

	2018	2017
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Lease term
Plant and Equipment and Furniture and Fittings	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2018. 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 internally developed software and purchased software, including any 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 (2016-17: 3 to 5 years).

Funding

This section identifies ASADA's funding structure.

3.1 Appropriations

3.1A: Annual Appropriations (Recoverable GST exclusive)

Annual Appropriations for 2018

	Annual Appropriation ¹ \$'000	Adjustments to appropriation ² \$'000	Total appropriation \$'000	Appropriation applied in 2018 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance ³ \$'000
Departmental					
Ordinary annual	12,615	5,330	17,945	17,708	237
Capital Budget ⁴	372	-	372	311	61
Other services					
Equity Injection	826	-	826	-	826
Total	13,813	5,330	19,143	18,019	1,124

1. The allocation of amounts between capital and operating is set out in the 2017-18 Portfolio Budget Statement as there is no itemisation in appropriation acts. A re-allocation of \$240,000 from departmental capital to departmental operating was approved by the Finance Minister on 19/1/2018. As re-allocations between capital and operating are not permitted under accounting standards, they have not been reflected in this appropriation note. No amounts were withheld under Section 51 of the PGPA Act.

2. Adjustments represent PGPA Act Section 74 receipts.

3. The variance in appropriations and appropriations applied in 2017-18 is a result of a combination of a delay in the commencement of fitout works and the net movement in receivables, employee provisions and other revenue amounts.

4. 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 2017

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

1. \$4,000 was withheld under Section 51 of the PGPA Act for savings arising from the coordinated procurement contract for Govlink.

2. Adjustments represent PGPA Act Section 74 receipts.

3. 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.

4. 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)

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Departmental		
Appropriation Act No.1 2015-16	-	373
Appropriation Act No.1 2016-17	371	5,648
Appropriation Act No.1 2017-18	6,205	-
Appropriation Act No.2 2017-18	826	-

3.2 Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Total comprehensive income less depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations	(212)	324
Plus: depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriation	(248)	(446)
Total comprehensive income - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(460)	(122)

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

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000

4.1A: Employee Provisions

Leave	2,165	1,688
Total employee provisions	2,165	1,688

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.

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.

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 its Minister, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), and Deputy Chief Executive Officers. Key management personnel remuneration (excluding the Minister) is reported in the table below:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Short term employee benefits	619	760
Post-employment benefits	94	123
Other long term employee benefits	107	46
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses¹	820	929

ASADA has 3 key management personnel positions. The total number of key management personnel working in these positions during the financial year that are included in the above table is 5 (2017: 3).

1. The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Minister. The 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 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.

Given consideration to relationships with related entities, and transactions entered into during the reporting period by ASADA, it has been determined that there are no related party transactions to be disclosed other than KMP remuneration disclosed in Note 4.2.

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.

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	
	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Non-financial assets		
Building/Leasehold improvements	78	73
Property, plant and equipment	328	347

ASADA does not hold liabilities at fair value.

Accounting Policy

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset Class	Fair value measured at:
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 an independent valuer 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.



08



ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION PANEL

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ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION PANEL OVERVIEW

The Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP) was established on 1 January 2010 under section 40 of the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* (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 *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006* (ASADA Regulations)) authorise the ADRVP to consider whether there has been possible anti-doping rule violations by participants, and to make assertions in relation to those participants.

ADRVP MEMBERS

Professor Andrew McLachlan AM—Chair

Andrew McLachlan is the Head of School and Dean of Pharmacy at the University of Sydney, 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 is a researcher who has authored over 250 research papers related to medicines and their use. He is actively involved in training pharmacists and other health professionals, is a former chair of the Human Research Ethics Committee and currently serves 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 a member of the Doping Control Review Board of FINA and Senior Associate Editor for the *British Journal of Sports Medicine* and the *British Journal of Sports Medicine's Open 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 is the Chief Project Manager for the Specialist Training Program Education Projects. She has worked with A-league soccer, 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 the 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. Since retirement, Mr Thorn has undertaken a number of independent reviews within the National Security community and broader Public Service focusing on structure, capabilities and the conduct of investigations.

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 the 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 Edith Cowan University. 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; and of the Sports Surgery Clinic, Dublin; and holds professorial appointments at Griffith University (Gold Coast), the University of Canberra and Victoria University, among other professional appointments.

Figure 47 (Front left to right) Dr Diana Robinson, Professor Andrew McLachlan AM, Zali Steggall OAM. (Rear left to right) Paul Carey, David Sharpe, Professor Peter Fricker OAM and Stuart Thorn PSM



MEETINGS

ADRVP MEETINGS

The ADRVP held 23 meetings during 2017–18.

Table 30 Meeting of ADRVP members

Position	Name	Appointment expires	Meetings attended
Chair	Professor Andrew McLachlan AM	6 December 2018	21
Member	Dr Diana Robinson	4 July 2019	20
Member	Zali Steggall OAM	19 November 2019	19
Member	Paul Carey	14 April 2020	23
Member	Stuart Thorn PSM	14 April 2020	21
Member	Professor Peter Fricker OAM	2 April 2020	21

RESOURCES

ADRVP RESOURCES

The ADRVP is funded from the ASADA appropriation.

Table 31 ADRVP expenses 2017–18

ADRVP expenses	(\$) 000's
Members' and professional fees	89.5
Meetings	2.2
Administration and communication	0
Total	91.7



09



AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

The Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) is established under section 51 of the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* (ASADA Act).

FUNCTIONS

Part 3 of the ASADA Regulations and Part 5 of the National Anti-Doping scheme (Schedule 1 to the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006* (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), FACSEP, FASMF, Hon. Fellow Monash

Dr Susan White is a specialist sports and exercise physician at the Olympic Park Sports Medicine Centre in Melbourne, SEM Physicians in Brighton and Adjunct Senior Lecturer at Monash University. She is currently a member of the WADA TUE Expert Group, the International Golf TUE group, the Anti-Doping Tribunal Panel of Cricket Australia and the Australian Football League and is a sports physician for the Australian Open Tennis. 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 and Paralympic Committees, Deputy Medical Director and Medical Director for the Australian Olympic and Youth Olympic Teams, Chief Medical Officer of Swimming Australia and Netball Australia, and Vice President of the Australasian College of Sports and Exercise Medicine. She is an Honorary Fellow of Monash University.

Dr Grace Bryant OAM—Member

MBBS, Grad Dip Sports Science, FASMF, FACSEP, FFESM (UK)

Dr Grace Bryant is a specialist sport and exercise physician. She was the 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 and the International Netball Medical Panel. She has previously been a Medical Officer for the Australian Team at five Olympics and six Commonwealth Games, Chief Medical Officer for Netball Australia, Chief Medical Officer for Australian Water Polo, and Secretary of the Australasian College of Sports and Exercise Medicine. She was inducted into the Sport Australia Hall of Fame for services to sports medicine in 2017.

Acting Prof Carolyn Broderick—Member

MBBS (Hons), FACSEP, PhD

Dr Carolyn Broderick is a specialist sport and exercise physician and staff specialist at the Children's Hospital at Westmead. She is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of New South Wales and Chief Medical Officer of Tennis Australia and the Australian Open Tennis. She is Team Physician for the Australian Fed Cup team and a member of the National Rugby League Medical Advisory Panel. Her previous roles have included Medical Director, Deputy Medical Director and Team Physician for the Australian team at three Olympic Games (Sydney 2000, London 2012 and Rio 2016) and one Youth Olympic Games (Nanjing 2014).

Dr Charles Howse—Member

BM BS, FACSEP, FFESM, FAMA, Dip Forensic Med

Dr Charles Howse⁴¹ is a specialist sport and exercise 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.

41 Dr Charles Howse's appointment ended 28 May 2018.

Dr Anik Shawdon—Member

MBBS, FACSEP, Diploma Sports Medicine (London)

Dr Anik Shawdon is a specialist 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, Independent Medical Adviser for cricket BBL and WBBL, 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 paediatrics 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) FACSEP

Dr Larissa Trease is a specialist 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 has recently completed a Certificate in Emergency Medicine from the Australasian College of Emergency Physicians, while also consulting in sport and exercise medicine in Canberra and 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, FACSEP, FASMF

Dr Peter Harcourt⁴² is a fellow of the College of Sport and Exercise Physicians. He holds chair positions with the FIBA Medical Commission, FIBA Anti-Doping and ICC Medical Advisory Committees. He is the Medical Director of the Australian Football League and a member of the WADA List Expert Group.

Dr Andrew Potter—Member

MBBS, DRCOG, FACSEP, FASMF

Dr Andrew Potter is a consultant in sports medicine in the Department of Orthopaedics at the Flinders Medical Centre and Noarlunga Hospital. He is President of the AFL Doctors Association, a member of the Court of Examiners of the Australasian College of Sports and Exercise Physicians and the Medical Adviser to the AFL Players Association.

Dr Mark Young—Member

MBBS, FACSEP, 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.

42 Dr Peter Harcourt's appointment ended 24 June 2018.

MEETINGS

Table 32 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 ⁴³	30 June 2018	4 of 4
Member	Acting Prof Carolyn Broderick ⁴⁴	13 June 2018	4 of 4
Member	Dr Charles Howse	28 May 2018	2 of 3
Member	Dr Anik Shawdon	24 March 2019	3 of 4
Member	Dr Geoff Thompson	24 March 2019	2 of 4
Member	Dr Larissa Trease	26 July 2018	3 of 4

In addition to the four face-to-face meetings, ASDMAC holds weekly electronic meetings to assess any TUE applications received.

Table 33 Meetings of ASDMAC Review Panel members

Position	Name	Appointment ends	Meetings attended
Member	Dr Peter Harcourt OAM	24 June 2018	1 of 1
Member	Dr Andrew Potter ⁴⁵	24 June 2018	1 of 1
Member	Dr Mark Young	24 March 2019	1 of 1

43 Dr Grace Bryant was reappointed as an ASDMAC Review Panel Member 27 July 2018 to 26 July 2021 (inclusive)

44 Acting Prof Carolyn Broderick was reappointed as an ASDMAC Member from 27 July 2018 to 26 July 2021 (inclusive)

45 Dr Andrew Potter was reappointed as an ASDMAC Member from 27 July 2018 to 26 July 2021 (inclusive)

Figure 48 ASDMAC members (front left to right) Dr Larissa Trease, Dr Susan White, Dr Andrew Potter, Dr Grace Bryant OAM. (Rear left to right) Dr Anik Shawdon, Dr Peter Harcourt OAM, Acting Prof Carolyn Broderick, Dr Geoff Thompson and Dr Mark Young (absent) Dr Charles Howse.



RESOURCES

ASDMAC is funded from ASADA appropriation.

Table 34 ASDMAC expenses 2017–18

ASDMAC expenses	(\$' 000's)
Members' and professional fees	185.2
Meetings and conferences	31.5
Administration and communication	127.0
Total	343.7

THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION CRITERIA

ASDMAC operates as the Australian Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) 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 WADA⁴⁶. 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.

Information on the TUE process can be found on the ASADA website: www.asada.gov.au. This information includes:

- Do you need a TUE,
- Check if you are eligible for an in-advance TUE,
- Retroactive TUEs, and
- How to apply for an in-advance TUE.

⁴⁶ World Anti-Doping Agency, International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, January 2016, p. 10.

THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION APPLICATIONS

Table 35 TUE application outcomes in 2017–18

Approved	Closed ⁴⁷	Pending ⁴⁸	Rejected	Approval not required ⁴⁹	Planned retroactive ⁵⁰	Recognised by ASDMAC	Total
169	30	7	2	43	39	1	291

Appendix C provides a breakdown of TUE applications received by sport.

Table 36 TUE applications—trend

TUE applications	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Approved	170	133	169
Closed	10	25	30
Pending	17	4	7
Rejected	3	3	2
Approval not required	45	50	43
Planned retroactive	54	44	39
Recognised by ASDMAC	–	–	1
Total	299	259	291

IN-ADVANCE TUES

During 2018 ASDMAC was able to determine the specific number of athletes requiring an in-advance TUE in 16 sports. The number of TUEs granted for these sports was known. Therefore, the percentage of athletes required to have a TUE in this group of sports was calculated at 1.4%; a figure that correlates with the WADA quoted figure of 1% of athletes at the Rio Olympic Games having TUEs.

47 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.

48 Pending applications are either waiting for more medical information to be supplied by the athlete or waiting on a decision from ASDMAC.

49 Applications received for substances that are not prohibited, or not prohibited during an in-competition period.

50 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).

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS APPROVED FOR THERAPEUTIC USE

The following figure provides the percentages of categories of prohibited substances and methods approved for therapeutic use by ASDMAC in 2017–18, in accordance with the WADA Prohibited List classifications.

Figure 49 TUE applications approved in 2017–18, by WADA Prohibited List classification

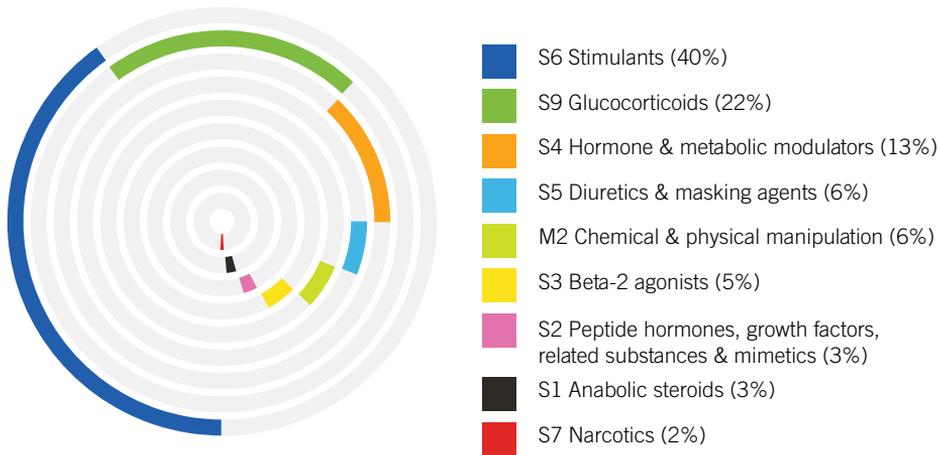


Table 37 Substances and methods approved for therapeutic use in 2017–18

WADA Prohibited List classification	Prohibited substance or method
M2 Chemical and physical manipulation	Blood transfusion Intravenous infusion Iron infusion ⁵¹
S1 Anabolic agents	Testosterone Tibolone
S2 Peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics	Desmopressin Human chorionic gonadotrophn (hCG) Human growth hormone (hGH)
S3 Beta-2 agonists	Salbutamol ⁵² Vilanterol
S4 Hormone and metabolic modulators	Clomifene Insulin Tamoxifen
S5 Diuretics and masking agents	Acetazolamide Amiloride Hydrochlorothiazide Probenecid Spironolactone

51 Iron not prohibited but if given in a volume of IV fluid >100ml then method is prohibited.

52 Requires a TUE in the presence of a diuretic, or if used above a threshold dose.

WADA Prohibited List classification	Prohibited substance or method
S6 Stimulants ⁵³	Adrenaline Dexamfetamine Dextroamphetamine Epinephrine Lisdexamfetamine Methylphenidate Midodrine Modafinil Phentermine
S7 Narcotics ⁵⁴	Buprenorphine Morphine Oxycodone
S9 Glucocorticoids ⁵⁵	Budesonide Dexamethasone Fludrocortisone Hydrocortisone Prednisone

53 In-competition only.

54 In-competition only.

55 Prohibited when used via a systemic route of administration and during competition.

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 38 TUE reviews 2015–16 and 2017–18

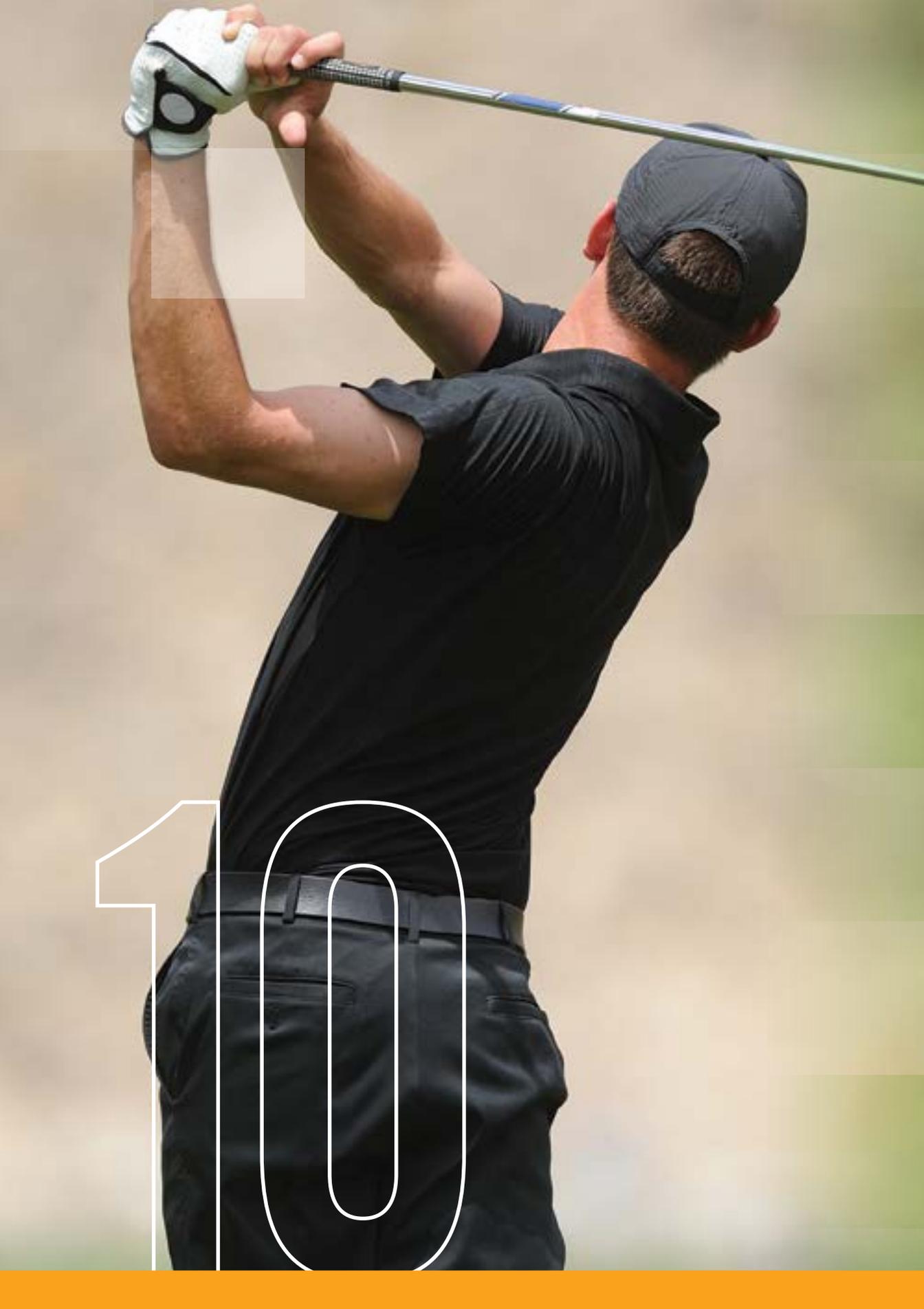
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
ASDMAC decision upheld	1	0	0
ASDMAC decision overturned	1	0	0
Total TUE appeals	2	0	0

TUE COMMITTEE PEER REVIEW AND AUDIT PROCESS

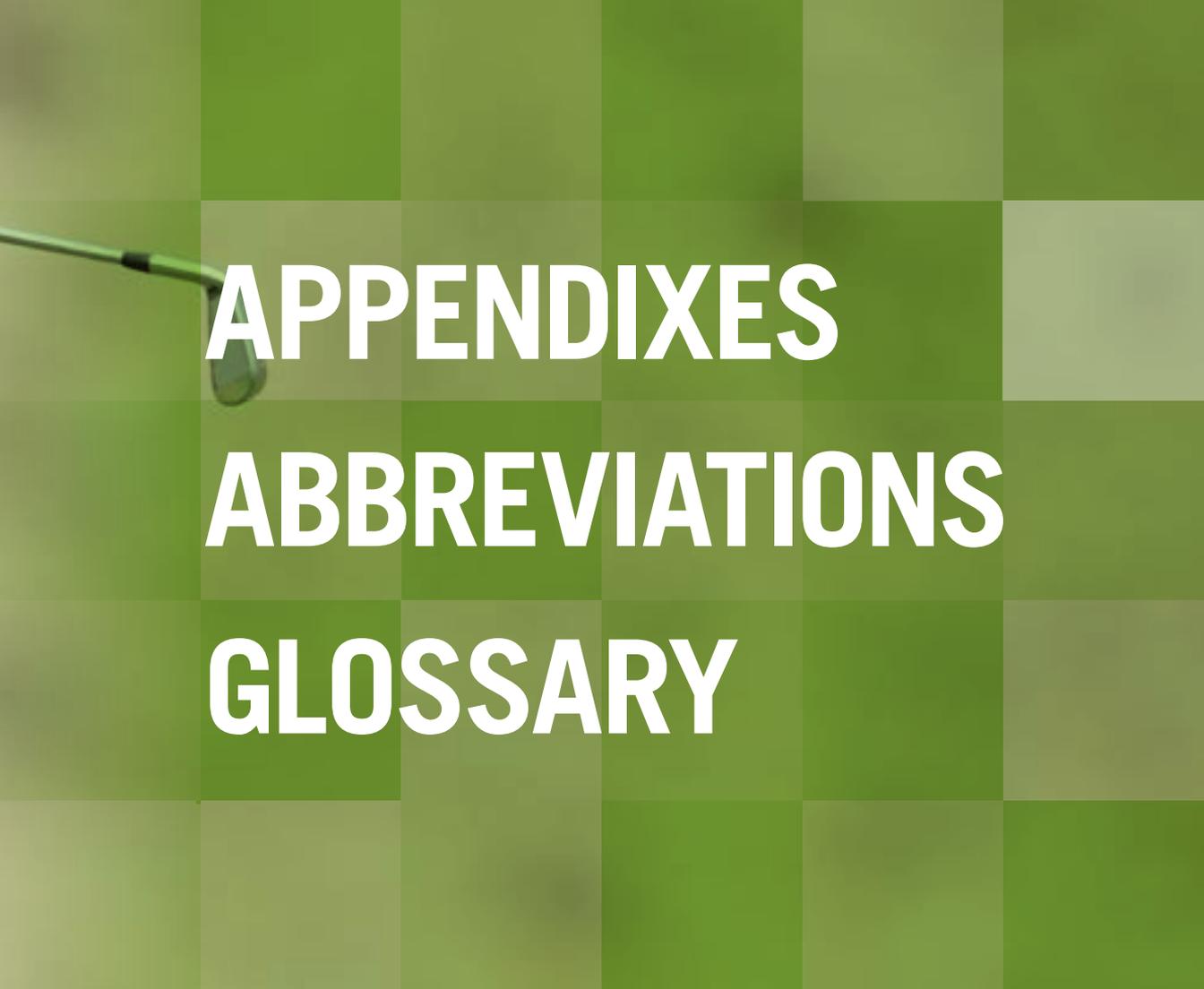
With recent controversies surrounding the TUE process highlighted in the international media, ASDMAC has proposed to establish a pilot TUE Committee Peer Review and Audit process involving well-established TUE committees.

ASDMAC has met with the Drug Free Sport New Zealand (DFSNZ) Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC) Chair to develop protocols around the peer review process, and commenced a trial review between the two TUECs. It considered members’ qualifications, the protocols for processing TUEs, compliance with the WADA TUE granting criteria and review of TUE decisions made in relation to the WADA International Standards.

This pilot process is expected to be completed by the end of 2018 and, if 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.



10



APPENDIXES

ABBREVIATIONS

GLOSSARY

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APPENDIX A DOPING CONTROL STATISTICS

Table 39 Doping control statistics since 2001–02

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 ⁵⁶	40%	4,547 ⁵⁷	60%
2006–07	2,916	42%	4,037	58%	6,953	2,376 ⁵⁸	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%
2017–18	1,635	31%	3,570	69%	5,205	2,232	43%	2,973	57%

56 Includes 1,005 user-pays tests conducted at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games.

57 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.

58 Excludes 313 samples collected during the Melbourne 2007 FINA World Swimming Championships.

APPENDIX B WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

ASADA is 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.

The agency's WHS Committee meets quarterly, ensuring a proactive approach to the health and safety of all staff.

ASADA implements early intervention strategies to provide staff with the best possible opportunity to recover and effectively participate in the work environment.

The agency provides programs promoting health and wellbeing to ongoing and non-ongoing staff, including influenza vaccinations and access to an employee assistance program.

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 40 Therapeutic Use Exemption applications 2017–18

Sport	Approved	Closed ⁵⁹	Pending ⁶⁰	Rejected	Approval not required ⁶¹	Planned retroactive ⁶²	Recognised	Total
Archery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Athletics	17	3	0	0	5	3	0	28
Australian football	17	2	0	0	1	6	0	26
Badminton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Baseball	8	3	0	0	1	1	0	13
Basketball	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	9
Beach handball	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bodybuilding	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Boxing	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Canoeing	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Cricket	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cycling	5	2	1	0	2	0	0	10
Darts	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Diving	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dragon boating	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5
Equestrian	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Fencing	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Figure skating	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Football	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Gridiron	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gymnastics	15	2	0	0	1	0	0	18

59 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.

60 Pending applications are either waiting for more medical information to be supplied by the athlete or waiting on a decision from ASDMAC.

61 These are applications for substances that are not prohibited, or not prohibited during an in-competition period.

62 These applications were received from athletes who do not require an in-advance Therapeutic Use Exemption (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 ⁵⁹	Pending ⁶⁰	Rejected	Approval not required ⁶¹	Planned retroactive ⁶²	Recognised	Total
Hockey	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Inline hockey	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Judo	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Kayaking	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lawn bowls	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Motor sports	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	6
Netball	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	6
Powerlifting	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	9
Roller sports	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Rowing	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
Rugby league	8	1	0	0	2	2	0	13
Rugby union	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	9
Sailing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shooting	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	7
Skeleton	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Softball	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Sport climbing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Squash	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Surf lifesaving	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Swimming	14	5	0	0	3	2	1	25
Table tennis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Tenpin bowling	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Taekwondo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tennis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Triathlon	12	1	1	1	1	1	0	17
Water polo	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Weightlifting	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Wheelchair basketball	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Wheelchair rugby	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	169	30	7	2	43	39	1	291

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 \$13,500 (GST inclusive).

In 2017–18 ASADA’s total reportable expenditure for advertising and market research was \$26,952 (GST inclusive).

ASADA did not undertake any advertising campaigns, polling or direct mail activities.

Table 41 Payments for advertising and market research in 2017–18

Organisation	Service provided	Total cost (\$) (GST inclusive)
Market research—EY Sweeney	Stakeholder research	\$26,952
Total advertising and market research		\$26,952

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. ASADA has 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

ASADA operates 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, and
- recycling printer ink jet cartridges.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABP	Athlete Biological Passport
ADAMS	Anti-Doping Administration and Management System
ADO	Anti-Doping Organisation
ADRV	Anti-Doping Rule Violation
ADRVP	Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel
AFL	Australian Football League
AHPRA	Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency
AIS	Australian Institute of Sport
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
AOC	Australian Olympic Committee
APC	Australian Paralympic Committee
APS	Australian Public Service
AR	Augmented reality
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
CGF	Commonwealth Games Federation
DCO	Doping Control Officer
DFSNZ	Drug Free Sport New Zealand
DMBA	1,3-Dimethylbutylamine
DMHA	Methylhexanamine
EL	Executive Level
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ESA	Erythropoiesis-stimulating agent
FIFA	Federation Internationale de Football Association
FOI	Freedom of Information
GOLDOC	Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Corporation
HIADP	High Integrity Anti-Doping Partnership
IADA	International Anti-Doping Arrangement

IC	In-competition
ICC	International Cricket Council
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IF	International Federation
iNADO	Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations
IPS	Information Publication Scheme
IRMS	Isotope ratio mass spectrometry
ISTUE	International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions
IWF	International Weightlifting Federation
JADA	Japan Anti-Doping Agency
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
N/A	Not applicable
NADO	National anti-doping organisation
NISU	National Integrity of Sport Unit (Department of Health)
NSO	National sporting organisation
OC	Operations Centre (2018 Commonwealth Games)
OCA	Olympic Council of Asia
OOC	Out-of-competition
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PGPA Rule	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014</i>
PIEDS	Performance and image enhancing drugs
RADO	Regional anti-doping organisations
RTP	Registered Testing Pool
SARMS	Selective androgen receptor modulators
SES	Senior Executive Service
SLADA	Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency
TDP	Test Distribution Plan
TGA	Therapeutic Goods Administration
the Code	World Anti-Doping Code
TUE	Therapeutic Use Exemption
UCI	Union Cycliste Internationale
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USADA	United States Anti-Doping Agency
VR	Virtual reality
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
WCC	Workplace Consultative Committee
WHS	Workplace health and safety

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 to 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 question⁶³).

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.

63 An international federation or ruling body for an event may establish an in-competition period that is different from the normal timeframe.

International Standards

Six 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, the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, and the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories.

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

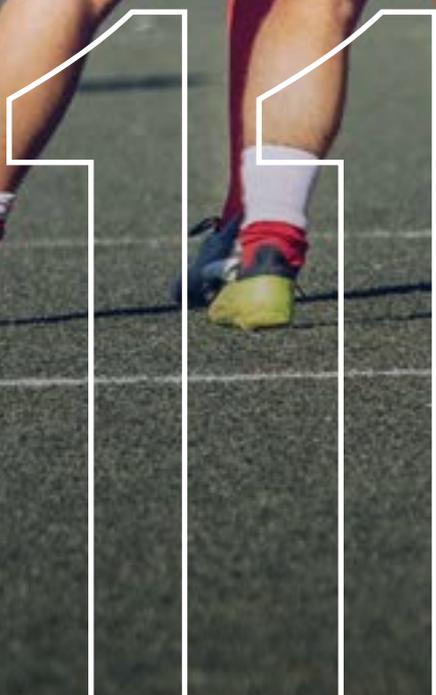
Location details from athletes who are part of a Registered Testing Pool (RTP) and are, therefore, required to let their anti-doping organisation know where they will be at specific times so they can be tested with no-advance notice. Australian RTP athletes provide their whereabouts information on the 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.



A photograph of rugby players in a scrum, overlaid with a blue grid pattern. The players are wearing red and white striped jerseys and dark shorts. The word "INDEXES" is written in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters across the center of the image.

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COMPLIANCE INDEX

LIST OF REQUIREMENTS

Below is the table set out in Schedule 2 of the PGPA Rule. Section 17AJ(d) requires this table to be included in entities' annual reports as an aid of access.

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Requirement	Page
17AD(g)	Letter of transmittal		
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 Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report.	Mandatory	v
17AD(h)	Aids to access		
17AJ(a)	Table of contents.	Mandatory	vi
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical index.	Mandatory	227
17AJ(c)	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.	Mandatory	210–216
17AJ(d)	List of requirements.	Mandatory	220
17AJ(e)	Details of contact officer.	Mandatory	iv
17AJ(f)	Entity's website address.	Mandatory	iv
17AJ(g)	Electronic address of report.	Mandatory	iv
17AD(a)	Review by accountable authority		
17AD(a)	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	Mandatory	2
17AD(b)	Overview of the entity		
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

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Requirement	Page
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
17AD(c)	Report on the Performance of the entity		
	Annual Performance Statements		
17AD(c)(i); 16F	Annual Performance Statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule.	Mandatory	23
17AD(c)(ii)	Report on Financial Performance		
17AF(1)(a)	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	Mandatory	151
17AF(1)(b)	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	Mandatory	153–154
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.	152

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Requirement	Page
17AD(d)	Management and Accountability		
	Corporate Governance		
17AG(2)(a)	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems)	Mandatory	135
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	132–139
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	A statement of significant issues reported to the Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance.	If applicable, mandatory	137
	External Scrutiny		
17AG(3)	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	Mandatory	140–141
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	140–141
17AG(3)(b)	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor-General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman.	If applicable, mandatory	141

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Requirement	Page
17AG(3)(c)	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period.	If applicable, mandatory	Nil to report
Management of Human Resources			
17AG(4)(a)	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory	143
17AG(4)(b)	<p>Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis; including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics on staffing classification level; • Statistics on full-time employees; • Statistics on part-time employees; • Statistics on gender; • Statistics on staff location; • Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous. 	Mandatory	144–145, 149
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	146
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Information on the number of SES and non-SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	Mandatory	146
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory	147
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	A description of non-salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory	146
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, mandatory	146
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

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Requirement	Page
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	155
Purchasing			
17AG(6)	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Mandatory	156
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	157
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	157
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	157
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	157

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Requirement	Page
Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses			
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 Auditor-General 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	158
Exempt contracts			
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	158
Small business			
17AG(10)(a)	A statement that “[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.”	Mandatory	158
17AG(10)(b)	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory	158
17AG(10)(c)	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that “[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.”	If applicable, mandatory	158

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Requirement	Page
Financial Statements			
17AD(e)	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory	161
17AD(f) Other Mandatory Information			
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	208
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, mandatory	208
17AH(1)(b)	A statement that <i>“Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity’s website].”</i>	If applicable, mandatory	158
17AH(1)(c)	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory	149
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	142
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	203

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